



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1910.

(Price, 2 m. 6 p.)

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 120.—Mr. John Arthur Canning, I.C.S., privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st May 1910, under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 121.—Mr. Francis William Stewart, I.C.S., furlough on medical certificate for six months with effect from the 10th April 1910, under article 241 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 122.—Gordon Arthur Charles Ingram, I.M.S., privilege leave for one month from or after the 10th May 1910, under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 123.—Mr. D. G. Waller, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of privilege leave without pay on medical certificate for one month and fifteen days.

No. 124.—Major T. H. Symonds, I.M.S., has been granted an extension of furlough for ten days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN

No. 225.—Mr. D. G. Weller, I.C.S., has been permitted to return to duty.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colombo, April 26, 1910.

No. 222.—Mr. Robert Frederick Austin to act as Collector, District Magistrate and Government Agent, Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Bedford on leave or until further orders.

No. 221.—Mr. Butler Charroche Smith to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District, Bellary, during the absence of Mr. J. A. O'Shaughnessy on leave or until further orders.

No. 224.—Mr. Theodore James Tasker, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, is posted to the Hospital duty temporarily during the absence of Mr. B. C. Smith on other duty or until further orders.

Colombo, April 26, 1910.

No. 226.—Mr. Samuel Stanley Phoenix Rice, on return from leave, to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District, Cuddalore, during the absence of Mr. J. G. D. Partridge on leave or until further orders.

No. 227.—Mr. Richard Arthur Jenkins to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District, Cuddalore, in relief of Mr. J. G. D. Partridge pending the return from leave of Mr. P. S. P. Bize.

No. 228.—Mr. Frederick Palmer Evans, Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, to be temporarily on special duty under the Collector and District Magistrate of Malabar.

POSTING.

Colombo, April 26, 1910.

No. 223.—Mr. Eric Alan Davis, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, on return from leave, is posted to the Kistna District and to the Mysorepur Division.

MARKHAM LICENSE.

No. 224.—Under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted to the Rev. Geoffrey Edward Phillips of the London Missionary Society in the Chingleput District on the 14th January 1906 under section 9 of the said Act, and on the 23rd May 1906 under section 6, are hereby revoked.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Colombo, April 26, 1910.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 226.—Lieutenant Wilfred Francis Smith, leave out of India for four and a half months, from the 15th May 1910, or date of availing himself thereof.

Colombo, April 26, 1910.

No. 225.—Captain Charles Mervin, leave out of India for six months from the 22nd April 1910, or date of his availing himself thereof.

TRANSFERS.

Colombo, April 26, 1910.

EAST COAST VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.

No. 228.—Lieutenant Walter Guy Milnebank to the Supernumerary list with effect from the 1st April 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombo, May 3, 1910.

No. 227.—Under the explanation to section 53 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXV) of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly

defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Good Friday, New Year's day (January, the 1st January), Good Friday (Friday, the 24th March) and Monday, the 26th December, in lieu of Christmas day, which falls on Sunday, the 27th December, the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1910:—

Monday, May 29th,	1910	..	Whitmonday.
" June	"	..	King's Birthday
Saturday, August 20th	"	..	Arani Arthan
Monday, August 22nd	"	..	Sree Jayanthi.
Wednesday, September 7th	"	..	Vinayaka Chaturthi.
Monday, October 3rd	"	..	Vinayaka Anantaga
Wednesday, October 6th	"	..	Ramaas.
Wednesday, October 12th	"	..	Aradhya Puja.
Monday, October 18th	"	..	Dipavali.
Tuesday, December 27th	"	..	
Thursday, December 29th	"	..	Christmas.
Friday, December 30th	"	..	
Saturday, December 31st	"	..	

* The day which may be fixed for the celebration of the King's Birthday will be notified separately in due season.

The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provisions all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil, with the exception of—

- (1) the Sea Customs office,
- (2) the Revenue and Currency departments of the Assistant-General's office,
- (3) the General Stamp office to be open from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.,

will be closed:—

Saturday, December 24th, 1910.

Wednesday, December 29th, 1910.

Port St. George, March 26, 1910.

No. 238.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the temple mentioned in the schedule below.

3. Any objection to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the one month mentioned above will be considered by the Governor in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the Siva temple at Vajhantapuram in the annexed schedule to be a protected monument within the meaning of the said Act:—

Schedule.

Name of the district, taluk and village.	Description, whether wall or dry, with survey or plan and number.	Name of the owner.	Boundaries.	Extent.
Vajhantapuram village, Ponnaballe taluk, Trichinopoly District.	Item No. 104.	Shri Vallabhaiah, represented by the trustees of the temple, Sivas Aravindulu Reddy, Ponnaballe and S. Ananthaswami.	North, S.T. Sur 102 and 103 A, W. 104, S.T. 250 100 1 and 101 E, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.	400 513

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 235.—Under articles 356 and 357 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. Palkon Devanaja Mudaliyar Assistant, Deputy Superintendant of Police, leaves on medical certificate for three months in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 56, Judicial, published at page 133, Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 1st February 1910.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 206.—The privilege leave for two months granted to Saikh Muhammad Moud Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in notification No. 72, published at page 365 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th February 1912, is extended by one month.

No. 207.—M.R. Ry. Mangayyaiah Mahand. Ilvo Arayal, Registrar of Assurances, South Malabar District, extension of furlough for seven months under article 248 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colombo, April 21, 1910.

No. 208.—M.R. Ry. T. Durahwami Pillai Arayal, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, in position of Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Tinian.

Colombo, April 29, 1910.

No. 209.—Mr. Frederick Arundel Dine to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Second Grade, and is posted as Commissioner of Police, Madras.

No. 210.—Mr. Thomas Gaultie Leggett to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Second Grade, and posted to the Central Range.

No. 211.—Mr. Norman Elias Qudiah, Malabar to be Superintendent of Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly.

No. 212.—Captain James Jackson Roth, I.M.S., on return from leave, to act as Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, vice Mr. J. L. Young on leave or until further orders.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Colombo, April 25, 1910.

No. 213.—Under section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R. Ry. Kestricka Nageswara Rao Puthala, Acting Deputy Collector, Gudalur division, in the district of Nilgiris, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First class, and under section 27 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 263.

Colombo, April 26, 1910.

No. 214.—Under section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second class, and under section 27 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 362:—

M.R. Ry. Panchasandri Tiruvengaladurai Venkatesan Arayal, Taluk Sankarandur, Gudalur, in the district of the Nilgiris.

Colombo, April 27, 1910.

M.R. Ry. Conjeevaram Krishnaswami Sastri, Deputy Talukdar and Stationary Sub-Magistrate, in the district of North Arcot.

Colombo, April 27, 1910.

M.R. Ry. Tadjore Krishna Ilva Nanga Rao, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Ponnani, in the district of Chingleput.

M.R. Ry. Colchattana Sarathar Namas Alpan, Acting Taluk Magistrate, Tiruchengode, in the district of Salem.

No. 215.—Under the provisions of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel William Munson Campbell to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Colombo, in the district of the Nilgiris for the trial of cases coming before the Bench constituted for that town under Notification No. 428, published at pages 1074-75, Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st October 1905, as amended by Notification No. 221, dated the 29th April 1907, published at page 514 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 25th May 1907, and to confer on him the powers of a Magistrate of the First class in respect of such cases.

No. 216.—Under the provisions of section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel William Munson Campbell to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories administered by the Governor in Council of Port St. George exclusive of the Presidency town.

No. 237.—Under the provisions of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Special Magistrates for the town specified opposite to their names for the term of years ending before the term specified for that town under Notification No. 428, published on pages 374-75, Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 11th October 1909, as amended by Notification No. 221, dated the 19th April 1910, published at page 114 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 16th May 1910, and to confer on them in respect of such towns all the ordinary powers conferred by a Magistrate of the Second class under section 24 of the Code except the powers conferred by sections 43, 64, 65, 127, 128, 129, 164, 167, 445 and 453:—

Mr. Arthur Paulus Marston, } *Detachment*, in the district of the Nilgiris.
Mr. Richard Finner,

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

No. 238.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate of the First class for the town of *Detachment* in the district of the Nilgiris conferred on Colonel Edwin Metcalf Leslie Marrett, I.A. (retired), who has resigned his appointment.

No. 239.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate of the Second class for the town of *Detachment* in the district of the Nilgiris conferred on Mr. Thomas Barker, who has resigned his appointment.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Detachment, April 25, 1910.

No. 210.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 55 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that officers and members of the Police force subordinate to the Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras or to the District Superintendent of Police in the districts, shall not be liable to arrest in execution of the decrees of civil courts otherwise than in accordance with the following rules:—

Where a judgment-debtor against whom a warrant of arrest in execution of a decree or order has been issued is an officer or a member of the Police force subordinate in the Canara, district of Police in the City of Madras or to the Superintendent of Police in a district, the court issuing the warrant shall send the same to the Commissioner of Police or the Superintendent of Police, as the case may be, to be countersigned by him or such other officer as he may authorise in that behalf, and the Commissioner or Superintendent or other officer so authorised shall with as little delay as practicable return the warrant with his countersignature to the court by which it was issued, for execution in the usual course.

No. 241.—Under the provisions of Order XXI, Rule 48, of the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the officers mentioned in column 2 of the subjoined table to be the persons to whom notice should be given of orders of attachment of the salary or allowances of the persons named in column 1:—

Class of judgment-debtor.	Officer to whom notice of attachment should be given.
1	2
Gazetted officers of Government (except officers of the Public Works Department).	{ In the <i>Natalam</i> —the District Treasury officer concerned. In the <i>Presidency Town</i> —the Accounts officer who vetals the salary bill. The head of the judgment-debtor's office or the officer whose duty it is to disburse the salary.
Non-gazetted officers of Government (except officers of the Public Works Department).	
Officers of the Public Works Department— (a) officers of direction and account in the Presidency Town. (b) all other officers.	The Engineer of Public Works Accounts.
Servants of Railway Companies.	The Executive Engineer of the division. The head of the office in which the judgment-debtor is serving.
Servants of local authorities, i.e., District Boards, Taluk Boards, Municipal Councils, etc.	The President or Chairman of the Board or Council concerned.

Detachment, April 25, 1910.

No. 242.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 1 (2) of the Madras Town Nuisances Act, 1899, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, from and after the 1st June 1910, the provisions of section 10 of the said Act shall extend to the sub-jacent tract of the Mangalore port in the South Canara district.

North—Tamarikudi village.
East—The Netravathi river.

South—Mangalore Harbour.
West—Arabian Sea.

Obeserved, April 26, 1912.

No. 243.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Madras Towns Improvement Act, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st day May 1909, the provisions of sections 3 to 13 (both inclusive) of the said Act, to the local areas comprised within the limits of the unions of Pottanandai and Mala Seel in the Anbasanandram taluk of the Tinnevely district.

No. 244.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower M. R. P. Ganapathy Aiyar, Sessions Aiyar, Special Magistrate of Salem, to try also offences punishable under sections 3 to 7 (both inclusive) of the Madras Towns Improvement Act, 1898, which may be committed within the limits of the undermentioned unions:—

Pottanandai } Anbasanandram taluk, Tinnevely district.
Mala Seel }

Obeserved, April 27, 1912.

No. 245.—Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1912 as amended by section 8, clause (a) of Act XXI of 1905, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court, to withdraw from the District Judge of Nallur the jurisdiction of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to the amount of Rs. 400 conferred on him by Judicial Notification No. 522, dated 11th December 1905, published at page 597 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 23rd December 1905.

5. This notification will have effect from 1st July 1910.

Obeserved, April 26, 1910.

No. 246.—Under section 4 of the Madras Theatres' Labour Act, 1905, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. Charles Howard of Mayfield, Ennais, Madras, the Nigra, to witness the execution of labour contracts.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Obeserved, April 25, 1910.

No. 41.—The Rev. Samuel Jenkins Esq., M.A., is admitted as a Justice Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 17th March 1910.

Obeserved, April 28, 1910.

No. 42.—Colonel William Hinchman is to be a Lay Trustee of St. Stephen's Church, Obeserved, vice Colonel K. M. L. Munnott, I.A., who has left the station.

No. 43.—Mr. John Charles Hill Fowler, I.C.S., is to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Vindragam, vice Mr. R. A. Gore, who has left the station.

Obeserved, April 26, 1910.

No. 44.—Mr. Francis Arthur Coleridge, I.C.S., is to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Mandapam, vice Mr. E. R. Potters, who has left the station.

No. 45.—Mr. Edward Montgomery Nicholls is to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Nellore, vice Mr. C. E. Hume, who has left the station.

REAPPOINTMENTS.

Obeserved, April 28, 1910.

No. 46.—Mr. John William Wright is to be a Lay Trustee of the English Church, Kumbakonam.

No. 47.—Mr. Frederick James Griffin is to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Vengalpet.

No. 48.—Mr. Frederick Van Someren Scholten is to be a Lay Trustee of St. Paul's Church, Wadai.

No. 49.—Mr. William Langdon Venkateswamy, M.A., B.L., is to be a Lay Trustee of St. Stephen's Church, Berhampur.

No. 50.—Mr. Tom Preston is to be a Lay Trustee of the English Church, Tanjore.

Obeserved, April 28, 1910.

No. 51.—Colonel Alexander Leslie Debbis, I.A., and Mr. Alexander Allen is to be Lay Trustees of All Saints' Church, Coimbatore.

No. 52.—Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick is to be a Lay Trustee of St. Nicholas' Church, Vepery, Madras.

No. 53.—Dr. James Wilson Delaney, M.C.S. &c., is to be a Lay Trustee of St. Luke's Church, Chittoor.

- No. 55.—Mr. James Howard to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Tancet.
 No. 56.—Mr. John William Menden to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Mandipetam.
 No. 57.—Mr. William Thomas Scudlon to be a Lay Trustee of St. Paul's Church, Berwala.
 No. 58.—Mr. Robert Pitman Gid to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Ootacam.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

- No. 54.—Commander Thomas Arthur Leach de Barry, R.N., Presidency Port Officer, Madras, privilege leave from the date of his availing himself thereof under paragraph 121, clause (c) of the Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, May 3, 1910.

- No. 26.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Circular, the 22nd April 1910.

- No. 25.—In accordance with the provisions of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the names of the following candidates elected to be an Additional Member of the Council by the electorate mentioned opposite his name, is hereby published:—

Name of candidate. Constituents.
 Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Khan Bahadur, The Mohammedan Community in the Presidency of Fort St. George.
 K.A.A.S., Prince of Arco.

L. M. WYNCH,
As. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, April 27, 1910.

- No. 225.—Under articles 226, 228 and 229 of the Civil Service Regulations, Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Acting Deputy Collector, is granted privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for six months with effect from date of relief.

APPOINTMENTS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1910.

- No. 224.—M.R. By. Kattiravel Nagayana Rao Pantulu Gura, Tahsildar of Berwala, Kistna District, to act as Deputy Collector, North Arcot.

Ootacamund, April 28, 1910.

- No. 227.—M.R. By. Pothayraguda Venkataramaswamy Pantulu Gura, Hamsa Baidhatar, Guntur, to act as Deputy Collector, North Arcot.

POSITIONS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1910.

- No. 226.—M.R. By. Jater Marayana Reddi Gura, on completion of Special duty, North Arcot, to General duty, North Arcot.

- No. 228.—M.R. By. Kattiravel Nagayana Rao Pantulu Gura, to General duty, Bellary.

Ootacamund, April 29, 1910.

- No. 230.—M.R. By. Thiruvelli Subba Aiyar Aravind, on return from leave, to Special duty, Madras, for the stock-taking of stores in the Stationary Office.

Ootacamund, April 28, 1910.

- No. 231.—M.R. By. Pothayraguda Venkataramaswamy Pantulu Gura, to General duty, Guntur.

- No. 232.—M.R. By. Jayasala Ramayya Pantulu Gura, from General duty, Guntur, to General duty, during the absence on leave of M.R. By. R. Swaminatha Aiyar Aravind or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, April 22, 1910.

No. 104.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Madras Abkéis Act (I of 1886) and in pursuance of all previous notifications issued under that section, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force throughout the Presidency from and after the date on which the provisions of section 22 of the Act, as to the publication of this notification, shall have been complied with.

Colombo, April 22, 1910.

No. 105.—It is hereby notified that the services of Akbari Nannabham, late second-grade peon, Salt, Akkai and Customs Department, Police Circle, have been dispensed with and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department under Government.

Colombo, April 22, 1910.

No. 524.—Under section 11, (3) clause (c) and (d) of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, and in modification of Notification No. 25, printed on pages 44 to 103 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th January 1910, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the place described in column 4 of the following statement to be a wharf for the landing and shipment of free goods at the port of Mangalore:—

Name of port.	Number of wharf.	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mangalore.	1	Government.	The quay is front of the railway goods shed measuring 1,400 ft. in length bounded on the north by Government wharf No. 2 and on the south by the Government Forest Timber Quay and west by backwater, Malabar river.	Free goods.	Loading and shipping.

Colombo, April 22, 1910.

No. 215.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

MERCANTILE.

Sole, the 8th April 1910.

No. 106—14-3.—Mr. H. L. Jones, Meteorologist, Madras, and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory, is granted leave from the 10th April to the 10th July 1910, both days inclusive.

No. 107—14-3.—Mr. E. R. Ross, Professor at the Madras Christian College, is appointed to be Meteorologist, Madras, and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory, during the absence on leave of Mr. Jones, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INDUSTRIES.

Sole, the 11th April 1910.

No. 1027—6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1904 (IX of 1904), the Director General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. F. Palmer Lewis of Messrs. Palmer Lewis and Company to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. Arthur Preston.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Colombo, April 27, 1910.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 21 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of railways; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Rongai is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Rongai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SECTIONS.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or parashika, with survey or parashika number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Bellary district, Koppal taluk, No. 37, Ananthanagappa village.</i>			
Gert., dry, No. 11 A-1.	Dani Chandraappa.	North, No. 70 B; east, No. 44, south, No. 42, west, No. 10 A-1.	ACRES 12

Ordermand, April 25, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 124 acres, being more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Chandraappa Margashikha; and, under sections 1 and 2 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellary, is appointed to perform the duties of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellary, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SECTIONS.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or parashika, with survey or parashika number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>North Arcot district, Chandraappa taluk, No. 61, Chandraappa village.</i>			
East, dry, No. 1010 B.	Parashappa Chenna Murugan.	North, S. No. 1011; east, No. 1012; south, No. 1002; west, No. 1000 A.	ACRES 50
Gert., dry, No. 1009 B.	Georgi Kottai, Malayappan, resident of Chandraappa.	North, No. 1041 B; east, No. 1012; south, No. 1004; west, No. 1000 A.	18
Do. No. 1010 B.	Murugan Kottai Chenna Kottai, Dindranthappa.	North, No. 1002 B; east, No. 1012; south, No. 1010 B; west, No. 1041 A.	20
Do. No. 1011 B.	Kannappa Vannappa (two all); Ann Chenna, Malayappan.	North, No. 1000; east, No. 1012; south, No. 1002 B; west, No. 1000 A.	10
Do. No. 1012 B.	Thani Ramana Ramana Chandraappa, Malayappan.	North, No. 1000 A; east and south, No. 1010; west, No. 1000 A.	20
Do. No. 1000 B.	Georgi Kottai Kottai Kottai, Kottai, Malayappan.	North, No. 1000 A; east, No. 1000; south, No. 1010 A; west, No. 1000 A.	12
Do. No. 1013 B.	Galla Sengappa (both the villages, where he has all, known), Raji Sengappa Chakra, Sengappa, Malayappan.	North, No. 1010; east, No. 1010 A; south, No. 1010 B; west, No. 1010.	17
Do. No. 1014 B.	Do. do.	North, No. 1010; east and south, No. 1010 A; west, No. 1010.	47
Total ..			134

A. G. GANDEKW,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DEATHS.

Ordermand, April 27, 1918.

Under paragraph 161, Volume I of the Public Works Department Code, Mr. Charles Gordon Barker, Assistant Engineer, is granted leave for one month with effect from the 1st May 1918 or date of arrival.

Ordermand, April 28, 1918.

Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Pierre Noel Arthur Lema, Offsetting Executive Engineer, Bellary division, is granted, with effect from the 14th April 1918 or date of relief, privilege leave for three months.

APPOINTMENTS.

M.R. G. G. Ramaswami Aiyar Aravind, B.A., B.Sc., Assistant Engineer, is appointed as Executive Engineer, Bellary division, during the absence of Mr. P. N. A. Lema on leave or until further orders.

Colombo, May 2, 1910

With reference to Public Works Department notification published in Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 9th November 1899, Mr. George Day Plummer is confirmed in the appointment of Registrar, Public Works Department, with effect from 1st January 1910.

REPUBLICATION.

The following notification of the Government of Ceylon, Public Works Department, is republished—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Sinhala, 26th April 1910.

No. 40.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 37, dated 20th March 1910, Mr. C. E. Ross, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

F. J. WILSON,
Secretary to Government, F.P.D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Colombo, April 29, 1910.

Under section 5, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4.08 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of police huts at Poyyannur; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, Mr. Lawrence Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the aforesaid officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, open or partially, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Police Station, Cherttal taluk, Kollam district.</i>			
Unenclosed, dry, S. No. 44-1 A.	Kochu Pongathil Thekkad Thekkamattar of Poyyannur unenclosed domain.	North, S. No. 36-1 A; east, S. No. 36-1 A and 36-1 A; south and west, S. No. 36-1 A.	4 08 1 08
Do. S. No. 47	Do. do.	North, east, south and west, S. No. 36-1 A	10
		Total	4 08

Under section 5, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring .95 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Police huts at Naranampet, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Naranampet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available in the office of the Divisional Officer, Naranampet, for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, open or partially, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Police Station, Naranampet taluk, Malabar district.</i>			
Part of land, with, dry, S. No. 42	Tallicherry, Naranampet Poyyannur, Naranampet, Naranampet.	North, S. No. 42; east, S. No. 42; south, S. No. 42; west, S. No. 42.	4 08 01

P. HAWKINS,
Under Secretary to Government, F.P.D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Colombo, April 21, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1881, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 17 1/2 acres, to be used as a public work or land, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Mayaravan Railway Station and the earthwork in connection therewith; and under sections 3 and 4 of the same Act, the District Officer, Mayaravan, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the Mayaravan District office and will be available for inspection during office hours.

Schedule.

Description of land, wet or dry, from as possible, with survey or parish number	Name of owner to acquire.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Section derived from Mayaravan taluk, No. 34, Subahade village.			
From, dry, No. 412 ...	Shri. Manojayagowndi, Ibrahim, Mathias, Nageswari, Doraswami Pillai and Nandalinga Mayaravan.	North, No. 412; east, No. 412 E; south, No. 412; west, No. 412.	acres. 1.00
Do. No. 413 E ...	Do. Mayaravan	North, No. 413 A; east, No. 413 A; south, No. 413 E; west, No. 413 E.	10
Do. No. 414 O ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 414 A; east, No. 414 A; south, No. 414 O; west, No. 414 O.	11
Do. No. 415 D ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 415 A; east, No. 415 A; south, No. 415 D; west, No. 415 D.	10
Do. No. 416 E ...	Minor, Alaga Pillai, gaudia, Pannamalai and Doraswami Pillai.	North, No. 416 A; east, No. 416 A; south, No. 416 E; west, No. 416 E.	10
Do. No. 417 F ...	Minor, Alaga Pillai, gaudia, Pannamalai and Doraswami Pillai.	North, No. 417 A; east, No. 417 A; south, No. 417 F; west, No. 417 F.	11
Do. No. 418 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 418 A; east, No. 418 A; south, No. 418; west, No. 418.	10
Do. No. 419 ...	Minor, Alaga Pillai, gaudia, Pannamalai and Doraswami Pillai.	North, No. 419 A; east, No. 419 A; south, No. 419; west, No. 419.	10
Do. No. 420 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 420 A; east, No. 420 A; south, No. 420; west, No. 420.	10
Do. No. 421 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 421 A; east, No. 421 A; south, No. 421; west, No. 421.	10
Do. No. 422 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 422 A; east, No. 422 A; south, No. 422; west, No. 422.	10
Do. No. 423 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 423 A; east, No. 423 A; south, No. 423; west, No. 423.	10
Do. No. 424 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 424 A; east, No. 424 A; south, No. 424; west, No. 424.	10
Do. No. 425 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 425 A; east, No. 425 A; south, No. 425; west, No. 425.	10
Do. No. 426 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 426 A; east, No. 426 A; south, No. 426; west, No. 426.	10
Do. No. 427 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 427 A; east, No. 427 A; south, No. 427; west, No. 427.	10
Do. No. 428 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 428 A; east, No. 428 A; south, No. 428; west, No. 428.	10
Do. No. 429 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 429 A; east, No. 429 A; south, No. 429; west, No. 429.	10
Do. No. 430 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 430 A; east, No. 430 A; south, No. 430; west, No. 430.	10
Do. No. 431 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 431 A; east, No. 431 A; south, No. 431; west, No. 431.	10
Do. No. 432 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 432 A; east, No. 432 A; south, No. 432; west, No. 432.	10
Do. No. 433 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 433 A; east, No. 433 A; south, No. 433; west, No. 433.	10
Do. No. 434 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 434 A; east, No. 434 A; south, No. 434; west, No. 434.	10
Do. No. 435 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 435 A; east, No. 435 A; south, No. 435; west, No. 435.	10
Do. No. 436 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 436 A; east, No. 436 A; south, No. 436; west, No. 436.	10
Do. No. 437 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 437 A; east, No. 437 A; south, No. 437; west, No. 437.	10
Do. No. 438 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 438 A; east, No. 438 A; south, No. 438; west, No. 438.	10
Do. No. 439 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 439 A; east, No. 439 A; south, No. 439; west, No. 439.	10
Do. No. 440 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 440 A; east, No. 440 A; south, No. 440; west, No. 440.	10
Do. No. 441 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 441 A; east, No. 441 A; south, No. 441; west, No. 441.	10
Do. No. 442 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 442 A; east, No. 442 A; south, No. 442; west, No. 442.	10
Do. No. 443 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 443 A; east, No. 443 A; south, No. 443; west, No. 443.	10
Do. No. 444 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 444 A; east, No. 444 A; south, No. 444; west, No. 444.	10
Do. No. 445 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 445 A; east, No. 445 A; south, No. 445; west, No. 445.	10
Do. No. 446 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 446 A; east, No. 446 A; south, No. 446; west, No. 446.	10
Do. No. 447 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 447 A; east, No. 447 A; south, No. 447; west, No. 447.	10
Do. No. 448 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 448 A; east, No. 448 A; south, No. 448; west, No. 448.	10
Do. No. 449 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 449 A; east, No. 449 A; south, No. 449; west, No. 449.	10
Do. No. 450 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 450 A; east, No. 450 A; south, No. 450; west, No. 450.	10
Do. No. 451 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 451 A; east, No. 451 A; south, No. 451; west, No. 451.	10
Do. No. 452 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 452 A; east, No. 452 A; south, No. 452; west, No. 452.	10
Do. No. 453 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 453 A; east, No. 453 A; south, No. 453; west, No. 453.	10
Do. No. 454 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 454 A; east, No. 454 A; south, No. 454; west, No. 454.	10
Do. No. 455 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 455 A; east, No. 455 A; south, No. 455; west, No. 455.	10
Do. No. 456 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 456 A; east, No. 456 A; south, No. 456; west, No. 456.	10
Do. No. 457 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 457 A; east, No. 457 A; south, No. 457; west, No. 457.	10
Do. No. 458 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 458 A; east, No. 458 A; south, No. 458; west, No. 458.	10
Do. No. 459 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 459 A; east, No. 459 A; south, No. 459; west, No. 459.	10
Do. No. 460 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 460 A; east, No. 460 A; south, No. 460; west, No. 460.	10
Do. No. 461 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 461 A; east, No. 461 A; south, No. 461; west, No. 461.	10
Do. No. 462 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 462 A; east, No. 462 A; south, No. 462; west, No. 462.	10
Do. No. 463 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 463 A; east, No. 463 A; south, No. 463; west, No. 463.	10
Do. No. 464 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 464 A; east, No. 464 A; south, No. 464; west, No. 464.	10
Do. No. 465 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 465 A; east, No. 465 A; south, No. 465; west, No. 465.	10
Do. No. 466 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 466 A; east, No. 466 A; south, No. 466; west, No. 466.	10
Do. No. 467 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 467 A; east, No. 467 A; south, No. 467; west, No. 467.	10
Do. No. 468 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 468 A; east, No. 468 A; south, No. 468; west, No. 468.	10
Do. No. 469 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 469 A; east, No. 469 A; south, No. 469; west, No. 469.	10
Do. No. 470 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 470 A; east, No. 470 A; south, No. 470; west, No. 470.	10
Do. No. 471 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 471 A; east, No. 471 A; south, No. 471; west, No. 471.	10
Do. No. 472 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 472 A; east, No. 472 A; south, No. 472; west, No. 472.	10
Do. No. 473 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 473 A; east, No. 473 A; south, No. 473; west, No. 473.	10
Do. No. 474 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 474 A; east, No. 474 A; south, No. 474; west, No. 474.	10
Do. No. 475 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 475 A; east, No. 475 A; south, No. 475; west, No. 475.	10
Do. No. 476 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 476 A; east, No. 476 A; south, No. 476; west, No. 476.	10
Do. No. 477 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 477 A; east, No. 477 A; south, No. 477; west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 478 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 478 A; east, No. 478 A; south, No. 478; west, No. 478.	10
Do. No. 479 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 479 A; east, No. 479 A; south, No. 479; west, No. 479.	10
Do. No. 480 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 480 A; east, No. 480 A; south, No. 480; west, No. 480.	10
Do. No. 481 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 481 A; east, No. 481 A; south, No. 481; west, No. 481.	10
Do. No. 482 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 482 A; east, No. 482 A; south, No. 482; west, No. 482.	10
Do. No. 483 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 483 A; east, No. 483 A; south, No. 483; west, No. 483.	10
Do. No. 484 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 484 A; east, No. 484 A; south, No. 484; west, No. 484.	10
Do. No. 485 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 485 A; east, No. 485 A; south, No. 485; west, No. 485.	10
Do. No. 486 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 486 A; east, No. 486 A; south, No. 486; west, No. 486.	10
Do. No. 487 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 487 A; east, No. 487 A; south, No. 487; west, No. 487.	10
Do. No. 488 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 488 A; east, No. 488 A; south, No. 488; west, No. 488.	10
Do. No. 489 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 489 A; east, No. 489 A; south, No. 489; west, No. 489.	10
Do. No. 490 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 490 A; east, No. 490 A; south, No. 490; west, No. 490.	10
Do. No. 491 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 491 A; east, No. 491 A; south, No. 491; west, No. 491.	10
Do. No. 492 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 492 A; east, No. 492 A; south, No. 492; west, No. 492.	10
Do. No. 493 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 493 A; east, No. 493 A; south, No. 493; west, No. 493.	10
Do. No. 494 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 494 A; east, No. 494 A; south, No. 494; west, No. 494.	10
Do. No. 495 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 495 A; east, No. 495 A; south, No. 495; west, No. 495.	10
Do. No. 496 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 496 A; east, No. 496 A; south, No. 496; west, No. 496.	10
Do. No. 497 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 497 A; east, No. 497 A; south, No. 497; west, No. 497.	10
Do. No. 498 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 498 A; east, No. 498 A; south, No. 498; west, No. 498.	10
Do. No. 499 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 499 A; east, No. 499 A; south, No. 499; west, No. 499.	10
Do. No. 500 ...	Nandalinga Pillai	North, No. 500 A; east, No. 500 A; south, No. 500; west, No. 500.	10

Under section 5, Act I of 1994, the State Surveyor or the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 16.02 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Government Minor extension feeder line; and, under sections 3 and 4 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Ilorin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Ilmor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of agency, the mediator is authorized to take possession under section 17 of the Act.

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Description of land, water dry, dead or perennial, with survey or private number	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Below district, River side, Kuchikuchukali, border of 24 Panchayat village			
Dist. dry, No. 248 R	Sethi Rao ..	North end and, No. 248 A; south, No. 248 A; west, No. 248 A.	20
Do. No. 247 R	Mani Venkappa ..	North, No. 247 A; east, No. 247 A; south, No. 247 A; west, No. 247 A.	12
Do. No. 246 R	Ramappa ..	North, No. 246 A; east, No. 246 A; south, No. 246 A; west, No. 246 A.	1
Do. No. 272 R	Pattabhai Sethi Rao and Ramappa ..	North, No. 272 A; east, No. 272 A; south, No. 272 A; west, No. 272 A.	140
Do. No. 270-1 C	M. Rajappa ..	North, No. 270-1 A; east, south and west, No. 270-1 A.	92
Do. No. 271-1 R	Do. ..	North, No. 271-1 A; east, No. 271 A; south, No. 271-1 C; west, No. 271-2 R.	138
Do. No. 271-1 ..	Mani Venkappa ..	North, east, south and west, No. 271-2	54
Do. No. 271-1 A	Krishna Rao, Reddyappa Rao and minor holders	North, No. 271 A; east, 271 A; south, No. 271-2 A; west, No. 271 A.	96
Do. No. 276 A ..	Ramappa, son of Venkappa ..	North, No. 276 A; east, 276 A; south, No. 276 A; west, No. 276 A.	14
Do. No. 281 ..	Krishna Rao, Reddyappa Rao, Anandappa and Venkatesan	North, No. 281 A; east, No. 281 A and 281 A; south, No. 281 A; west, No. 281 A.	128
Do. No. 287 A ..	Sethi Rajagopal and Sethi Rao	North, No. 287 A; east, No. 287-1 A; south, No. 287 A; west, No. 287 A.	142
Do. No. 291-0 A	Tennappa and Manappa ..	North, No. 291 and 291-1 A; east, No. 291-1 A; south, No. 291-1 A; west, No. 291 A.	96
Do. No. 293-1 R	Pattabhai, Krishna Rao and holder, ..	North, No. 293-1 A; east, No. 293-1 A; south, No. 293-1 A; west, No. 293-1 A.	82
Do. No. 291-1 R	Do. ..	North, No. 291-1 A; east, No. 291-1 A; south, No. 291-1 A; west, No. 291-1 A.	140
Do. No. 310-2 R	Do. ..	North, No. 310-2 A; east, No. 310-2 A; south, No. 310-2 A; west, No. 310-2 A.	182
Do. No. 320-1 R	Krishna Rao, Reddyappa Rao and holder ..	North, No. 320-1 A; east, No. 320-1 A; south, No. 320-1 A; west, No. 320-1 A.	947
Do. No. 320-2 R	Mani Venkappa ..	North, No. 320-2 A; east, No. 320-2 A; south, No. 320-2 A; west, No. 320-2 A.	936
Do. No. 320-3 A	Pattabhai, Krishna Rao and holder, ..	North, No. 320-3 A; east, No. 320-3 A; south, No. 320-3 A; west, No. 320-3 A.	936
Do. No. 320-4 A	Manappa ..	North, No. 320-4 A; east, No. 320-4 A; south, No. 320-4 A; west, No. 320-4 A.	104
Do. No. 321-1 R	Ramappa, son of Venkappa ..	North, No. 321-1 A; east, No. 321-1 A; south, No. 321-1 A; west, No. 321-1 A.	132
Do. No. 321-2 A	Do. ..	North, No. 321-2 A; east, No. 321-2 A; south, No. 321-2 A; west, No. 321-2 A.	936
Do. No. 321-3 R	Pattabhai, Krishna Rao and holder, ..	North, No. 321-3 A; east, No. 321-3 A; south, No. 321-3 A; west, No. 321-3 A.	936
Religious' service
Dist. wet, No. 271 R
Dist. No. 282 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service
Dist. dry, No. 285-1 A
Do. No. 285-1 A
Forested area, dry, No. 285
Religious' service

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 997½ acres, is the same as the same given as land, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the railway line; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Haver, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Haver, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency the said officer is authorized to take possession of the lands under section 17 of the Act.

COMPONENTS.

Description of land, with or dry, Gram, or otherwise, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Bazar, North, Kanyakumari taluq.			
Genl. dry, No. 107 E.	Kanaga Periya Kanaga and	North and east, No. 107 A; south, No. 108 A and 111 A; west, No. 112 E.	100
Do. No. 108 E.	Kanaga Periya Kanaga and	North, No. 107 E and 108 A; east, No. 109 E; south, No. 110 G; west, No. 111 E.	100
Do. No. 109 E.	Kanaga Hanuman	North and east, No. 109 A; south, No. 110 A, 110 B and 111 G; west, No. 112 E.	95
Do. No. 110 G.	Do.	South and east, No. 110 A; south, No. 110; west, No. 111.	95
Do. No. 111 D.	Olds Khas	North, No. 110 E; east, No. 111 A and 112 A; south, No. 112 B; west, No. 113 A.	112
Do. No. 112 B.	Pattadak, Otha Vaidalaga and	North, No. 111 E; east, No. 112 A; south, No. 113 A; west, No. 114 A.	112
Do. No. 113 B.	Kallaga, Kallaga, Vaidalaga and	North, No. 112 E; east, No. 113 E; south and west, No. 114 A.	102
Do. No. 114 B.	Chinnappa	North, No. 113 E; east, No. 114 E; south and west, No. 115 A.	104
Do. No. 115 B.	Olds Shan	North, No. 114 E; east, No. 115 A; south, No. 116 E; west, No. 117 B.	104
Do. No. 116 A.	Do.	North and east, No. 116 E; south, No. 117; west, No. 118.	104
Do. No. 117 B.	Vaidalaga Kallaga	North, No. 116 E; east, No. 117 A; south, No. 118 B and 119 A; west, No. 119 A.	104
Do. No. 118 A.	Do.	North, No. 117 E; east, No. 118 B; south and west, No. 119 A.	104
Do. No. 119 A.	Olds Gurus and Olds	North and east, No. 118 B; south, No. 119 A; west, No. 120 A.	112
Do. No. 120 A.	Vaidalaga	North, No. 119 A; east, No. 120 B; south, No. 121 A; west, No. 122 A.	112
Do. No. 121 A.	Kanaga Madaya Chetti	North, No. 120 A and 121 A; east, No. 122 B; south, No. 123 E and 124 E; west, No. 124 E.	112
Do. No. 122 B.	Kanaga Madaya Chetti and Olds	North, No. 121 E; east, No. 122 A; south, No. 123 A and 124 E; west, No. 124 E.	112
Do. No. 123 A.	Do.	North, No. 121 A; east, No. 122 A; south, No. 123 E; west, No. 124 E.	112
Do. No. 124 E.	Pattadak, Talaguri Shan and	North, No. 122 E; east, No. 123 E; south, No. 124 E; west, No. 125 A.	112
Do. No. 125 A.	Thayyan, Kanaga, Talaguri	North, No. 123 E; east, No. 124 E; south, No. 125 A; west, No. 126 A.	112
Do. No. 126 A.	Ram	North, No. 124 E; east, No. 125 A; south, No. 126 A; west, No. 127 A.	112
Do. No. 127 A.	Periya Hanuman	North, No. 125 A; east, No. 126 A; south, No. 127 A; west, No. 128 A.	112
Do. No. 128 A.	Uppan Kanaga	North, No. 126 A; east, No. 127 A; south, No. 128 A; west, No. 129 A.	112
Do. No. 129 A.	Do.	North, No. 127 A; east, No. 128 A; south, No. 129 A; west, No. 130 A.	112
Do. No. 130 A.	Periya Hanuman	North and east, No. 128 A; south, No. 129 A; west, No. 130 A.	112
Do. No. 131 A.	Pattadak, Talaguri Kanaga; Kanaga;	North, No. 130 A; east, No. 131 A; south, No. 132 A; west, No. 133 A.	112
Do. No. 132 A.	Thayyan, Chinnappa and Vaidalaga	North, No. 131 A; east, No. 132 A; south, No. 133 A; west, No. 134 A.	112
Do. No. 133 A.	Chetti	North, No. 132 A; east, No. 133 A; south, No. 134 A; west, No. 135 A.	112
Do. No. 134 A.	Do.	North, No. 133 A; east, No. 134 A; south, No. 135 A; west, No. 136 A.	112
Do. No. 135 A.	Do.	North, No. 134 A; east, No. 135 A; south, No. 136 A; west, No. 137 A.	112
Do. No. 136 A.	Do.	North, No. 135 A; east, No. 136 A; south, No. 137 A; west, No. 138 A.	112
Do. No. 137 A.	Do.	North, No. 136 A; east, No. 137 A; south, No. 138 A; west, No. 139 A.	112
Do. No. 138 A.	K. Arumand	North, No. 137 A; east, No. 138 A; south, No. 139 A; west, No. 140 A.	112
Do. No. 139 A.	Do.	North, No. 138 A; east, No. 139 A; south, No. 140 A; west, No. 141 A.	112
Do. No. 140 A.	Pattadak, Talaguri Kanaga; Kanaga;	North, No. 139 A; east, No. 140 A; south, No. 141 A; west, No. 142 A.	112
Do. No. 141 A.	Thayyan, Chinnappa and Vaidalaga	North, No. 140 A; east, No. 141 A; south, No. 142 A; west, No. 143 A.	112
Do. No. 142 A.	Chetti	North, No. 141 A; east, No. 142 A; south, No. 143 A; west, No. 144 A.	112
Do. No. 143 A.	Do.	North, No. 142 A; east, No. 143 A; south, No. 144 A; west, No. 145 A.	112
Do. No. 144 A.	Do.	North, No. 143 A; east, No. 144 A; south, No. 145 A; west, No. 146 A.	112
Do. No. 145 A.	Do.	North, No. 144 A; east, No. 145 A; south, No. 146 A; west, No. 147 A.	112
Do. No. 146 A.	Do.	North, No. 145 A; east, No. 146 A; south, No. 147 A; west, No. 148 A.	112
Do. No. 147 A.	Do.	North, No. 146 A; east, No. 147 A; south, No. 148 A; west, No. 149 A.	112
Do. No. 148 A.	Do.	North, No. 147 A; east, No. 148 A; south, No. 149 A; west, No. 150 A.	112
Do. No. 149 A.	Do.	North, No. 148 A; east, No. 149 A; south, No. 150 A; west, No. 151 A.	112
Do. No. 150 A.	Do.	North, No. 149 A; east, No. 150 A; south, No. 151 A; west, No. 152 A.	112
Do. No. 151 A.	Do.	North, No. 150 A; east, No. 151 A; south, No. 152 A; west, No. 153 A.	112
Do. No. 152 A.	Do.	North, No. 151 A; east, No. 152 A; south, No. 153 A; west, No. 154 A.	112
Do. No. 153 A.	Do.	North, No. 152 A; east, No. 153 A; south, No. 154 A; west, No. 155 A.	112
Do. No. 154 A.	Do.	North, No. 153 A; east, No. 154 A; south, No. 155 A; west, No. 156 A.	112
Do. No. 155 A.	Do.	North, No. 154 A; east, No. 155 A; south, No. 156 A; west, No. 157 A.	112
Do. No. 156 A.	Do.	North, No. 155 A; east, No. 156 A; south, No. 157 A; west, No. 158 A.	112
Do. No. 157 A.	Do.	North, No. 156 A; east, No. 157 A; south, No. 158 A; west, No. 159 A.	112
Do. No. 158 A.	Do.	North, No. 157 A; east, No. 158 A; south, No. 159 A; west, No. 160 A.	112
Do. No. 159 A.	Do.	North, No. 158 A; east, No. 159 A; south, No. 160 A; west, No. 161 A.	112
Do. No. 160 A.	Do.	North, No. 159 A; east, No. 160 A; south, No. 161 A; west, No. 162 A.	112
Do. No. 161 A.	Do.	North, No. 160 A; east, No. 161 A; south, No. 162 A; west, No. 163 A.	112
Do. No. 162 A.	Do.	North, No. 161 A; east, No. 162 A; south, No. 163 A; west, No. 164 A.	112
Do. No. 163 A.	Do.	North, No. 162 A; east, No. 163 A; south, No. 164 A; west, No. 165 A.	112
Do. No. 164 A.	Do.	North, No. 163 A; east, No. 164 A; south, No. 165 A; west, No. 166 A.	112
Do. No. 165 A.	Do.	North, No. 164 A; east, No. 165 A; south, No. 166 A; west, No. 167 A.	112
Do. No. 166 A.	Do.	North, No. 165 A; east, No. 166 A; south, No. 167 A; west, No. 168 A.	112
Do. No. 167 A.	Do.	North, No. 166 A; east, No. 167 A; south, No. 168 A; west, No. 169 A.	112
Do. No. 168 A.	Do.	North, No. 167 A; east, No. 168 A; south, No. 169 A; west, No. 170 A.	112
Do. No. 169 A.	Do.	North, No. 168 A; east, No. 169 A; south, No. 170 A; west, No. 171 A.	112
Do. No. 170 A.	Do.	North, No. 169 A; east, No. 170 A; south, No. 171 A; west, No. 172 A.	112
Do. No. 171 A.	Do.	North, No. 170 A; east, No. 171 A; south, No. 172 A; west, No. 173 A.	112
Do. No. 172 A.	Do.	North, No. 171 A; east, No. 172 A; south, No. 173 A; west, No. 174 A.	112
Do. No. 173 A.	Do.	North, No. 172 A; east, No. 173 A; south, No. 174 A; west, No. 175 A.	112
Do. No. 174 A.	Do.	North, No. 173 A; east, No. 174 A; south, No. 175 A; west, No. 176 A.	112
Do. No. 175 A.	Do.	North, No. 174 A; east, No. 175 A; south, No. 176 A; west, No. 177 A.	112
Do. No. 176 A.	Do.	North, No. 175 A; east, No. 176 A; south, No. 177 A; west, No. 178 A.	112
Do. No. 177 A.	Do.	North, No. 176 A; east, No. 177 A; south, No. 178 A; west, No. 179 A.	112
Do. No. 178 A.	Do.	North, No. 177 A; east, No. 178 A; south, No. 179 A; west, No. 180 A.	112
Do. No. 179 A.	Do.	North, No. 178 A; east, No. 179 A; south, No. 180 A; west, No. 181 A.	112
Do. No. 180 A.	Do.	North, No. 179 A; east, No. 180 A; south, No. 181 A; west, No. 182 A.	112
Do. No. 181 A.	Do.	North, No. 180 A; east, No. 181 A; south, No. 182 A; west, No. 183 A.	112
Do. No. 182 A.	Do.	North, No. 181 A; east, No. 182 A; south, No. 183 A; west, No. 184 A.	112
Do. No. 183 A.	Do.	North, No. 182 A; east, No. 183 A; south, No. 184 A; west, No. 185 A.	112
Do. No. 184 A.	Do.	North, No. 183 A; east, No. 184 A; south, No. 185 A; west, No. 186 A.	112
Do. No. 185 A.	Do.	North, No. 184 A; east, No. 185 A; south, No. 186 A; west, No. 187 A.	112
Do. No. 186 A.	Do.	North, No. 185 A; east, No. 186 A; south, No. 187 A; west, No. 188 A.	112
Do. No. 187 A.	Do.	North, No. 186 A; east, No. 187 A; south, No. 188 A; west, No. 189 A.	112
Do. No. 188 A.	Do.	North, No. 187 A; east, No. 188 A; south, No. 189 A; west, No. 190 A.	112
Do. No. 189 A.	Do.	North, No. 188 A; east, No. 189 A; south, No. 190 A; west, No. 191 A.	112
Do. No. 190 A.	Do.	North, No. 189 A; east, No. 190 A; south, No. 191 A; west, No. 192 A.	112
Do. No. 191 A.	Do.	North, No. 190 A; east, No. 191 A; south, No. 192 A; west, No. 193 A.	112
Do. No. 192 A.	Do.	North, No. 191 A; east, No. 192 A; south, No. 193 A; west, No. 194 A.	112
Do. No. 193 A.	Do.	North, No. 192 A; east, No. 193 A; south, No. 194 A; west, No. 195 A.	112
Do. No. 194 A.	Do.	North, No. 193 A; east, No. 194 A; south, No. 195 A; west, No. 196 A.	112
Do. No. 195 A.	Do.	North, No. 194 A; east, No. 195 A; south, No. 196 A; west, No. 197 A.	112
Do. No. 196 A.	Do.	North, No. 195 A; east, No. 196 A; south, No. 197 A; west, No. 198 A.	112
Do. No. 197 A.	Do.	North, No. 196 A; east, No. 197 A; south, No. 198 A; west, No. 199 A.	112
Do. No. 198 A.	Do.	North, No. 197 A; east, No. 198 A; south, No. 199 A; west, No. 200 A.	112
Do. No. 199 A.	Do.	North, No. 198 A; east, No. 199 A; south, No. 200 A; west, No. 201 A.	112
Do. No. 200 A.	Do.	North, No. 199 A; east, No. 200 A; south, No. 201 A; west, No. 202 A.	112
Do. No. 201 A.	Do.	North, No. 200 A; east, No. 201 A; south, No. 202 A; west, No. 203 A.	112
Do. No. 202 A.	Do.	North, No. 201 A; east, No. 202 A; south, No. 203 A; west, No. 204 A.	112
Do. No. 203 A.	Do.	North, No. 202 A; east, No. 203 A; south, No. 204 A; west, No. 205 A.	112
Do. No. 204 A.	Do.	North, No. 203 A; east, No. 204 A; south, No. 205 A; west, No. 206 A.	112
Do. No. 205 A.	Do.	North, No. 204 A; east, No. 205 A; south, No. 206 A; west, No. 207 A.	112
Do. No. 206 A.	Do.	North, No. 205 A; east, No. 206 A; south, No. 207 A; west, No. 208 A.	112
Do. No. 207 A.	Do.	North, No. 206 A; east, No. 207 A; south, No. 208 A; west, No. 209 A.	112
Do. No. 208 A.	Do.	North, No. 207 A; east, No. 208 A; south, No. 209 A; west, No. 210 A.	112
Do. No. 209 A.	Do.	North, No. 208 A; east, No. 209 A; south, No. 210 A; west, No. 211 A.	112
Do. No. 210 A.	Do.	North, No. 209 A; east, No. 210 A; south, No. 211 A; west, No. 212 A.	112
Do. No. 211 A.	Do.	North, No. 210 A; east, No. 211 A; south, No. 212 A; west, No. 213 A.	112
Do. No. 212 A.	Do.	North, No. 211 A; east, No. 212 A; south, No. 213 A; west, No. 214 A.	112
Do. No. 213 A.	Do.	North, No. 212 A; east, No. 213 A; south, No. 214 A; west, No. 215 A.	112
Do. No. 214 A.	Do.	North, No. 213 A; east, No. 214 A; south, No. 215 A; west, No. 216 A.	112
Do. No. 215 A.	Do.	North, No. 214 A; east, No. 215 A; south, No. 216 A; west, No. 217 A.	112
Do. No. 216 A.	Do.	North, No. 215 A; east, No. 216 A; south, No. 217 A; west, No. 218 A.	112
Do. No. 217 A.	Do.	North, No. 216 A; east, No. 217 A; south, No. 218 A; west, No. 219 A.	112
Do. No. 218 A.	Do.	North, No. 217 A; east, No. 218 A; south, No. 219 A; west, No. 220 A.	112
Do. No. 219 A.	Do.	North, No. 218 A; east, No. 219 A; south, No. 220 A; west, No. 221 A.	112
Do. No. 220 A.	Do.	North, No. 219 A; east, No. 220 A; south, No. 221 A; west, No. 222 A.	112
Do. No. 221 A.	Do.	North, No. 220 A; east, No. 221 A; south, No. 222 A; west, No. 223 A.	112
Do. No. 222 A.	Do.	North, No. 221 A; east, No. 222 A; south, No. 223 A; west, No. 224 A.	112
Do. No. 223 A.	Do.	North, No. 222 A; east, No. 223 A; south, No. 224 A; west, No. 225 A.	112
Do. No. 224 A.	Do.	North, No. 223 A; east, No. 224 A; south, No. 225 A; west, No. 226 A.	112
Do. No. 225 A.	Do.	North, No. 224 A; east, No. 225 A; south, No. 226 A; west, No. 227 A.	112
Do. No. 226 A.	Do.	North, No. 225 A; east, No. 226 A; south, No. 227 A; west, No. 228 A.	112
Do. No. 227 A.	Do.	North, No. 226 A; east, No. 227 A; south, No. 228 A; west, No. 229 A.	112
Do. No. 228 A.	Do.	North, No. 227 A; east, No. 228 A; south, No. 229 A; west, No. 230 A.	112
Do. No. 229 A.	Do.	North, No. 228 A; east, No. 229 A; south, No. 230 A; west, No. 231 A.	112
Do. No. 230 A.	Do.	North, No. 229 A; east, No. 230 A; south, No. 231 A; west, No. 232 A.	112
Do. No. 231 A.	Do.	North, No. 230 A; east, No. 231 A; south, No. 232 A; west, No. 233 A.	112
Do. No. 232 A.	Do.	North, No. 231 A; east, No. 232 A; south, No. 233 A; west, No. 234 A.	112
Do. No. 233 A.	Do.	North, No. 232 A; east, No. 233 A; south, No. 234 A; west, No. 235 A.	112
Do. No. 234 A.	Do.	North, No. 233 A; east, No. 234 A; south, No. 235 A; west, No. 236 A.	112
Do. No. 235 A.	Do.	North, No. 234 A; east, No. 235 A; south, No. 236 A; west, No. 237 A.	112
Do. No. 236 A.	Do.	North, No. 235 A; east, No. 236 A; south, No. 237 A; west, No. 238 A.	112
Do. No. 237 A.	Do.	North, No. 236 A; east, No. 237 A; south, No. 238 A; west, No. 239 A.	112
Do. No. 238 A.	Do.	North, No. 237 A; east, No. 238 A; south, No. 239 A; west, No. 240 A.	112
Do. No. 239 A.	Do.	North, No. 238 A; east, No. 239 A; south, No. 240 A; west, No. 241 A.	112
Do. No. 240 A.	Do.	North, No. 239 A; east, No. 240 A; south, No. 241 A; west, No. 242 A.	112
Do. No. 241 A.	Do.	North, No. 240 A; east, No. 241 A; south, No. 242 A; west, No. 243 A.	112
Do. No. 242 A.	Do.	North, No. 241 A; east, No. 242 A; south, No. 243 A; west, No. 244 A.	112
Do. No. 243 A.	Do.	North, No. 242 A; east, No. 243 A; south, No. 244 A; west, No. 245 A.	112
Do. No. 244 A.	Do.	North, No. 243 A; east, No. 244 A; south, No. 245 A; west, No. 246 A.	112
Do. No. 245 A.	Do.	North, No. 244 A; east, No. 245 A; south, No. 246 A; west, No. 247 A.	112
Do. No. 246 A.	Do.	North, No. 245 A; east, No. 246 A; south, No. 247 A; west, No. 248 A.	112
Do. No. 247 A.	Do.	North, No. 246 A; east, No. 247 A; south, No. 248 A; west, No. 249 A.	112
Do. No. 248 A.	Do.	North, No. 247 A; east, No. 248 A; south, No. 249 A; west, No. 250 A.	112
Do. No. 249 A.	Do.	North, No. 248 A; east, No. 249 A; south, No. 250 A; west, No. 251 A.	112
Do. No. 250 A.	Do.	North, No. 249 A; east, No. 250 A; south, No. 251 A; west, No. 252 A.	112
Do. No. 251 A.	Do.	North, No. 250 A; east, No. 251 A; south, No. 252 A; west, No. 253 A.	112
Do. No. 252 A.	Do.	North, No. 251 A; east, No. 252 A; south, No. 253 A; west, No. 254 A.	112
Do. No. 253 A.	Do.	North, No. 252 A; east, No. 253 A; south, No. 254 A; west, No. 255 A.	112
Do. No. 254 A.	Do.	North, No. 253 A; east, No. 254 A; south, No. 255 A; west, No. 256 A.	112
Do. No. 255 A.	Do.	North, No. 254 A; east, No. 255 A; south, No. 256 A; west, No. 257 A.	112

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No. in this issue.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
10	Local and Marine Dept.	1919. No. 495 S. April 12. No. 511 S. April 18.	<p>Edget Kalamia.—Assembling, with remarks, the — of the Tarjert District Board for 1918-1919. [1 a.]</p> <p>Vine Kalamia.—Reviewing the accounts of the Forestry Commission on the returns also received in the District and Municipalities of the Marine Forestry for January 1919, and signing the publication of the returns at the Fort St. George Station. [1 a.]</p>

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 18.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1906.

[Price, 4 pice

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

പ്രകാശനം.

മദ്രാസ്, 1906 ഏപ്രിൽ 23നു.

നമ്പർ 2223.—കൂലിനിയമപ്രകാരമുള്ള ക്രിസ്തുമത സഭയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ളവർക്കായി 1903 നുവ മതിയായി നോട്ടുജനറലിസേഷൻ പ്രസിദ്ധമായ അക്ട 4-നു വിരുദ്ധ പ്രകാരം ആരോടാണു പണ പങ്കിൽ ഗവൺമെൻ്റ് അംഗീകരിക്കാൻ തയ്യാറാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന വിസ്തൃത വാങ്ങൽ മോശ്ശിനെ അംഗീകരണപ്രകാരത്തിൽ വിശദം.

ഡയറക്ടർ ഓഫ് റെവന്യൂ
മിഷൻ ഓഫീസർ.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Being the Translator to Government.



Published by Authority.

Ma. 1941

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1950.

[Page, 1, 1000]

Part I.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPENDICES

Delaware, May 8, 1916

20, 1947.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 11 and 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1944, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Hy. Ceylar Krishnaswami Naidu, Esq. to be member and Vice-President of the Nellore Urban Board.

50. 638.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 11 and 30 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. K. A. Smith to be member and Vice-President of the Coimbatore District Board.

No. 434.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1914, the Government in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. C. Long, I.N.S., to be a member of the Coimbatore District Board.

No. 648.—Under section 24 of the Medical Local Boards Act, 1886, M.B.B. No. 1894, Bengal Chamberlain Nalk Aengal, M.B.B. No. 1895, Chaudh Paboyya Hingde Aengal and M.B. No. 1896, Annappa Hingde Aengal have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Coimbatore in the district of South Canara.

No. 461.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Bdy. Nangunur Theroor Aravaj has been duly elected as a member of the Tituk Board of Sattru in the district of Travancore.

No. 482.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.O., Padagal Srinivasa Chettiar Gari has been duly elected as a member of the Tahsil Board of Adajai in the district of Bellary.

*No. 642.-Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1881, M.R.Ry. Kalam Kalki Naza Karup Ammal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Calicut in the district of Nilgiris.

No. 614.—W. H. Macdonald, M.B., Ch.B., D.M., Assistant Health Officer of the Bangalore Municipality, to be Health Officer of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 645.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1923, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.B. R. Rao Sahasra Chaga Sankarajiah Sahasrabhusyan Gaur to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Bellary.

No. 646.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. S. M. V. Lakshminarayana Rao Pantulu Gura to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Gandur.

No. 447.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1859, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. V. Ramakrishna Pillai to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Tanjore.

No. 105.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Richard Foulcher and M. S. R. S. K. Subrahmanya Aiyar Avaraj to be Municipal Councillors of the Municipality of Kumbakonam.

§ 448.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1854, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Gregory Ernest Wilkie Esq. to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Ootacamund.

No. 400.—In exercise of the power vested in Me by section 10 of the Malacca District Municipal Ordinance No. IV of 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M R R. Othmanpoo Veloo-pilliam Sathanayya to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Gudu.

No. 631.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1858, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M. S. R. P. S. Pichayal Aiyer Anagual as Chairman of the Municipality of Tiruchendur.

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 402.—Under section 31 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.B. Bal Sahay A. Chouda Nankar Arayal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Malabar District Board by the Palghat Taluk Board.

No. 403.—Under section 31 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.B. Nanyam Reddi Gura has been appointed, by election, as a member of the North Arcot District Board by the Chidambaram Taluk Board.

No. 404.—Under section 31 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.B. Narayanaswami Aiyar Kanchiveri Arayal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the North Arcot District Board by the Arni Taluk Board.

No. 405.—Under section 31 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.B. Kannupudi Dedda Kumpu Gura Arayal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Colaba District Board by the Kollegal Taluk Board.

No. 406.—The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 140 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.B. N. George Rao Arayal to be a member of the Kollegal Taluk Board.

No. 407.—The President, District Board, Kistna, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 140 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.B. Govinda Venkataswami Gura to be a member of the Srisaigur Taluk Board.

No. 408.—The President, District Board, North Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 140 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.B. Murali Narayan Aiyar Arayal to be a member of the Arni Taluk Board.

No. 409.—The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 140 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby reappoints from office Netha Mallaperi Desai Rajah Sahodur, a member of the Checcur taluk panchayat, for having, without sufficient excuse, neglected for more than three consecutive months to be present at its meetings.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 400.—Under clause (xvi) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the rules for the guidance of District Boards in the establishment of Provident funds for the benefit of Local Fund servants, which are contained in notification No. 674, published at page 522 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 21st August 1904, as amended by notifications Nos. 528, 304, 104, 1267, 874 and 958 published at pages 592, 95, 24 to 26, 621, 347 and 245 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th June 1904, 17th March 1905, 56th January 1904, 29th November 1904, 26th June 1906 and 23rd June 1906, respectively. The Governor in Council further directs, under section 146 of the said Act, that these alterations shall come into operation in all districts on the 1st July 1910:—

Alterations.

(1) Add the following at the end of rule 11:—

"The serial number assigned to a subscriber in this register should be communicated to the subscriber, the head of his office and the Treasury Deputy Collector for note in all the subsequent statements."

(2) After the heading of column 1 of Form No. 1 into "Serial number as per register of subscribers—Form 2," and add at the foot of the form the following:—

"Checked with the vouchers and
Serial checked. | Examined and posted in the abstract
Dated | register. | Dated Clerk."

(3) Over columns 2 of Form No. 2 with the heading, and renumber columns numbers "3 to 23" as "2 to 22".

(4) After the heading of column 1 of Form No. 3 into "Social number as per register of subscribers."

No. 401.—Under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following draft of an alteration in rule 34 of the Local Fund Rules contained in the notification published at page 7 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 14 February 1907, as modified by notification No. 1163, published at page 340 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 17th November 1907. Any objections or suggestions which may be made in respect of the amendment by any person or persons interested will be considered on or after 1st June 1910:—

"In the addition to clause (5) of rule 34 as modified by notification No. 1163, published at page 340 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 17th November 1907, for the figure '2,000' wherever it occurs substitute '2,500'."

No. 402.—Under sub-clause (1), section 165, of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1889, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following draft of a rule (which it is proposed to substitute for rule 3 of the rules issued in O.G. No. 124 N., dated 27th January 1906, as modified by notification Nos. 50, 724 and 1148, published at pages 28, 252 and 546 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th February 1907, 13th October 1908 and 17th November 1907, respectively. Any objections or suggestions which may be made in respect of the amended rule by any person or persons interested will be considered on or after the 1st June 1910:—

"3. In the case of sanitary works all plans and estimates shall, if the amount of the estimate exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 2,500, be submitted for the approval of the Sanitary

²Engineer. If the amount of the estimate exceeds Rs. 2,500, it shall be submitted through the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer for the approval of the Sanitary Board. After approval by the Sanitary Board, estimates costing Rs. 15,000 and less shall be sanctioned provisionally by the Sanitary Engineer and those above that sum shall be submitted to Government in the Local and Municipal Department for the approval and sanction of Government.

¹¹ *Explanation*—(i) The term sentence work includes—

- (1) haphazard, disorganized, makeshift, makeshift-house, labours, Gannets, winds and
"one-pools";

ACQUISITION OF TAXES

¹ No. 662.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring '12 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the Tamil English school, Kuthuvil; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pithor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Flower & Steiner 2003

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plat map number.	Name of owner or company.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
<i>Malabar district, Ponnani taluk, Wandoor village</i>			
Try, S. No. 44-2 A.	Cheruvilakkam Panchath Kuthali Eyyar.	Puthi, Kuzhuvanchappu, marupuram panchu; east, Kuzhuvanchappu panchu; and modified panchu; south, Nolekundu; kullipuzha panchu; and, Kattuvanchappu molayana panchu.	about 12

2% 884.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 70 of an acre, be the acquisition of a public use, and hereby appoints to the said acquisition the following officers, to-wit:—

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasingpur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of land, wet or dry, brackish or permanent, with history of salinization thereof.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
State of Texas, Williamson county, Eaglehorn ridge.			
O-6, dry, S. W. 34-3	Franklin Swearingen, sec. of Williamson.	North, N. 24-3, east, N. 25, south, N. 26, south; west, W. 34-3	100-0

§ 6. 884.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and the buildings thereon are to be taken for a public use, to wit: for the widening of the East North Street in the Kankhachakra Municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Townshar of Kankhachakra is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the Kuzinshchinsk Titlik office and it may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Keywords:

[illegible]

No. 406.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2400 cuns, to be more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a tank and night soil deposit at Unlampani, (Union village); and, under sections 5 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar of Unlampani is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Udaipur and may be consulted at any time during office hours.

Executive Summary

[illegible]

No. 225.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 711 sq. acres, situate in the town of Bhatinda, is needed for a public purpose, and that the acquisition of said land from the Messrs. P. Bhatia, Bhatinda, is hereby sanctioned. The Messrs. Bhatia have been notified under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue District Officer, Bhatinda, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Bureau of Mineral Office, Toronto, for inspection during office hours.

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Description of land, wet or dry, mus- s or peatlands, with survey or present number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Thamesly district, Thamesly parish, No. 1, <i>Waterbury's allotment</i>			
Wat. No. 127 A.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 A.; east, No. 127 A.; south, No. 127 A.; west, No. 127 A.	0.0
Do. No. 127 B.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 B.; east, No. 127 B.; south, No. 127 B.; west, No. 127 B.	0.0
Do. No. 127 C.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 C.; east, No. 127 C.; south, No. 127 C.; west, No. 127 C.	0.0
Do. Nos. 127 D. 1 and 127 D. 2.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 D. 1 and 127 D. 2.; east, No. 127 D. 1 and 127 D. 2.; south, No. 127 D. 1 and 127 D. 2.; west, No. 127 D. 1 and 127 D. 2.	0.0
Do. No. 127 E.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 E.; east, No. 127 E.; south, No. 127 E.; west, No. 127 E.	0.0
Do. No. 127 F.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 F.; east, No. 127 F.; south, No. 127 F.; west, No. 127 F.	0.0
Do. No. 127 G.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 G.; east, No. 127 G.; south, No. 127 G.; west, No. 127 G.	0.0
Do. No. 127 H.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 H.; east, No. 127 H.; south, No. 127 H.; west, No. 127 H.	0.0
Do. No. 127 I.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 I.; east, No. 127 I.; south, No. 127 I.; west, No. 127 I.	0.0
Do. No. 127 J.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 J.; east, No. 127 J.; south, No. 127 J.; west, No. 127 J.	0.0
Do. No. 127 K.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 K.; east, No. 127 K.; south, No. 127 K.; west, No. 127 K.	0.0
Do. No. 127 L.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 L.; east, No. 127 L.; south, No. 127 L.; west, No. 127 L.	0.0
Do. No. 127 M.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 M.; east, No. 127 M.; south, No. 127 M.; west, No. 127 M.	0.0
Do. No. 127 N.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 N.; east, No. 127 N.; south, No. 127 N.; west, No. 127 N.	0.0
Do. No. 127 O.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 O.; east, No. 127 O.; south, No. 127 O.; west, No. 127 O.	0.0
Do. No. 127 P.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 P.; east, No. 127 P.; south, No. 127 P.; west, No. 127 P.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Q.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Q.; east, No. 127 Q.; south, No. 127 Q.; west, No. 127 Q.	0.0
Do. No. 127 R.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 R.; east, No. 127 R.; south, No. 127 R.; west, No. 127 R.	0.0
Do. No. 127 S.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 S.; east, No. 127 S.; south, No. 127 S.; west, No. 127 S.	0.0
Do. No. 127 T.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 T.; east, No. 127 T.; south, No. 127 T.; west, No. 127 T.	0.0
Do. No. 127 U.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 U.; east, No. 127 U.; south, No. 127 U.; west, No. 127 U.	0.0
Do. No. 127 V.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 V.; east, No. 127 V.; south, No. 127 V.; west, No. 127 V.	0.0
Do. No. 127 W.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 W.; east, No. 127 W.; south, No. 127 W.; west, No. 127 W.	0.0
Do. No. 127 X.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 X.; east, No. 127 X.; south, No. 127 X.; west, No. 127 X.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Y.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Y.; east, No. 127 Y.; south, No. 127 Y.; west, No. 127 Y.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Z.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Z.; east, No. 127 Z.; south, No. 127 Z.; west, No. 127 Z.	0.0
Do. No. 127 A.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 A.; east, No. 127 A.; south, No. 127 A.; west, No. 127 A.	0.0
Do. No. 127 B.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 B.; east, No. 127 B.; south, No. 127 B.; west, No. 127 B.	0.0
Do. No. 127 C.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 C.; east, No. 127 C.; south, No. 127 C.; west, No. 127 C.	0.0
Do. No. 127 D.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 D.; east, No. 127 D.; south, No. 127 D.; west, No. 127 D.	0.0
Do. No. 127 E.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 E.; east, No. 127 E.; south, No. 127 E.; west, No. 127 E.	0.0
Do. No. 127 F.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 F.; east, No. 127 F.; south, No. 127 F.; west, No. 127 F.	0.0
Do. No. 127 G.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 G.; east, No. 127 G.; south, No. 127 G.; west, No. 127 G.	0.0
Do. No. 127 H.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 H.; east, No. 127 H.; south, No. 127 H.; west, No. 127 H.	0.0
Do. No. 127 I.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 I.; east, No. 127 I.; south, No. 127 I.; west, No. 127 I.	0.0
Do. No. 127 J.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 J.; east, No. 127 J.; south, No. 127 J.; west, No. 127 J.	0.0
Do. No. 127 K.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 K.; east, No. 127 K.; south, No. 127 K.; west, No. 127 K.	0.0
Do. No. 127 L.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 L.; east, No. 127 L.; south, No. 127 L.; west, No. 127 L.	0.0
Do. No. 127 M.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 M.; east, No. 127 M.; south, No. 127 M.; west, No. 127 M.	0.0
Do. No. 127 N.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 N.; east, No. 127 N.; south, No. 127 N.; west, No. 127 N.	0.0
Do. No. 127 O.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 O.; east, No. 127 O.; south, No. 127 O.; west, No. 127 O.	0.0
Do. No. 127 P.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 P.; east, No. 127 P.; south, No. 127 P.; west, No. 127 P.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Q.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Q.; east, No. 127 Q.; south, No. 127 Q.; west, No. 127 Q.	0.0
Do. No. 127 R.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 R.; east, No. 127 R.; south, No. 127 R.; west, No. 127 R.	0.0
Do. No. 127 S.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 S.; east, No. 127 S.; south, No. 127 S.; west, No. 127 S.	0.0
Do. No. 127 T.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 T.; east, No. 127 T.; south, No. 127 T.; west, No. 127 T.	0.0
Do. No. 127 U.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 U.; east, No. 127 U.; south, No. 127 U.; west, No. 127 U.	0.0
Do. No. 127 V.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 V.; east, No. 127 V.; south, No. 127 V.; west, No. 127 V.	0.0
Do. No. 127 W.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 W.; east, No. 127 W.; south, No. 127 W.; west, No. 127 W.	0.0
Do. No. 127 X.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 X.; east, No. 127 X.; south, No. 127 X.; west, No. 127 X.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Y.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Y.; east, No. 127 Y.; south, No. 127 Y.; west, No. 127 Y.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Z.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Z.; east, No. 127 Z.; south, No. 127 Z.; west, No. 127 Z.	0.0
Do. No. 127 A.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 A.; east, No. 127 A.; south, No. 127 A.; west, No. 127 A.	0.0
Do. No. 127 B.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 B.; east, No. 127 B.; south, No. 127 B.; west, No. 127 B.	0.0
Do. No. 127 C.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 C.; east, No. 127 C.; south, No. 127 C.; west, No. 127 C.	0.0
Do. No. 127 D.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 D.; east, No. 127 D.; south, No. 127 D.; west, No. 127 D.	0.0
Do. No. 127 E.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 E.; east, No. 127 E.; south, No. 127 E.; west, No. 127 E.	0.0
Do. No. 127 F.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 F.; east, No. 127 F.; south, No. 127 F.; west, No. 127 F.	0.0
Do. No. 127 G.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 G.; east, No. 127 G.; south, No. 127 G.; west, No. 127 G.	0.0
Do. No. 127 H.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 H.; east, No. 127 H.; south, No. 127 H.; west, No. 127 H.	0.0
Do. No. 127 I.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 I.; east, No. 127 I.; south, No. 127 I.; west, No. 127 I.	0.0
Do. No. 127 J.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 J.; east, No. 127 J.; south, No. 127 J.; west, No. 127 J.	0.0
Do. No. 127 K.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 K.; east, No. 127 K.; south, No. 127 K.; west, No. 127 K.	0.0
Do. No. 127 L.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 L.; east, No. 127 L.; south, No. 127 L.; west, No. 127 L.	0.0
Do. No. 127 M.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 M.; east, No. 127 M.; south, No. 127 M.; west, No. 127 M.	0.0
Do. No. 127 N.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 N.; east, No. 127 N.; south, No. 127 N.; west, No. 127 N.	0.0
Do. No. 127 O.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 O.; east, No. 127 O.; south, No. 127 O.; west, No. 127 O.	0.0
Do. No. 127 P.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 P.; east, No. 127 P.; south, No. 127 P.; west, No. 127 P.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Q.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Q.; east, No. 127 Q.; south, No. 127 Q.; west, No. 127 Q.	0.0
Do. No. 127 R.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 R.; east, No. 127 R.; south, No. 127 R.; west, No. 127 R.	0.0
Do. No. 127 S.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 S.; east, No. 127 S.; south, No. 127 S.; west, No. 127 S.	0.0
Do. No. 127 T.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 T.; east, No. 127 T.; south, No. 127 T.; west, No. 127 T.	0.0
Do. No. 127 U.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 U.; east, No. 127 U.; south, No. 127 U.; west, No. 127 U.	0.0
Do. No. 127 V.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 V.; east, No. 127 V.; south, No. 127 V.; west, No. 127 V.	0.0
Do. No. 127 W.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 W.; east, No. 127 W.; south, No. 127 W.; west, No. 127 W.	0.0
Do. No. 127 X.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 X.; east, No. 127 X.; south, No. 127 X.; west, No. 127 X.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Y.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Y.; east, No. 127 Y.; south, No. 127 Y.; west, No. 127 Y.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Z.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Z.; east, No. 127 Z.; south, No. 127 Z.; west, No. 127 Z.	0.0
Do. No. 127 A.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 A.; east, No. 127 A.; south, No. 127 A.; west, No. 127 A.	0.0
Do. No. 127 B.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 B.; east, No. 127 B.; south, No. 127 B.; west, No. 127 B.	0.0
Do. No. 127 C.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 C.; east, No. 127 C.; south, No. 127 C.; west, No. 127 C.	0.0
Do. No. 127 D.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 D.; east, No. 127 D.; south, No. 127 D.; west, No. 127 D.	0.0
Do. No. 127 E.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 E.; east, No. 127 E.; south, No. 127 E.; west, No. 127 E.	0.0
Do. No. 127 F.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 F.; east, No. 127 F.; south, No. 127 F.; west, No. 127 F.	0.0
Do. No. 127 G.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 G.; east, No. 127 G.; south, No. 127 G.; west, No. 127 G.	0.0
Do. No. 127 H.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 H.; east, No. 127 H.; south, No. 127 H.; west, No. 127 H.	0.0
Do. No. 127 I.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 I.; east, No. 127 I.; south, No. 127 I.; west, No. 127 I.	0.0
Do. No. 127 J.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 J.; east, No. 127 J.; south, No. 127 J.; west, No. 127 J.	0.0
Do. No. 127 K.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 K.; east, No. 127 K.; south, No. 127 K.; west, No. 127 K.	0.0
Do. No. 127 L.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 L.; east, No. 127 L.; south, No. 127 L.; west, No. 127 L.	0.0
Do. No. 127 M.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 M.; east, No. 127 M.; south, No. 127 M.; west, No. 127 M.	0.0
Do. No. 127 N.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 N.; east, No. 127 N.; south, No. 127 N.; west, No. 127 N.	0.0
Do. No. 127 O.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 O.; east, No. 127 O.; south, No. 127 O.; west, No. 127 O.	0.0
Do. No. 127 P.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 P.; east, No. 127 P.; south, No. 127 P.; west, No. 127 P.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Q.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Q.; east, No. 127 Q.; south, No. 127 Q.; west, No. 127 Q.	0.0
Do. No. 127 R.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 R.; east, No. 127 R.; south, No. 127 R.; west, No. 127 R.	0.0
Do. No. 127 S.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 S.; east, No. 127 S.; south, No. 127 S.; west, No. 127 S.	0.0
Do. No. 127 T.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 T.; east, No. 127 T.; south, No. 127 T.; west, No. 127 T.	0.0
Do. No. 127 U.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 U.; east, No. 127 U.; south, No. 127 U.; west, No. 127 U.	0.0
Do. No. 127 V.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 V.; east, No. 127 V.; south, No. 127 V.; west, No. 127 V.	0.0
Do. No. 127 W.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 W.; east, No. 127 W.; south, No. 127 W.; west, No. 127 W.	0.0
Do. No. 127 X.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 X.; east, No. 127 X.; south, No. 127 X.; west, No. 127 X.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Y.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Y.; east, No. 127 Y.; south, No. 127 Y.; west, No. 127 Y.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Z.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Z.; east, No. 127 Z.; south, No. 127 Z.; west, No. 127 Z.	0.0
Do. No. 127 A.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 A.; east, No. 127 A.; south, No. 127 A.; west, No. 127 A.	0.0
Do. No. 127 B.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 B.; east, No. 127 B.; south, No. 127 B.; west, No. 127 B.	0.0
Do. No. 127 C.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 C.; east, No. 127 C.; south, No. 127 C.; west, No. 127 C.	0.0
Do. No. 127 D.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 D.; east, No. 127 D.; south, No. 127 D.; west, No. 127 D.	0.0
Do. No. 127 E.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 E.; east, No. 127 E.; south, No. 127 E.; west, No. 127 E.	0.0
Do. No. 127 F.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 F.; east, No. 127 F.; south, No. 127 F.; west, No. 127 F.	0.0
Do. No. 127 G.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 G.; east, No. 127 G.; south, No. 127 G.; west, No. 127 G.	0.0
Do. No. 127 H.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 H.; east, No. 127 H.; south, No. 127 H.; west, No. 127 H.	0.0
Do. No. 127 I.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 I.; east, No. 127 I.; south, No. 127 I.; west, No. 127 I.	0.0
Do. No. 127 J.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 J.; east, No. 127 J.; south, No. 127 J.; west, No. 127 J.	0.0
Do. No. 127 K.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 K.; east, No. 127 K.; south, No. 127 K.; west, No. 127 K.	0.0
Do. No. 127 L.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 L.; east, No. 127 L.; south, No. 127 L.; west, No. 127 L.	0.0
Do. No. 127 M.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 M.; east, No. 127 M.; south, No. 127 M.; west, No. 127 M.	0.0
Do. No. 127 N.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 N.; east, No. 127 N.; south, No. 127 N.; west, No. 127 N.	0.0
Do. No. 127 O.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 O.; east, No. 127 O.; south, No. 127 O.; west, No. 127 O.	0.0
Do. No. 127 P.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 P.; east, No. 127 P.; south, No. 127 P.; west, No. 127 P.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Q.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Q.; east, No. 127 Q.; south, No. 127 Q.; west, No. 127 Q.	0.0
Do. No. 127 R.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 R.; east, No. 127 R.; south, No. 127 R.; west, No. 127 R.	0.0
Do. No. 127 S.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 S.; east, No. 127 S.; south, No. 127 S.; west, No. 127 S.	0.0
Do. No. 127 T.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 T.; east, No. 127 T.; south, No. 127 T.; west, No. 127 T.	0.0
Do. No. 127 U.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 U.; east, No. 127 U.; south, No. 127 U.; west, No. 127 U.	0.0
Do. No. 127 V.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 V.; east, No. 127 V.; south, No. 127 V.; west, No. 127 V.	0.0
Do. No. 127 W.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 W.; east, No. 127 W.; south, No. 127 W.; west, No. 127 W.	0.0
Do. No. 127 X.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 X.; east, No. 127 X.; south, No. 127 X.; west, No. 127 X.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Y.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Y.; east, No. 127 Y.; south, No. 127 Y.; west, No. 127 Y.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Z.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Z.; east, No. 127 Z.; south, No. 127 Z.; west, No. 127 Z.	0.0
Do. No. 127 A.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 A.; east, No. 127 A.; south, No. 127 A.; west, No. 127 A.	0.0
Do. No. 127 B.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 B.; east, No. 127 B.; south, No. 127 B.; west, No. 127 B.	0.0
Do. No. 127 C.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 C.; east, No. 127 C.; south, No. 127 C.; west, No. 127 C.	0.0
Do. No. 127 D.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 D.; east, No. 127 D.; south, No. 127 D.; west, No. 127 D.	0.0
Do. No. 127 E.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 E.; east, No. 127 E.; south, No. 127 E.; west, No. 127 E.	0.0
Do. No. 127 F.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 F.; east, No. 127 F.; south, No. 127 F.; west, No. 127 F.	0.0
Do. No. 127 G.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 G.; east, No. 127 G.; south, No. 127 G.; west, No. 127 G.	0.0
Do. No. 127 H.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 H.; east, No. 127 H.; south, No. 127 H.; west, No. 127 H.	0.0
Do. No. 127 I.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 I.; east, No. 127 I.; south, No. 127 I.; west, No. 127 I.	0.0
Do. No. 127 J.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 J.; east, No. 127 J.; south, No. 127 J.; west, No. 127 J.	0.0
Do. No. 127 K.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 K.; east, No. 127 K.; south, No. 127 K.; west, No. 127 K.	0.0
Do. No. 127 L.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 L.; east, No. 127 L.; south, No. 127 L.; west, No. 127 L.	0.0
Do. No. 127 M.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 M.; east, No. 127 M.; south, No. 127 M.; west, No. 127 M.	0.0
Do. No. 127 N.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 N.; east, No. 127 N.; south, No. 127 N.; west, No. 127 N.	0.0
Do. No. 127 O.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 O.; east, No. 127 O.; south, No. 127 O.; west, No. 127 O.	0.0
Do. No. 127 P.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 P.; east, No. 127 P.; south, No. 127 P.; west, No. 127 P.	0.0
Do. No. 127 Q.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 Q.; east, No. 127 Q.; south, No. 127 Q.; west, No. 127 Q.	0.0
Do. No. 127 R.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 R.; east, No. 127 R.; south, No. 127 R.; west, No. 127 R.	0.0
Do. No. 127 S.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 S.; east, No. 127 S.; south, No. 127 S.; west, No. 127 S.	0.0
Do. No. 127 T.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 T.; east, No. 127 T.; south, No. 127 T.; west, No. 127 T.	0.0
Do. No. 127 U.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 U.; east, No. 127 U.; south, No. 127 U.; west, No. 127 U.	0.0
Do. No. 127 V.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 V.; east, No. 127 V.; south, No. 127 V.; west, No. 127 V.	0.0
Do. No. 127 W.	Pal. A. Brown	North, No. 127 W.; east, No. 127 W.; south, No	

Description of land, with or without, with survey of parish number.	Name of owner or occupier	Number of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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John Azzet, John Azzet, John Azzet, John Azzet.

Block No. 4—cont

Parish No.	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
Name of owner or occupier	Kendricks Partridge	M. Mcgovern's wife Parrell Kendall	Kendricks Partridge	Arvola Aune	Kendricks	Kendricks Christ	Abdul Wali	Kendricks Tamsala	Kendricks	Kendricks and Raymond	Yonahs Kendeys (owner) and Gendricks Tamsala (partner)	Yonahs Tamsala	Gendricks Raymond	Maha Fendricks	Melchior Kendeys	Tamsala Kendeys	Kendricks Tamsala	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks Kendeys	Kendricks 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Description of land, wet or dry, paddy or panna's, with survey or panna's number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>South district, Selam taluk, Pongal village, Selam estate—cont.</i>			
Block No. 4—cont.			
Municipal P. No. 265	2154 .. Mathiasen Anna	North, No. 265; east, No. 264; south, Achi Kaiman Chetti's estate; west, No. 263	45
266	2154 .. Nayid Mahat Sahib	North, No. 265; east, No. 263; south, No. 264; west, No. 265	120
267	2154 .. Latchumaya	North, No. 265; east, Nos. 263 and 264; south, No. 263; west, No. 265	120
270	2154 .. Ganthappa Sathaya and Rangappa, owners; Ganthappa and Ganthappa Sathaya, occupiers.	North, No. 265; east, Nos. 263 and 264; south, No. 263; west, No. 265	214
271	2154 .. Lakshmi Ammal; deya, Mathiasen Chetti	North, No. 265; east, No. 264; south, No. 263; west, No. 265	75
272	2154 .. Abdul Hamid Sahib	North, No. 265; east, No. 264; south, No. 263; west, No. 265	100
273	2154 .. Narayana Chetti	North, No. 265; east, No. 263; south, No. 264; west, No. 265	120
274	2154 .. Qasim Khatib Sahib	North, No. 265; east, No. 263; south, No. 264; west, No. 265	84
Total ..			11,484 sq. ft. or 26 aca.

No. 468.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1-48 aca., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the compound of Local Fund School at Puttannagalam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, Gudur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, Gudur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, paddy or panna's, with survey or panna's number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>South district, Gudur taluk, Puttannagalam village.</i>			
Govt. Coy. B. No. 251 A.	Pajala Pambala	North, No. 251 E; east, No. 247; south, No. 249 A; west, No. 250	400
Do. No. 251 B ..	Pattadar, Pannalaji Pongay; purchaser, Viragudra Yamma and V. panna's Lakshmanayya.	North, No. 251 G; east, No. 247; south, No. 251 A; west, No. 250	45
Do. No. 251 C ..	Pattadar, Ravari Lakshmanasahai; purchaser, Pajala Pambala. Pattadar, Pannalaji Pongay; purchaser, Viragudra Yamma, Viragudra Lakshmanayya, Kallavanga Lakshmanasahai and Pannalaji Pongay.	North, No. 251 D, G, H & I; east, No. 247; south, No. 251 E; west, No. 251 G.	90
Do. No. 251 E ..	Pattadar, Amirthar Varadachariya; purchaser, Kottamas Venkatasubrahmanya.	North, No. 251; east, No. 247; south, No. 251 D; west, No. 251 E.	15
Do. No. 251 F ..	Jaggar Rajamma	North, No. 251; east, No. 251 E; south, No. 251 D; west, No. 251 E.	30
Do. No. 251 G ..	Kallavanga Lakshmanasahai	North, No. 251 F; east, No. 251 D; south, No. 251 G; west, No. 251 E.	60
Do. No. 251 H ..	Pattadar, Ravari Lakshmanasahai; purchaser, Pajala Pambala.	North, No. 251; east, No. 251 F; south, No. 251 G; west, No. 251 E & F.	41
Do. No. 251 I ..	Pattadar, Pannalaji Pongay; purchaser, Viragudra Yamma, Viragudra Lakshmanayya, Kallavanga Lakshmanasahai and Pannalaji Pongay.	North, No. 251; east, No. 251 F & G; south, No. 251 G; west, No. 251 E & F.	42
Do. No. 251 J ..	Kallavanga Lakshmanasahai	North, No. 251 F; east, No. 251 H; south, No. 251 G; west, No. 251 E.	10
Do. No. 251 K ..	Pattadar, Pannalaji Pongay; purchaser, Kallavanga Lakshmanasahai.	North, No. 251; east, No. 251 H; south, No. 251 I; west, No. 251 E.	90
Total ..			149

No. 879.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1884, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 483 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for forming the first two footings of Arpa. Nayan-Semmanthalli road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hoasur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer, Hoasur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, open or paddy, with survey, or paddy, or otherwise.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Arpa Nayan, Shorapur taluk, Bellary district.			
Dry, S. No. 112 ..	Mad. son of Subbar ..	North, S. No. 112; and, S. No. 101; south, a portion of S. No. 110 and Thiruvengal; Bellary taluk; west, remaining portion of S. No. 112.	40 15
Do. S. No. 113 ..	Do. ..	North, S. No. 114; and, S. No. 110; south, S. No. 112; west, remaining portion of S. No. 112.	20
Do. S. No. 114 ..	Do. ..	North, S. No. 114; and, S. No. 110; south, S. No. 112; west, remaining portion of S. No. 112.	10
Do. S. No. 140 ..	Talukdar, Told Shama; owner. Told Shama, Bellary taluk and others.	North, S. No. 114; and, S. No. 110; south, S. No. 112; west, remaining portion of S. No. 112.	10
Total ..			45

L. M. WYBCH.

Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Belgaum, April 20, 1910.

No. 128-P.—In modification of notification No. 126-P., published on pages 202—203 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 20th April 1910, the following revised list of plague-infected areas and of passenger stations are published:

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Cochin.	Dharapuram.	Dharapuram.	Salem ..	Salem ..	Salem.
	Udumalpet ..	Udumalpet.	South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Passenger or Freighter.	Infected localities.		Passenger or Freighter.	Infected localities.	
	Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.			Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	
I. Mysore ..	The whole Province.		II. Bombay ..	I. Northern Division—west.	
II. Bombay.	I. Northern Division—			(B) Towns—east.	
	(a) Districts—		Bharat port.		
	Akola, Kaira, Farid, Thane.		Bombay City.		
	(B) Towns—		Salem port.		
	Aurangabad, Akola, Thane, Kaira, Farid, Thane.		Thane port.		
	(C) Towns—		Udhampur.		
	Aurangabad, Akola, Thane, Kaira, Farid, Thane.		Varna port.		
	(D) Towns—		(e) States and Agencies—		
	Aurangabad, Akola, Thane, Kaira, Farid, Thane.		Mekhi Kantha Agency.		

[illegible]



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 18.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1910.

[Price, 1 s. 6 p.]

Part I.—Educational Department.

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Summary.—

First Examination for Teachers' Certificate, 1910.—Candidates passed and failed.

University of Madras.—Matriculation Examination, December 1910.—Candidates failed.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments.—

(1) M. R. R. M. Nargawandi Aiyangar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Erode Range, is set as Assistant Inspector of Schools, North Arcot district, via Madurai Subdivision, from 1st October on other duty or until further orders—to join on relief.

(2) M. R. R. S. Sundaramoorthy Aiyangar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Masur Range, now on leave, is set in the Erode Range via So. (1)—to join on the expiry of his leave.

(3) M. R. R. M. A. Appuramudi Aiyar, Sub. Ins. Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Erode, is set as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Erode Range, in the Probationary class in addition to his own duties, until relieved by No. (2).

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 25th April 1910.

B-1

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1918.

MORIO—INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the following have been prescribed for the coming examination in Morio, Intermediate Grade, with reference to paragraph (1) b of the syllabus for that Grade:—

Science.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Tech. Examinations,
Madras, 2nd May 1919

G. MADHON,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1919.

Oral and Practical Examinations.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the Port St. George Gazette, from time to time, the subjects, sections, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. Such cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Various Examinations concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examinee whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examinee.

3. Candidates for Carpentry, Fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below:—

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hours of examination.	Number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

(1) FOR TRIVANCOLOM, TRIPATHI AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

MON.	Carpentry ..	..	Engineering ..	5-10 a.m.	1	Public Works	Mr. M. E. Foster,
Monday, 2nd May.	Fitter's work	..	Do	7-10 a.m.	10	Madras	Eligible, Madras.
	Do.	..	Intermediate	7-10 a.m.	10	Do.	Do.

(2) FOR MYNOR CANDIDATES.

At Mysore.

[Already notified.]

Monday, 2nd May.	Fitter's work	..	Intermediate	7-10 a.m.	1	Government Normal School, Mysore.	Mr. T. H. Stephens, Mysore, and Mr. J. H. Stephens, Mysore.
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(3) FOR BANGALORE CANDIDATES.

At Bangalore.

[Already notified.]

Monday, 2nd May.	Carpentry	Engineering ..	7-10 a.m.	4	Madras Eng. Coll., Madras.	Mr. T. H. Stephens, Mysore, and Mr. J. H. Stephens, Mysore.
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(4) FOR KANNIYAKUM, TRIVANCOLOM, MADRAS, COCHIN AND OVERSEAS CANDIDATES.

At Cochin.

[Already notified.]

(5) FOR MADRAS AND BANGALORE CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

Date with date.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Year of examination.	Number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiner.
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I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

(1) For KNOWLEDGE OF CONCRETE.

At Kimberley.

[Already settled.]

(2) For LEAVING EXAMINATION.

At Fynburg.

[Already settled.]

(3) For TECHNICAL CALCULATIONS.

At Johannesburg.

1918.		Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Year of examination.	Number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiner.
Monday, 1st May.	1st	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	1 a.m.	20	Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Johannesburg.	Mr. E. F. G. Gentry (4).
		Do.	Intermediate.	2 a.m.	16	Do.	Do.
		Hydraulic and Irrigation works.	Elementary.	2 a.m.	16	Do.	Do.
		Bridge work.	Do.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 1st May.	2nd	Applied Mechanics.	Do.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Machine Construction.	Intermediate.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Steam and the Steam Engine.	Elementary.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Electricity and Radio.	Do.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 2nd May.	3rd	Do.	Intermediate.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 4th May.	4th	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 6th May.	5th	Do.	Intermediate.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 7th May.	6th	Navigation.	Elementary.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(4) Resident Engineer, Johannesburg.

(5) For TECHNICAL CALCULATIONS.

At Johannesburg.

1918.		Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Year of examination.	Number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiner.
Thursday, 1st April.	1st	Navigation.	Elementary.	2 p.m.	3	Office of the Resident Engineer, Johannesburg.	W.R.P. G. Gentry (4).
Friday, 10th April.	2nd	Electricity and Radio.	Do.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 11th April.	3rd	Surveying and Levelling.	Do.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 1st May.	4th	Building Materials and Construction.	Intermediate.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 1st May.	5th	Hydraulic and Irrigation works.	Elementary.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 2nd May.	6th	Bridge work.	Intermediate.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 3rd May.	7th	Applied Mechanics.	Elementary.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(6) Resident Engineer, Johannesburg.

(16) For CHEMISTRY AND VITRIFICATION EXAMINATIONS.

At Johannesburg.

1918.		Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Year of examination.	Number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiner.
Monday, 1st May.	1st	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	2 a.m.	4	Sub-Division Office, F.W.D., Johannesburg.	W.R.P. G. Gentry (4).
		Do.	Intermediate.	2 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
		Hydraulic and Irrigation works.	Elementary.	2 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	2 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
		Navigation.	Do.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 2nd May.	2nd	Steam and the Steam Engine.	Do.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Bridge work.	Do.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Applied Mechanics.	Intermediate.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Electricity and Radio.	Elementary.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 3rd May.	3rd	Do.	Intermediate.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	2 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(4) Resident Engineer, F.W.D., Johannesburg.

Days with data.	Subjects	Grade of educational att.	Year of experimental work.	Approximate number of subjects to be examined.	Place of experimental work.	Examiner
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2-CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.....

(12) FOR MANNING AND THORPEVILLE CITIES

All Journals

(The oral and practical examinations in Fitter's work of the Machine combination, however, will be held at Machine school. For dates, etc., see No. 1121 page 1)

1936.		Voc. Studies or Subjects Taught.		Fac. Grades, etc., (see No. 102) before			
Tuesday, 1st May	101	Building Materials and Construction	Elementary	F.A.S.	2	C.I.R. College, Thursday	Captain L. Duggan, Assistant, F.W.D. Police
Wednesday, 3rd May	102	Do. Hydraulics and Irrigation works	Intermediate Elementary	F.A.S.	4	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 4th May	103	Do. Roadwork and Road-making Ridge work	Intermediate Elementary	F.A.S.	3	Do.	Do.
Friday, 5th May	104	Do. Surveying and Land levelling	Do.	F.A.S.	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 6th May	105	Do. Applied Mathematics	Intermediate Elementary	F.A.S.	4	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 7th May	106	Do. River work	Intermediate Elementary	F.A.S.	3	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 8th May	107	Do.	Intermediate Elementary	F.A.S.	2	Do.	Do.

(22) For MARRIAGE COMPANIES in *Alley's Work*.

A. M. M.

All Subjects							
Massey, May.	Full	Piper's work	-- Elementary	7-20 a.m.	7	Technical Institute, Madison.	Mr. S. E. R. Dea M.E., Experimental Mech., Technical School, Madison, Wis.
		Do	-- Intermediate	7-20 a.m.	8	Do.	

[20] For SHALAPUTAN AND PARANOMERON CANTERBURY

At *Dendroica striata*

At Des Moines									
Monday, May.	2nd	Bartholem and Wood- milling	Elementary	8 a.m. ..	1	Southwestern Division, Okla. workmen.	Col- lege	M. E. W. Ry. Agents	H. Kinn- ear
Tuesday, May.	3rd	Do	Intermediate Elementary	8 a.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, May.	4th	Do	Do	8 a.m. ..	12	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thursday, May.	5th	Do	Do	8 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Friday, May.	6th	Do	Do	8 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Saturday, May.	7th	Do	Do	8 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sunday, May.	8th	Do	Do	8 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Monday, May.	9th	Do	Do	8 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, May.	10th	Do	Do	8 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, May.	11th	Do	Do	8 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thursday, May.	12th	Do	Do	8 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Friday, May.	13th	Do	Do	8 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Saturday, May.	14th	Do	Do	8 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sunday, May.	15th	Do	Do	8 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

(10) For Nonlinear Computations.

At Newell.

		At Newell,							
Monday, May,	2nd	Conquest ..	Elementary	7-8 a.m.	7	Art School, etc.	Technical School	The Res. Ward, etc.	C. W. Knox.
		Do. ..	Intermediate	1-30 a.m.	2				
		Ellis's and its	Elementary	3-30 a.m.	1				
		Do.	Intermediate	7-10 a.m.	1				

11—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

(4) For BILHART, HALLGRENBERG AND MANNING CATERPILLAR

At Midway

[Already notified.]

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Order of examination.	Hours of examination—start of examination.	Duration of examination in minutes to be completed.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

(7) FOR KUNTHAKKAM, TANGGAR, MADURA AND TRICHINGAPPY CANDIDATES.

At Trichingapply.

100	Monday, 2nd May.	Practical Telegraphy (incl.)	Examiner	7-30 a.m.	45	Telegraph Exam- ing Class, Trichingapply.	Mr. T. W. E. An- derson.
100	Tuesday, 3rd May 1910.	Practical Telegraphy (signalling, etc.)	Do.	8 a.m.	45	Do.	Do.
100	Wednesday, 4th May.	Practical Telegraphy.	Intermediate	7-30 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.

(4) Deputy Superintendents (practical), Telegraphs, Trichingapply.

III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(1) FOR BELANG, TIRUPATI, SALEM AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

(2) FOR TRIVANDRUM, TANJORE, KUNTHAKKAM, MADURA AND TRICHINGAPPY CANDIDATES.

At Trichingapply.

[Already notified.]

(3) FOR CHENNAI, VILLUPPATTUR, DINDIGUL AND RAJAGANESHWARI CANDIDATES.

At Rajaganeshwari.

[Already notified.]

IV.—BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY AND BOTANY.

FOR TRIVANDRUM AND KUNTHAKKAM CANDIDATES.

At Trichingapply.

[Already notified.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

(1) FOR KUNTHAKKAM, TANGGAR AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

(2) FOR VILLUPPATTUR, ANJALUPATTUR AND RAJAGANESHWARI CANDIDATES.

At Rajaganeshwari.

[Already notified.]

BOTANY.

FOR SALEM CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY.

(1) FOR ANJALUPATTUR CANDIDATES.

At Anjaluipattur.

[Already notified.]

Days with date.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hours of examination, part of a number, list.	Number of questions to be answered.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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IV.—BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE—cont.

AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY—cont.

(2) For Candidates, Vellorepatan, Mangalpuran, Ruyana and Ramanthapuram Candidates,

At Ruyana.

1918							
Friday, 14th April.	Agriculture	..	Elementary.	1 P.M. ..	24	Development Training College, Ruyana.	M. R. S. M. R. S.
							Examiners.
							Arranged (a).
Saturday, 15th April.	Do.	..	Do.	7 A.M. ..	30	Do.	Do.
Monday, 18th April.	Do.	..	Intermediate.	2 P.M. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 2nd May.	Do.	..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	104	Do.	Do.

(3) For Ruyana Candidates,

At Ruyana.

Education, N. B. M. P.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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AGRICULTURE.

For Salem, Kumbakonam and Madurai Candidates,

At Salem.

Monday, 14th May.	Agriculture	Intermediate	9 A.M.	1	Development Training College, Salem.	M. R. S. M. R. S.
	Do	Examiners	9 A.M.	2	Development Training College, Salem.	M. R. S. M. R. S.
						Do.

(4) For Salem, Ponnai, Tirupattur, Salem, Madurai.

V.—COMMERCE.

TYPING (ELEMENTARY, INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED GRADES)

For all Candidates both at Madurai and in the Madurai.

Only those candidates that satisfy the Madurai in the Written examination will be admitted to the Oral and Practical examinations. A list of such candidates will be published in the Port St. George Gazette in May or June next, with all necessary information as to when, where and before whom they should appear for the Oral and Practical examinations. No separate intimation will be sent to the candidates.

(By order.)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madurai, 14th April 1918.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE GRADE OF MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

The Government of Madurai and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Madurai, having decided that the required posts should be occupied by medical pupils at the time when applications are made for admission to the examination, all candidates coming up for the competitive examination for the grade of "Civil Medical and Public Health Officer" are directed to appear for the competitive examination for the admission to the examination, in the presence of the Superintendent of the respective examination centres where names will be called out in the Port St. George Gazette shortly before the end of the examination period to be then by the Superintendent of the examination centre.

Note.—Candidates for the "Madurai Service" are required also to register their names after admission.

(By order.)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madurai, 14th April 1918.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE CROWN PRIZE.

The following is the subject prescribed for the thesis for which the prize is to be awarded in 1911. The thesis should reach the Registrar on or before the 1st February 1911:—

"On the more important of economic value found in the State of Travancore, with its or their mode of occurrence, origin, and economic importance."

(By order.)

Senate House, 21st April 1910.

F. DEWBERRY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

I.—B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1910.

Isht-i-Abd'-'Uddin (second half) has been prescribed as a Text-book in Persian, in place of Sipah-i-Nizam-i-Milad-i-Hind, formerly prescribed.

II.—M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1910.

The following Text-books have been prescribed in Persian and Urdu for the above examination:—

From.
[Munir Haidar's
Translation of Malabar's History of Persia.
Abbas-i-Salt.
Ghasan-i-Sa'adat.
Sikandar Name to the Zakhir-i-Munshifin.

Urdu.

Thur-i-Akhbar.
Abul-Husn.
Dast-i-Munshif.
Dast-i-Zang.

(By order.)

Senate House, 29th April 1910.

J. J. HENSMAN, B.A.,
Manager in charge.

CANDIDATES.

In the list of candidates who failed in Branch I-B of the B.A. Degree Examination held in December 1909, published in the Supplement to Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th March 1910, in page 14:—

For—	Chemistry	Physics	Maths	English	Latin	French	German	Italian	Spanish	Portuguese	Russian	Japanese	Chinese	Arabic	Hebrew	Other
For—	Chemistry	Physics	Maths	English	Latin	French	German	Italian	Spanish	Portuguese	Russian	Japanese	Chinese	Arabic	Hebrew	Other
For—	Chemistry	Physics	Maths	English	Latin	French	German	Italian	Spanish	Portuguese	Russian	Japanese	Chinese	Arabic	Hebrew	Other

(By order.)

Senate House, 2nd May 1910.

J. J. HENSMAN, B.A.,
Manager in charge.

In the list of candidates declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination of 1909, under the Temporary Regulation sanctioned by the Government under G.O., No. 296, Educational, dated 10th April 1910, published in the Supplement to Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th April 1910:—

In page 4 under Candidates:—

For—	1904	[Guruswami, G.]	do.	[Collage, Coimbatore]
For—	1905	[Guruswami, G.]	do.	[St. Michael's High School, Coimbatore.]

Senate House, 2nd May 1910.

J. J. HENSMAN, B.A.,
Manager in charge.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1910-1911.

Male Teachers.

Class.	Order of examination.	Time of examination.
First Grade	Trigonometry	Fourth week of June 1910.
	Trigonometry	Third week of July 1910.
	Algebra	First week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Second week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Third week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Fourth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Fifth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Sixth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Seventh week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Eighth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Ninth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Tenth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Eleventh week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Twelfth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Thirteenth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Fourteenth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Fifteenth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Sixteenth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Seventeenth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Eighteenth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Nineteenth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Twentieth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Twenty-first week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Twenty-second week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Twenty-third week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Twenty-fourth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Twenty-fifth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Twenty-sixth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Twenty-seventh week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Twenty-eighth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Twenty-ninth week of August 1910.
	Trigonometry	Thirtieth week of August 1910.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due season by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Training Schools, Madras, S.W., at least a month before the date of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office.

Office of the Insp. of European & Training Schools,
Madras, 25th April 1910.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST, S.A.,
Inspector of European & Training Schools, Madras.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—1910-1911.

Class.	Subject.		Time of examination.
	Date of examination.		
First Grade.	General	...	Third week of May 1910.
	Constitution	...	Fourth week of May 1910.
	Timeline	...	Second week of June 1910.
	Diagram	...	Third week of June 1910.
	Table	...	Fourth week of June 1910.
	Diagram	...	Second week of August 1910.
	Timeline	...	Third week of August 1910.
	Diagram	...	Fourth week of August 1910.
	Table	...	Second week of October 1910.
	Diagram	...	Third week of October 1910.
Second Grade.	General	...	Second week of November 1910.
	Constitution	...	Third week of November 1910.
	Timeline	...	Fourth week of November 1910.
	Diagram	...	Second week of January 1911.
	Table	...	Third week of January 1911.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due season by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Training Schools, Madras, S.W., at least a month before the date of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office.

Office of the Insp. of European & Training Schools,
Madras, 25th April 1910.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST, S.A.,
Inspector of European & Training Schools, Madras.

ERRATUM.

IN THE results published in the Supplement to Part I.B. of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 16th April 1910, against V. John Edeke, bearing serial number 800 and register number 412, under the head "Date of birth" for "July 1891" read "July 1892".

Office of the Insp. of European & Training Schools,
Madras, 2nd May 1910.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST, S.A.,
Inspector of European & Training Schools.

LAW COLLEGE, MADRAS.

AUTUMN TERM, 1910.

Work for the autumn term for all the Classes will commence on Monday, 12th July 1910, and the attendance will count from that date.

For Admission.

1. **First-grade Class**—There will be no admission to this class during the term in the case of students intending to qualify for First-grade Fellowship certificate.

2. **B.L. and P.L. Classes**—Candidates seeking admission to the B.L. and P.L. Classes shall have passed respectively the First in Law Examination and the S.A. Degree Examination.

First Fee—The term fee for the P.L. Class will be Rs. 25, for the B.L. Class Rs. 100, paid for the Fellowship Class Rs. 50. But Mulla-sawaran, Druze and all other students belonging to the backward classes as enumerated in article 13 of the Government Act, Code will be required to pay only half the usual fee under S.O. No. 132, Educational, dated 6th October 1905, and No. 390, Educational, dated 26th May 1906, and under Proclamation, No. 4102, dated 26th June 1906, of the Director of Public Instruction.

All fees must be paid into the Bank of Madras (at the Head office only) between Monday, 12th June and Friday, 16th July 1910, to the credit of Government, under the head "K.L. Educational Fees—below. Fees should not, under any circumstances, be paid at the branches of the Bank of Madras or at other persons or through the Post or Telegraph office, and no receipts whatever will be made to this rule.

Application for Admission.

Notes—(1) Application forms may be obtained from the College clerk. These must be duly filled up and sent to the College office, with the Student's fee receipt, and, in the case of P.L. candidates, the First-grade certificate. Applications with incomplete entries will not be accepted, and no name will be registered until the application in the prescribed printed form is filed in the College office.

(2) *Vaccination*.—Under G.O. No. 408, Public, dated 12th August 1894, all persons applying for admission into Government Professional Colleges are required to produce "a certificate of vaccination after the completion of the tenth year; or should they not have been vaccinated in early childhood, of vaccination after reaching the age of ten years." In the event of their having suffered from small-pox before or during their tenth year, they must produce a certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination subsequent to their having attained the age of ten. This certificate will, however, be required from persons who bear the marks of small-pox and who produce a certificate signed by two responsible householders that to their personal knowledge the individual was attacked with small-pox after he had completed his tenth year.

(3) *The certificates of vaccination or re-vaccination referred to above must, under the rules embodied in the Government Order quoted above (vide Rule 15), be granted by either Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, or Apothecary, or Hospital Assistant or Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.*

Law College, Madras,
28th April 1910.

R. A. NELSON, M.A., LL.M., Esq., of Law,
Principal.

ARTICLE XXIII, 1910.

The Programme of work will be as follows:—

<i>Subjects.</i>		<i>R.L. Class.</i>	
Law of Property	The Junior Professor.
Indian Constitutional Law	The Principal.
Hindu and Mohammedan Law	The Assistant Professor.
		<i>F.L. Class.</i>	
Roman Law and Jurisprudence	The Principal.
Law of Torts	The Junior Professor.
Law of Contracts	{ The Principal Orator— The Assistant Professor.
		<i>PRINCIPALSHIP CLASS.</i>	
Indian Contracts Act	The Principal (with the F.L. Class).
Households	The Junior Professor (with the F.L. Class).
Code of Civil Procedure	The Assistant Professor.
Hindu Law	Assistant Professor.
Law of Landlord and Tenant	The Assistant Professor.
Law of Torts	The Junior Professor (with the F.L. Class).

Law College, Madras,
28th April 1910.

R. A. NELSON, M.A., LL.M., Esq., of Law,
Principal.

VACANCIES.

APPOINTMENTS are invited from duly qualified trained Matriculates whose optional language is Telugu for the post of Headmaster in the Board Elementary School at Nandikurthi on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem. Applications showing the following particulars should be submitted to the undersigned before the 15th May 1910:—

- (1) (a) Name in full; (2) Father's name; (3) Caste or race; (4) Age; (5) Qualifications; (6) Service as a teacher, if any; and (6) Previous appointments held with salary, if any.

Nandikurthi Taluk Board's Office, Karnool,
17th April 1910.

M. SUBRAMANAYANA RAO,
President.

WANTED for the Third Assistant Master's post in the Board Secondary School, Tirukkyadar (salary Rs. 25-1-10 (biennial) per mensem) a graduate, undergraduate or matriculate holding second teacher's certificate. Applications will be received up to the 15th May 1910.

Tirukkyadar, 16th April 1910.

P. KUNHIYAN,
President, Taluk Board, Tirukkyadar.

WANTED a B.A., LL.B., for the Headmastercy of the Board Secondary School, Kollegal, under the Kollegal Taluk Board, Coimbatore district. Salary Rs. 75-0-00 (biennial) increment.

1. Preference will be given to those who know Coimbatore.
2. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th May 1910.

Taluk Board's Office, Kollegal,
28th April 1910.

N. GOPALASWAMI AITANGAR,
President, Taluk Board, Kollegal.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1900. [PART, 2 series.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following is the list of failures in the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION held in December 1899:—

English Language	a	Examinatory Science	d
Second Language	b	History and Geography	e
Mathematics	c		

[The candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subjects from which they absented themselves.]

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
<i>Madras</i>		<i>Madras—cont.</i>		<i>Madras—cont.</i>		<i>Madras—cont.</i>	
1	ae	57	a	77	bde	117	be
2	acde	58	ade	78	abde	118	ade
3	abede	59	abede	79	ace	119	ae
4	bade	60	acde	80	acde	120	de
5	ade	61	ade	81	ade	121	ade
6	ade	62	ae	82	ade	122	acde
7	ade	63	abde	83	ade	123	ade
8	a	64	ade	84	ade	124	ade
9	a	65	ade	85	ade	125	ade
10	ad	66	ade	86	ad	126	ade
11	abede	67	de	87	acode	127	de
12	ade	68	de	88	acode	128	a
13	er	69	abede	89	ade	129	ade
14	ae	70	ae	90	ae	130	ae
15	acde	71	ae	91	abund	131	ade
16	abund	72	abde	92	acode	132	ade
17	acode	73	ade	93	acode	133	acode
18	a	74	ad	94	ab	134	de
19	acode	75	acode	95	acode	135	ade
20	acode	76	de	96	bde	136	de
21	ade	77	abede	97	ade	137	acode
22	ae	78	de	98	de	138	a
23	ad	79	ad	99	de	139	ae
24	a	80	ade	100	ade	140	ade
25	ad	81	ade	101	ade	141	ade
26	ad	82	ade	102	ade	142	ade
27	bde	83	ade	103	ade	143	ade
28	ad	84	ade	104	ade	144	ade
29	ae	85	ade	105	ade	145	ade
30	de	86	ade	106	ade	146	ade
31	ade	87	ade	107	ade	147	ade
32	acode	88	ade	108	ade	148	ade
33	ae	89	ade	109	ade	149	ade
34	ae	90	ade	110	ade	150	ade
35	ae	91	ade	111	ade		

Register number.	Subject (full in.)	Register number.	Subject (full in.)	Register number.	Subject (full in.)	Register number.	Subject (full in.)
<i>Adversus—cont.</i>		<i>Adversus—cont.</i>		<i>Adversus—cont.</i>		<i>Adversus—cont.</i>	
528	a d e	629	u d e	798	a d	813	d e
529	a b e	631	e d e	799	a b d	814	a d e
530	a d	632	e d e	799	a b d e	817	a
531	a d e	633	a b e d e	799	b d	819	a d
532	a d e	635	a d e	799	a d e	820	a d
533	a d	636	a b	799	a d e	821	a
534	a d e	637	a b e d e	799	a d e	822	a
535	a d e	638	e d	799	a d e	823	a
536	a d e	639	e d	799	a d e	824	a
537	a d e	640	a d	799	a d e	825	a
538	a d e	641	a d	799	a d e	826	a
539	a d e	642	a d	799	a d e	827	a
540	a d e	643	a d	799	a d e	828	a
541	a b e d e	644	a d	799	a d e	829	a
542	a b e	645	a d	799	a d e	830	a
543	a b e	646	a d	799	a d e	831	a
544	a b e d e	647	a d	799	a d e	832	a
545	a b e d	648	a d	799	a d e	833	a
546	a d e	649	a d	799	a d e	834	a
547	a d e	650	a d	799	a d e	835	a
548	a d e	651	a d	799	a d e	836	a
549	a d e	652	a d	799	a d e	837	a
550	a d e	653	a d	799	a d e	838	a
551	a d e	654	a d	799	a d e	839	a
552	a d e	655	a d	799	a d e	840	a
553	a d e	656	a d	799	a d e	841	a
554	a d e	657	a d	799	a d e	842	a
555	a d e	658	a d	799	a d e	843	a
556	a d e	659	a d	799	a d e	844	a
557	a d e	660	a d	799	a d e	845	a
558	a d e	661	a d	799	a d e	846	a
559	a d e	662	a d	799	a d e	847	a
560	a d e	663	a d	799	a d e	848	a
561	a d e	664	a d	799	a d e	849	a
562	a d e	665	a d	799	a d e	850	a
563	a d e	666	a d	799	a d e	851	a
564	a d e	667	a d	799	a d e	852	a
565	a d e	668	a d	799	a d e	853	a
566	a d e	669	a d	799	a d e	854	a
567	a d e	670	a d	799	a d e	855	a
568	a d e	671	a d	799	a d e	856	a
569	a d e	672	a d	799	a d e	857	a
570	a d e	673	a d	799	a d e	858	a
571	a d e	674	a d	799	a d e	859	a
572	a d e	675	a d	799	a d e	860	a
573	a d e	676	a d	799	a d e	861	a
574	a d e	677	a d	799	a d e	862	a
575	a d e	678	a d	799	a d e	863	a
576	a d e	679	a d	799	a d e	864	a
577	a d e	680	a d	799	a d e	865	a
578	a d e	681	a d	799	a d e	866	a
579	a d e	682	a d	799	a d e	867	a
580	a d e	683	a d	799	a d e	868	a
581	a d e	684	a d	799	a d e	869	a
582	a d e	685	a d	799	a d e	870	a
583	a d e	686	a d	799	a d e	871	a
584	a d e	687	a d	799	a d e	872	a
585	a d e	688	a d	799	a d e	873	a
586	a d e	689	a d	799	a d e	874	a
587	a d e	690	a d	799	a d e	875	a
588	a d e	691	a d	799	a d e	876	a
589	a d e	692	a d	799	a d e	877	a
590	a d e	693	a d	799	a d e	878	a
591	a d e	694	a d	799	a d e	879	a
592	a d e	695	a d	799	a d e	880	a
593	a d e	696	a d	799	a d e	881	a
594	a d e	697	a d	799	a d e	882	a
595	a d e	698	a d	799	a d e	883	a
596	a d e	699	a d	799	a d e	884	a
597	a d e	700	a d	799	a d e	885	a
598	a d e	701	a d	799	a d e	886	a
599	a d e	702	a d	799	a d e	887	a
600	a d e	703	a d	799	a d e	888	a
601	a d e	704	a d	799	a d e	889	a
602	a d e	705	a d	799	a d e	890	a
603	a d e	706	a d	799	a d e	891	a
604	a d e	707	a d	799	a d e	892	a
605	a d e	708	a d	799	a d e	893	a
606	a d e	709	a d	799	a d e	894	a
607	a d e	710	a d	799	a d e	895	a
608	a d e	711	a d	799	a d e	896	a
609	a d e	712	a d	799	a d e	897	a
610	a d e	713	a d	799	a d e	898	a
611	a d e	714	a d	799	a d e	899	a
612	a d e	715	a d	799	a d e	900	a
613	a d e	716	a d	799	a d e	901	a
614	a d e	717	a d	799	a d e	902	a
615	a d e	718	a d	799	a d e	903	a
616	a d e	719	a d	799	a d e	904	a
617	a d e	720	a d	799	a d e	905	a
618	a d e	721	a d	799	a d e	906	a
619	a d e	722	a d	799	a d e	907	a

Register number.	Subjects listed in.	Register number.	Subjects listed in.	Register number.	Subjects listed in.	Register number.	Subjects listed in.
Males—cont.		Males—cont.		Males—cont.		Boys—cont.	
904	a c d e	1001	b d	1001	d e	1158	a d
905	a b c d e	1004	a b c d	1002	a b c d e	1161	a d
910	a	1005	a b c d			1162	a d
911	a d e	1006	d e	Boys—		1163	a d e
912	a	1007	b c d e			1164	a d
914	a	1008	a b c d e			1165	a d e
915	a d e	1009	b d	1003	a e	1166	a d e
916	a b c d e	1012	a b c d e	1004	a b c d e	1167	a e
917	a d e	1013	a b c d	1005	a d	1168	a e
918	a d	1014	a d e	1006	a b c d e	1169	a d e
919	a d	1015	a b c d	1007	a b c d e	1170	a d e
920	a b c d e	1016	a b c d e	1008	a b c d e	1171	a d
921	a d e	1017	a d e	1009	a b c d e	1172	a e
922	a b c d e	1018	a e	1010	b d	1173	a e
923	a c d e	1019	a b c d e	1011	a e	1174	a d
924	a b	1020	a d e	1012	a e	1175	a d
925	a	1021	a	1013	a b c d e	1176	a b c d e
927	a d e	1022	a d	1014	a	1177	a d
928	a d e	1023	a d e	1015	a	1178	a d
929	a d	1024	a b c d e	1016	a d e	1179	a d
930	a	1025	a	1017	a d e	1180	a d
931	a d	1026	a d e	1018	a b c d e	1181	a d
932	a d e	1027	a b c d e	1019	a d e	1182	a d
933	a d e	1028	a d e	1020	a d e	1183	a d
934	a b c d e	1029	a d e	1021	a e	1184	a d
935	a d e	1030	a d e	1022	a b c d e	1185	a d
936	a b c d e	1031	a d e	1023	a b c d e	1186	a d
937	a d e	1032	a d e	1024	a b c d e	1187	a d
938	a d e	1033	a d e	1025	a b c d e	1188	a d
939	a d e	1034	a d e	1026	a b c d e	1189	a d
940	a b c d e	1035	a d e	1027	a b c d e	1190	a d
941	a d e	1036	a d e	1028	a b c d e	1191	a d
942	a d e	1037	a d e	1029	a b c d e	1192	a d
943	a b c d e	1038	a d e	1030	a b c d e	1193	a d
944	a d e	1039	a d e	1031	a b c d e	1194	a d
945	a d e	1040	a d e	1032	a b c d e	1195	a d
946	a d e	1041	a d e	1033	a b c d e	1196	a d
947	a d e	1042	a d e	1034	a b c d e	1197	a d
948	a d e	1043	a d e	1035	a b c d e	1198	a d
949	a d e	1044	a d e	1036	a b c d e	1199	a d
950	a d e	1045	a d e	1037	a b c d e	1200	a d
951	a d e	1046	a d e	1038	a b c d e	1201	a d
952	a d e	1047	a d e	1039	a b c d e	1202	a d
953	a d e	1048	a d e	1040	a b c d e	1203	a d
954	a d e	1049	a d e	1041	a b c d e	1204	a d
955	a d e	1050	a d e	1042	a b c d e	1205	a d
956	a d e	1051	a d e	1043	a b c d e	1206	a d
957	a d e	1052	a d e	1044	a b c d e	1207	a d
958	a d e	1053	a d e	1045	a b c d e	1208	a d
959	a d e	1054	a d e	1046	a b c d e	1209	a d
960	a d e	1055	a d e	1047	a b c d e	1210	a d
961	a d e	1056	a d e	1048	a b c d e	1211	a d
962	a d e	1057	a d e	1049	a b c d e	1212	a d
963	a d e	1058	a d e	1050	a b c d e	1213	a d
964	a d e	1059	a d e	1051	a b c d e	1214	a d
965	a d e	1060	a d e	1052	a b c d e	1215	a d
966	a d e	1061	a d e	1053	a b c d e	1216	a d
967	a d e	1062	a d e	1054	a b c d e	1217	a d
968	a d e	1063	a d e	1055	a b c d e	1218	a d
969	a d e	1064	a d e	1056	a b c d e	1219	a d
970	a d e	1065	a d e	1057	a b c d e	1220	a d
971	a d e	1066	a d e	1058	a b c d e	1221	a d
972	a d e	1067	a d e	1059	a b c d e	1222	a d
973	a d e	1068	a d e	1060	a b c d e	1223	a d
974	a d e	1069	a d e	1061	a b c d e	1224	a d
975	a d e	1070	a d e	1062	a b c d e	1225	a d
976	a d e	1071	a d e	1063	a b c d e	1226	a d
977	a d e	1072	a d e	1064	a b c d e	1227	a d
978	a d e	1073	a d e	1065	a b c d e	1228	a d
979	a d e	1074	a d e	1066	a b c d e	1229	a d
980	a d e	1075	a d e	1067	a b c d e	1230	a d
981	a d e	1076	a d e	1068	a b c d e	1231	a d
982	a d e	1077	a d e	1069	a b c d e	1232	a d
983	a d e	1078	a d e	1070	a b c d e	1233	a d
984	a d e	1079	a d e	1071	a b c d e	1234	a d
985	a d e	1080	a d e	1072	a b c d e	1235	a d
986	a d e	1081	a d e	1073	a b c d e	1236	a d
987	a d e	1082	a d e	1074	a b c d e	1237	a d
988	a d e	1083	a d e	1075	a b c d e	1238	a d
989	a d e	1084	a d e	1076	a b c d e	1239	a d
990	a d e	1085	a d e	1077	a b c d e	1240	a d
991	a d e	1086	a d e	1078	a b c d e	1241	a d
992	a d e	1087	a d e	1079	a b c d e	1242	a d
993	a d e	1088	a d e	1080	a b c d e	1243	a d
994	a d e	1089	a d e	1081	a b c d e	1244	a d
995	a d e	1090	a d e	1082	a b c d e	1245	a d
996	a d e	1091	a d e	1083	a b c d e	1246	a d
997	a d e	1092	a d e	1084	a b c d e	1247	a d
998	a d e	1093	a d e	1085	a b c d e	1248	a d
999	a d e	1094	a d e	1086	a b c d e	1249	a d
1000	a d e	1095	a d e	1087	a b c d e	1250	a d

Register number.	Subject listed in.	Register number.	Subject listed in.	Register number.	Subject listed in.	Register number.	Subject listed in.
Colist—cont.		Colist—cont.		Colist—cont.		Colist—cont.	
1638	a	1717	ed	1796	aaa	1874	abce
1640	aaa	1718	a b	1797	aaa	1875	ade
1641	ade	1719	adee	1798	ada	1876	acd
1642	aa	1720	adeb	1799	a	1877	ace
1643	aa	1721	ae	1800	aa	1878	a
1644	a	1722	ae	1801	ad	1879	a
1645	abent	1723	ade	1802	a	1880	aa
1646	ae	1724	adee	1803	ab	1881	ae
1647	ae	1725	ae	1804	ade	1882	ade
1648	a	1726	e	1805	abce	1883	ade
1649	ae	1727	ade	1806	ae	1884	a
1650	ade	1728	ade	1807	ade	1885	ade
1651	ade	1729	ade	1808	ade	1886	ade
1652	ade	1730	ade	1809	ade	1887	ade
1653	ade	1731	ade	1810	ade	1888	ade
1654	ade	1732	ade	1811	ade	1889	ade
1655	ade	1733	ade	1812	ade	1890	ade
1656	ade	1734	ade	1813	ade	1891	ade
1657	ade	1735	ade	1814	ade	1892	ade
1658	ade	1736	ade	1815	ade	1893	ade
1659	ade	1737	ade	1816	ade	1894	ade
1660	ade	1738	ade	1817	ade	1895	ade
1661	ade	1739	ade	1818	ade	1896	ade
1662	ade	1740	ade	1819	ade	1897	ade
1663	ade	1741	ade	1820	ade	1898	ade
1664	ade	1742	ade	1821	ade	1899	ade
1665	ade	1743	ade	1822	ade	1900	ade
1666	ade	1744	ade	1823	ade		
1667	ade	1745	ade	1824	ade		
1668	ade	1746	ade	1825	ade		
1669	ade	1747	ade	1826	ade		
1670	ade	1748	ade	1827	ade		
1671	ade	1749	ade	1828	ade		
1672	ade	1750	ade	1829	ade		
1673	ade	1751	ade	1830	ade		
1674	ade	1752	ade	1831	ade		
1675	ade	1753	ade	1832	ade		
1676	ade	1754	ade	1833	ade		
1677	ade	1755	ade	1834	ade		
1678	ade	1756	ade	1835	ade		
1679	ade	1757	ade	1836	ade		
1680	ade	1758	ade	1837	ade		
1681	ade	1759	ade	1838	ade		
1682	ade	1760	ade	1839	ade		
1683	ade	1761	ade	1840	ade		
1684	ade	1762	ade	1841	ade		
1685	ade	1763	ade	1842	ade		
1686	ade	1764	ade	1843	ade		
1687	ade	1765	ade	1844	ade		
1688	ade	1766	ade	1845	ade		
1689	ade	1767	ade	1846	ade		
1690	ade	1768	ade	1847	ade		
1691	ade	1769	ade	1848	ade		
1692	ade	1770	ade	1849	ade		
1693	ade	1771	ade	1850	ade		
1694	ade	1772	ade	1851	ade		
1695	ade	1773	ade	1852	ade		
1696	ade	1774	ade	1853	ade		
1697	ade	1775	ade	1854	ade		
1698	ade	1776	ade	1855	ade		
1699	ade	1777	ade	1856	ade		
1700	ade	1778	ade	1857	ade		
1701	ade	1779	ade	1858	ade		
1702	ade	1780	ade	1859	ade		
1703	ade	1781	ade	1860	ade		
1704	ade	1782	ade	1861	ade		
1705	ade	1783	ade	1862	ade		
1706	ade	1784	ade	1863	ade		
1707	ade	1785	ade	1864	ade		
1708	ade	1786	ade	1865	ade		
1709	ade	1787	ade	1866	ade		
1710	ade	1788	ade	1867	ade		
1711	ade	1789	ade	1868	ade		
1712	ade	1790	ade	1869	ade		
1713	ade	1791	ade	1870	ade		
1714	ade	1792	ade	1871	ade		
1715	ade	1793	ade	1872	ade		
1716	ade	1794	ade	1873	ade		
1717	ade	1795	ade				
1718	ade						

Register number.	Polypoda found in.	Register number.	Polypoda found in.	Register number.	Polypoda found in.	Register number.	Polypoda found in.
<i>Enchelys—cont.</i>		<i>Enchelys—cont.</i>		<i>Enchelys—cont.</i>		<i>Enchelys—cont.</i>	
1820	ad	2049	ss	2160	ad	2276	abds
1822	ssds	2052	a	2162	a	2278	ssd
1823	abds	2054	a	2163	a	2279	ad
1824	ssds	2055	ss	2167	ssds	2279	ad
1825	abds	2056	ssds	2168	ssds	2279	ad
1827	ssds	2057	ssds	2170	ssds	2279	ad
1828	abds	2058	ssds	2172	ssds	2279	ad
1829	ssds	2059	ssds	2173	ssds	2280	ss
1830	ad	2061	ssds	2174	ssds	2280	ss
1831	ssds	2062	ssds	2175	ssds	2280	ss
1832	ssds	2063	ssds	2176	ssds	2280	ss
1833	ssds	2064	ssds	2177	ssds	2280	ss
1834	ssds	2065	ssds	2178	ssds	2280	ss
1835	ssds	2066	ssds	2179	ssds	2280	ss
1836	ssds	2067	ssds	2180	ssds	2280	ss
1837	ssds	2068	ssds	2181	ssds	2280	ss
1838	ssds	2069	ssds	2182	ssds	2280	ss
1839	ssds	2070	ssds	2183	ssds	2280	ss
1840	ssds	2071	ssds	2184	ssds	2280	ss
1841	ssds	2072	ssds	2185	ssds	2280	ss
1842	ssds	2073	ssds	2186	ssds	2280	ss
1843	ssds	2074	ssds	2187	ssds	2280	ss
1844	ssds	2075	ssds	2188	ssds	2280	ss
1845	ssds	2076	ssds	2189	ssds	2280	ss
1846	ssds	2077	ssds	2190	ssds	2280	ss
1847	ssds	2078	ssds	2191	ssds	2280	ss
1848	ssds	2079	ssds	2192	ssds	2280	ss
1849	ssds	2080	ssds	2193	ssds	2280	ss
1850	ssds	2081	ssds	2194	ssds	2280	ss
1851	ssds	2082	ssds	2195	ssds	2280	ss
1852	ssds	2083	ssds	2196	ssds	2280	ss
1853	ssds	2084	ssds	2197	ssds	2280	ss
1854	ssds	2085	ssds	2198	ssds	2280	ss
1855	ssds	2086	ssds	2199	ssds	2280	ss
1856	ssds	2087	ssds	2200	ssds	2280	ss
1857	ssds	2088	ssds	2201	ssds	2280	ss
1858	ssds	2089	ssds	2202	ssds	2280	ss
1859	ssds	2090	ssds	2203	ssds	2280	ss
1860	ssds	2091	ssds	2204	ssds	2280	ss
1861	ssds	2092	ssds	2205	ssds	2280	ss
1862	ssds	2093	ssds	2206	ssds	2280	ss
1863	ssds	2094	ssds	2207	ssds	2280	ss
1864	ssds	2095	ssds	2208	ssds	2280	ss
1865	ssds	2096	ssds	2209	ssds	2280	ss
1866	ssds	2097	ssds	2210	ssds	2280	ss
1867	ssds	2098	ssds	2211	ssds	2280	ss
1868	ssds	2099	ssds	2212	ssds	2280	ss
1869	ssds	2100	ssds	2213	ssds	2280	ss
1870	ssds	2101	ssds	2214	ssds	2280	ss
1871	ssds	2102	ssds	2215	ssds	2280	ss
1872	ssds	2103	ssds	2216	ssds	2280	ss
1873	ssds	2104	ssds	2217	ssds	2280	ss
1874	ssds	2105	ssds	2218	ssds	2280	ss
1875	ssds	2106	ssds	2219	ssds	2280	ss
1876	ssds	2107	ssds	2220	ssds	2280	ss
1877	ssds	2108	ssds	2221	ssds	2280	ss
1878	ssds	2109	ssds	2222	ssds	2280	ss
1879	ssds	2110	ssds	2223	ssds	2280	ss
1880	ssds	2111	ssds	2224	ssds	2280	ss
1881	ssds	2112	ssds	2225	ssds	2280	ss
1882	ssds	2113	ssds	2226	ssds	2280	ss
1883	ssds	2114	ssds	2227	ssds	2280	ss
1884	ssds	2115	ssds	2228	ssds	2280	ss
1885	ssds	2116	ssds	2229	ssds	2280	ss
1886	ssds	2117	ssds	2230	ssds	2280	ss
1887	ssds	2118	ssds	2231	ssds	2280	ss
1888	ssds	2119	ssds	2232	ssds	2280	ss
1889	ssds	2120	ssds	2233	ssds	2280	ss
1890	ssds	2121	ssds	2234	ssds	2280	ss
1891	ssds	2122	ssds	2235	ssds	2280	ss
1892	ssds	2123	ssds	2236	ssds	2280	ss
1893	ssds	2124	ssds	2237	ssds	2280	ss
1894	ssds	2125	ssds	2238	ssds	2280	ss
1895	ssds	2126	ssds	2239	ssds	2280	ss
1896	ssds	2127	ssds	2240	ssds	2280	ss
1897	ssds	2128	ssds	2241	ssds	2280	ss
1898	ssds	2129	ssds	2242	ssds	2280	ss
1899	ssds	2130	ssds	2243	ssds	2280	ss
1900	ssds	2131	ssds	2244	ssds	2280	ss
1901	ssds	2132	ssds	2245	ssds	2280	ss
1902	ssds	2133	ssds	2246	ssds	2280	ss
1903	ssds	2134	ssds	2247	ssds	2280	ss
1904	ssds	2135	ssds	2248	ssds	2280	ss
1905	ssds	2136	ssds	2249	ssds	2280	ss
1906	ssds	2137	ssds	2250	ssds	2280	ss
1907	ssds	2138	ssds	2251	ssds	2280	ss
1908	ssds	2139	ssds	2252	ssds	2280	ss
1909	ssds	2140	ssds	2253	ssds	2280	ss
1910	ssds	2141	ssds	2254	ssds	2280	ss
1911	ssds	2142	ssds	2255	ssds	2280	ss
1912	ssds	2143	ssds	2256	ssds	2280	ss
1913	ssds	2144	ssds	2257	ssds	2280	ss
1914	ssds	2145	ssds	2258	ssds	2280	ss
1915	ssds	2146	ssds	2259	ssds	2280	ss
1916	ssds	2147	ssds	2260	ssds	2280	ss
1917	ssds	2148	ssds	2261	ssds	2280	ss
1918	ssds	2149	ssds	2262	ssds	2280	ss
1919	ssds	2150	ssds	2263	ssds	2280	ss
1920	ssds	2151	ssds	2264	ssds	2280	ss
1921	ssds	2152	ssds	2265	ssds	2280	ss
1922	ssds	2153	ssds	2266	ssds	2280	ss
1923	ssds	2154	ssds	2267	ssds	2280	ss
1924	ssds	2155	ssds	2268	ssds	2280	ss
1925	ssds	2156	ssds	2269	ssds	2280	ss
1926	ssds	2157	ssds	2270	ssds	2280	ss
1927	ssds	2158	ssds	2271	ssds	2280	ss
1928	ssds	2159	ssds	2272	ssds	2280	ss
1929	ssds	2160	ssds	2273	ssds	2280	ss
1930	ssds	2161	ssds	2274	ssds	2280	ss
1931	ssds	2162	ssds	2275	ssds	2280	ss
1932	ssds	2163	ssds	2276	ssds	2280	ss
1933	ssds	2164	ssds	2277	ssds	2280	ss
1934	ssds	2165	ssds	2278	ssds	2280	ss
1935	ssds	2166	ssds	2279	ssds	2280	ss
1936	ssds	2167	ssds	2280	ssds	2280	ss
1937	ssds	2168	ssds	2281	ssds	2280	ss
1938	ssds	2169	ssds	2282	ssds	2280	ss
1939	ssds	2170	ssds	2283	ssds	2280	ss
1940	ssds	2171	ssds	2284	ssds	2280	ss
1941	ssds	2172	ssds	2285	ssds	2280	ss
1942	ssds	2173	ssds	2286	ssds	2280	ss
1943	ssds	2174	ssds	2287	ssds	2280	ss
1944	ssds	2175	ssds	2288	ssds	2280	ss
1945	ssds	2176	ssds	2289	ssds	2280	ss
1946	ssds	2177	ssds	2290	ssds	2280	ss
1947	ssds	2178	ssds	2291	ssds	2280	ss
1948	ssds	2179	ssds	2292	ssds	2280	ss

Register number.	Subjects listed in.	Register number.	Subjects listed in.	Register number.	Subjects listed in.	Register number.	Subjects listed in.
Kanchikoon—cont.		Kanchikoon—cont.		Kanchikoon—cont.		Kanchikoon—cont.	
2707	a d a	2793	a d	2858	a d e	2923	a e
2708	a g	2794	a d e	2859	a e	2924	a d
2709	a d a	2795	a d	2860	a e	2925	a d
2710	a d e	2796	a	2861	a e	2926	a e
2711	a	2797	a d e	2862	a d	2927	a d
2712	a	2798	a	2863	a d	2928	a d
2713	a d e	2799	a d e	2864	a d e	2929	a
2714	a d a	2800	a e	2865	a d e	2930	a d e
2715	a d e	2801	a d	2866	a	2931	a
2716	a d e	2802	a d e	2867	a	2932	a d e
2717	a d e	2803	a d e	2868	a d e	2933	a
2718	a d	2804	a	2869	a d e	2934	a d
2719	a d	2805	a	2870	a d	2935	a d
2720	a d	2806	a	2871	a d	2936	a d
2721	a d e	2807	a d	2872	a d	2937	a d
2722	a	2808	a d	2873	a d	2938	a
2723	a d e	2809	a d e	2874	a d	2939	a d
2724	a	2810	a d e	2875	a d	2940	a d
2725	a d e	2811	a d e	2876	a d	2941	a d
2726	a d e	2812	a d e	2877	a d	2942	a d
2727	a d e	2813	a d e	2878	a d	2943	a d
2728	a d e	2814	a d e	2879	a d	2944	a d
2729	a d	2815	a d e	2880	a d	2945	a d
2730	a d	2816	a d e	2881	a d	2946	a d
2731	a d	2817	a d e	2882	a d	2947	a d
2732	a d	2818	a d e	2883	a d	2948	a d
2733	a d	2819	a d e	2884	a d	2949	a d
2734	a d	2820	a d e	2885	a d	2950	a d
2735	a d	2821	a d e	2886	a d	2951	a d
2736	a d	2822	a d e	2887	a d	2952	a d
2737	a d	2823	a d e	2888	a d	2953	a d
2738	a d	2824	a d e	2889	a d	2954	a d
2739	a d	2825	a d e	2890	a d	2955	a d
2740	a d	2826	a d e	2891	a d	2956	a d
2741	a d	2827	a d e	2892	a d	2957	a d
2742	a d	2828	a d e	2893	a d	2958	a d
2743	a d	2829	a d e	2894	a d	2959	a d
2744	a d	2830	a d e	2895	a d	2960	a d
2745	a d	2831	a d e	2896	a d	2961	a d
2746	a d	2832	a d e	2897	a d	2962	a d
2747	a d	2833	a d e	2898	a d	2963	a d
2748	a d	2834	a d e	2899	a d	2964	a d
2749	a d	2835	a d e	2900	a d	2965	a d
2750	a d	2836	a d e	2901	a d	2966	a d
2751	a d	2837	a d e	2902	a d	2967	a d
2752	a d	2838	a d e	2903	a d	2968	a d
2753	a d	2839	a d e	2904	a d	2969	a d
2754	a d	2840	a d e	2905	a d	2970	a d
2755	a d	2841	a d e	2906	a d	2971	a d
2756	a d	2842	a d e	2907	a d	2972	a d
2757	a d	2843	a d e	2908	a d	2973	a d
2758	a d	2844	a d e	2909	a d	2974	a d
2759	a d	2845	a d e	2910	a d	2975	a d
2760	a d	2846	a d e	2911	a d	2976	a d
2761	a d	2847	a d e	2912	a d	2977	a d
2762	a d	2848	a d e	2913	a d	2978	a d
2763	a d	2849	a d e	2914	a d	2979	a d
2764	a d	2850	a d e	2915	a d	2980	a d
2765	a d	2851	a d e	2916	a d	2981	a d
2766	a d	2852	a d e	2917	a d	2982	a d
2767	a d	2853	a d e	2918	a d	2983	a d
2768	a d	2854	a d e	2919	a d	2984	a d
2769	a d	2855	a d e	2920	a d	2985	a d
2770	a d	2856	a d e	2921	a d	2986	a d
2771	a d	2857	a d e	2922	a d	2987	a d
2772	a d	2858	a d e	2923	a d	2988	a d
2773	a d	2859	a d e	2924	a d	2989	a d
2774	a d	2860	a d e	2925	a d	2990	a d
2775	a d	2861	a d e	2926	a d	2991	a d
2776	a d	2862	a d e	2927	a d	2992	a d
2777	a d	2863	a d e	2928	a d	2993	a d
2778	a d	2864	a d e	2929	a d	2994	a d
2779	a d	2865	a d e	2930	a d	2995	a d
2780	a d	2866	a d e	2931	a d	2996	a d
2781	a d	2867	a d e	2932	a d	2997	a d
2782	a d	2868	a d e	2933	a d	2998	a d
2783	a d	2869	a d e	2934	a d	2999	a d
2784	a d	2870	a d e	2935	a d	3000	a d
2785	a d	2871	a d e	2936	a d	3001	a d
2786	a d	2872	a d e	2937	a d	3002	a d
2787	a d	2873	a d e	2938	a d	3003	a d
2788	a d	2874	a d e	2939	a d	3004	a d
2789	a d	2875	a d e	2940	a d	3005	a d
2790	a d	2876	a d e	2941	a d	3006	a d
2791	a d	2877	a d e	2942	a d	3007	a d
2792	a d	2878	a d e	2943	a d	3008	a d
2793	a d	2879	a d e	2944	a d	3009	a d
2794	a d	2880	a d e	2945	a d	3010	a d
2795	a d	2881	a d e	2946	a d	3011	a d
2796	a d	2882	a d e	2947	a d	3012	a d
2797	a d	2883	a d e	2948	a d	3013	a d
2798	a d	2884	a d e	2949	a d	3014	a d
2799	a d	2885	a d e	2950	a d	3015	a d
2800	a d	2886	a d e	2951	a d	3016	a d
2801	a d	2887	a d e	2952	a d	3017	a d
2802	a d	2888	a d e	2953	a d	3018	a d
2803	a d	2889	a d e	2954	a d	3019	a d
2804	a d	2890	a d e	2955	a d	3020	a d
2805	a d	2891	a d e	2956	a d	3021	a d
2806	a d	2892	a d e	2957	a d	3022	a d
2807	a d	2893	a d e	2958	a d	3023	a d
2808	a d	2894	a d e	2959	a d	3024	a d
2809	a d	2895	a d e	2960	a d	3025	a d
2810	a d	2896	a d e	2961	a d	3026	a d
2811	a d	2897	a d e	2962	a d	3027	a d
2812	a d	2898	a d e	2963	a d	3028	a d
2813	a d	2899	a d e	2964	a d	3029	a d
2814	a d	2900	a d e	2965	a d	3030	a d
2815	a d	2901	a d e	2966	a d	3031	a d
2816	a d	2902	a d e	2967	a d	3032	a d
2817	a d	2903	a d e	2968	a d	3033	a d
2818	a d	2904	a d e	2969	a d	3034	a d
2819	a d	2905	a d e	2970	a d	3035	a d
2820	a d	2906	a d e	2971	a d	3036	a d
2821	a d	2907	a d e	2972	a d	3037	a d
2822	a d	2908	a d e	2973	a d	3038	a d
2823	a d	2909	a d e	2974	a d	3039	a d
2824	a d	2910	a d e	2975	a d	3040	a d
2825	a d	2911	a d e	2976	a d	3041	a d
2826	a d	2912	a d e	2977	a d	3042	a d
2827	a d	2913	a d e	2978	a d	3043	a d
2828	a d	2914	a d e	2979	a d	3044	a d
2829	a d	2915	a d e	2980	a d	3045	a d
2830	a d	2916	a d e	2981	a d	3046	a d
2831	a d	2917	a d e	2982	a d	3047	a d
2832	a d	2918	a d e	2983	a d	3048	a d
2833	a d	2919	a d e	2984	a d	3049	a d
2834	a d	2920	a d e	2985	a d	3050	a d
2835	a d	2921	a d e	2986	a d	3051	a d
2836	a d	2922	a d e	2987	a d	3052	a d
2837	a d	2923	a d e	2988	a d	3053	a d
2838	a d	2924	a d e	2989	a d	3054	a d
2839	a d	2925	a d e	2990	a d	3055	a d
2840	a d	2926	a d e	2991	a d	3056	a d
2841	a d	2927	a d e	2992	a d	3057	a d
2842	a d	2928	a d e	2993	a d	3058	a d
2843	a d	2929	a d e	2994	a d	3059	a d
2844	a d	2930	a d e	2995	a d	3060	a d
2845	a d	2931	a d e	2996	a d	3061	a d
2846	a d	2932	a d e	2997	a d	3062	a d
2847	a d	2933	a d e	2998	a d	3063	a d
2848	a d	2934	a d e	2999	a d	3064	a d
2849	a d	2935	a d e	3000	a d	3065	a d
2850	a d	2936	a d e	3001	a d	3066	a d
2851	a d	2937	a d e	3002	a d	3067	a d
2852	a d	2938	a d e	3003	a d	3068	a d
2853	a d	2939	a d e	3004	a d	3069	a d
2854	a d	2940	a d e	3005	a d	3070	a d
2855	a d	2941	a d e	3006	a d	3071	a d
2856	a d	2942	a d e	3007	a d	3072	a d
2857	a d	2943	a d e	3008	a d	3073	a d
2858	a d	2944	a d e	3009	a d	3074	a d
2859	a d	2945	a d e	3010	a d	3075	a d
2860	a d	2946	a d e	3011	a d	3076	a d
2861	a d	2947	a d e	3012	a d	3077	a d
2862	a d	2948	a d e	3013	a d	3078	a d
2863	a d	2949	a d e	3014	a d	3079	a d
2864	a d	2950	a d e	3015	a d	3080	a d
2865	a d	2951	a d e	3016	a d	3081	a d
2866	a d	2952	a d e	3017	a d	3082	a d
2867	a d	2953	a d e	3018	a d	3083	a d
2868	a d	2954	a d e	3019	a d	3084	a d
2869	a d	2955	a d e	3020	a d	3085	a d
2870	a d	2956	a d e	3021	a d	3086	a d
2871	a d	2957	a d e	3022	a d	3087	a d
2872	a d	2958	a d e	3023	a d	3088	a d
2873	a d	2959	a d e	3024	a d	3089	a d
2874	a d	2960	a d e	3025	a d	3090	a d
2875	a d	2961	a d e	3026	a d	3091	a d
2876	a d	2962	a d e	3027	a d	3092	a d
2877	a d	2963	a d e	3028	a d	3093	a d
2878	a d	2964	a d e	3029	a d	3094	a d
2879	a d	2965	a d e	3030	a d	3095	a d
2880	a d	2966	a d e	3031	a d	3096	a d
2881	a d	2967	a d e	3032	a d	3097	a d
2882	a d	2968	a d e	3033	a d	3098	a d
2883	a d	2969	a d e	3034	a d	3099	a d
2884	a d	2970	a d e	3035	a d	3100	a d
2885	a d	2971	a d e	3036	a d	3101	a d
2886	a d	2972	a d e	3037	a d	3102	a d
2887							

Digitar number	Subsista Initial No.	Register number	Subsista Initial No.	Digitar number	Subsista Initial No.	Register number	Subsista Initial No.
<i>Endobuccus</i> —root.				<i>Makara</i> —root.			
3011	ad	3090	aa	3077	acde	3058	acde
3017	ae	3095	acde	3079	ae	3059	ae
3018	acde	3100	ae	3080	acde	3060	ae
3019	ae	3091	ae	3103	ae	3061	ae
3020	ae	3092	acde	3104	ae	3062	acde
3021	ad	3103	ae	3105	ae	3063	acde
3027	acde	3104	ae	3154	ae	3064	ad
3028	ad	3105	acde	3065	abode	3065	abode
3029	ae	3096	acde	3067	abode	3066	acde
3030	ad	3097	acde	3108	acde	3067	ae
3031	ae	3108	ae	3109	abode	3068	acde
3032	ad	3110	acde	3110	acde	3069	ae
3033	ae	3111	acde	3111	acde	3070	ae
3034	ae	3112	abode	3112	acde	3071	ab
3035	ae	3113	abode	3113	acde	3072	ae
3036	ad	3114	ae	3155	ae	3073	ae
3037	acde	3115	acde	3156	ae	3074	ae
3038	acde	3116	ae	3157	ae	3075	ae
3039	ad	3117	acde	3158	abode	3076	acde
3040	ad	3118	ae	3159	abode	3077	acde
3041	ae	3119	acde	3160	ae	3078	ae
3042	ad	3120	ae	3161	ae	3079	ae
3043	ae	3121	ae	3162	ae	3080	ae
3044	ae	3122	ae	3163	ae	3081	ae
3045	ad	3123	acde	3164	ae	3082	ae
3046	ae	3124	acde	3165	ae	3083	ae
3047	ae	3125	acde	3166	ae	3084	ae
3048	ae	3126	acde	3167	ae	3085	ae
3049	ae	3127	acde	3168	ae	3086	ae
3050	ae	3128	acde	3169	ae	3087	ae
3051	ae	3129	acde	3170	ae	3088	ae
3052	ad	3130	ae	3171	ae	3089	ae
3053	ad	3131	ae	3172	ae	3090	ae
3054	ad	3132	ae	3173	ae	3091	ae
3055	ae	3133	ae	3174	ae	3092	ae
3056	acde	3134	ae	3175	ae	3093	ae
3057	acde	3135	ae	3176	ae	3094	ae
3058	acde	3136	ae	3177	ae	3095	ae
3059	acde	3137	ae	3178	ae	3096	ae
3060	acde	3138	ae	3179	ae	3097	ae
3061	acde	3139	ae	3180	ae	3098	ae
3062	acde	3140	ae	3181	ae	3099	ae
3063	acde	3141	ae	3182	ae	3100	ae
3064	acde	3142	ae	3183	ae	3101	ae
3065	acde	3143	ae	3184	ae	3102	ae
3066	acde	3144	ae	3185	ae	3103	ae
3067	acde	3145	ae	3186	ae	3104	ae
3068	acde	3146	ae	3187	ae	3105	ae
3069	acde	3147	ae	3188	ae	3106	ae
3070	acde	3148	ae	3189	ae	3107	ae
3071	acde	3149	ae	3190	ae	3108	ae
3072	acde	3150	ae	3191	ae	3109	ae
3073	acde	3151	ae	3192	ae	3110	ae
3074	acde	3152	ae	3193	ae	3111	ae
3075	acde	3153	ae	3194	ae	3112	ae
3076	acde	3154	ae	3195	ae	3113	ae
3077	acde	3155	ae	3196	ae	3114	ae
3078	acde	3156	ae	3197	ae	3115	ae
3079	acde	3157	ae	3198	ae	3116	ae

Register number	Subjette listed in	Register number	Subjette listed in	Register number	Subjette listed in	Register number	Subjette listed in
<i>Muspes—cont.</i>		<i>Muspes.</i>		<i>Muspes—cont.</i>		<i>Muspes.</i>	
3336	a d	3313	a d	3320	a	3306	a d o
3337	a +	3315	a d	3321	a	3307	a
3338	a	3316	a +	3322	a	3308	a d o
3339	a	3317	a +	3323	a	3309	a
3340	a	3318	a +	3324	a	3310	a
3341	a d	3319	a d o	3325	a	3311	a
3342	a	3320	a	3326	a	3312	a
3343	a	3321	a d o	3327	a	3313	a
3344	a	3322	a	3328	a	3314	a
3345	a	3323	a b o +	3329	a	3315	a
3346	a d	3324	a d	3330	a d o	3316	a
3347	a d	3325	a d	3331	a d o	3317	a
3348	a d	3326	a b o d o	3332	a d o	3318	a
3349	a	3327	a d o	3333	a d o	3319	a
3350	a d	3328	a d o	3334	a d o	3320	a
3351	a d	3329	a d o	3335	a d o	3321	a
3352	a d	3330	a d o	3336	a d o	3322	a
3353	a d	3331	a d o	3337	a d o	3323	a
3354	a d	3332	a d o	3338	a d o	3324	a
3355	a d	3333	a d o	3339	a d o	3325	a
3356	a d	3334	a d o	3340	a d o	3326	a
3357	a d	3335	a d o	3341	a d o	3327	a
3358	a d	3336	a d o	3342	a d o	3328	a
3359	a d	3337	a d o	3343	a d o	3329	a
3360	a d	3338	a d o	3344	a d o	3330	a
3361	a d	3339	a d o	3345	a d o	3331	a
3362	a d	3340	a d o	3346	a d o	3332	a
3363	a d	3341	a d o	3347	a d o	3333	a
3364	a d	3342	a d o	3348	a d o	3334	a
3365	a d	3343	a d o	3349	a d o	3335	a
3366	a d	3344	a d o	3350	a d o	3336	a
3367	a d	3345	a d o	3351	a d o	3337	a
3368	a d	3346	a d o	3352	a d o	3338	a
3369	a d	3347	a d o	3353	a d o	3339	a
3370	a d	3348	a d o	3354	a d o	3340	a
3371	a d	3349	a d o	3355	a d o	3341	a
3372	a d	3350	a d o	3356	a d o	3342	a
3373	a d	3351	a d o	3357	a d o	3343	a
3374	a d	3352	a d o	3358	a d o	3344	a
3375	a d	3353	a d o	3359	a d o	3345	a
3376	a d	3354	a d o	3360	a d o	3346	a
3377	a d	3355	a d o	3361	a d o	3347	a
3378	a d	3356	a d o	3362	a d o	3348	a
3379	a d	3357	a d o	3363	a d o	3349	a
3380	a d	3358	a d o	3364	a d o	3350	a
3381	a d	3359	a d o	3365	a d o	3351	a
3382	a d	3360	a d o	3366	a d o	3352	a
3383	a d	3361	a d o	3367	a d o	3353	a
3384	a d	3362	a d o	3368	a d o	3354	a
3385	a d	3363	a d o	3369	a d o	3355	a
3386	a d	3364	a d o	3370	a d o	3356	a
3387	a d	3365	a d o	3371	a d o	3357	a
3388	a d	3366	a d o	3372	a d o	3358	a
3389	a d	3367	a d o	3373	a d o	3359	a
3390	a d	3368	a d o	3374	a d o	3360	a
3391	a d	3369	a d o	3375	a d o	3361	a
3392	a d	3370	a d o	3376	a d o	3362	a
3393	a d	3371	a d o	3377	a d o	3363	a
3394	a d	3372	a d o	3378	a d o	3364	a
3395	a d	3373	a d o	3379	a d o	3365	a
3396	a d	3374	a d o	3380	a d o	3366	a
3397	a d	3375	a d o	3381	a d o	3367	a
3398	a d	3376	a d o	3382	a d o	3368	a
3399	a d	3377	a d o	3383	a d o	3369	a
3400	a d	3378	a d o	3384	a d o	3370	a
3401	a d	3379	a d o	3385	a d o	3371	a
3402	a d	3380	a d o	3386	a d o	3372	a
3403	a d	3381	a d o	3387	a d o	3373	a
3404	a d	3382	a d o	3388	a d o	3374	a
3405	a d	3383	a d o	3389	a d o	3375	a
3406	a d	3384	a d o	3390	a d o	3376	a
3407	a d	3385	a d o	3391	a d o	3377	a
3408	a d	3386	a d o	3392	a d o	3378	a
3409	a d	3387	a d o	3393	a d o	3379	a
3410	a d	3388	a d o	3394	a d o	3380	a
3411	a d	3389	a d o	3395	a d o	3381	a
3412	a d	3390	a d o	3396	a d o	3382	a
3413	a d	3391	a d o	3397	a d o	3383	a
3414	a d	3392	a d o	3398	a d o	3384	a
		3393	a d o	3399	a d o	3385	a
		3394	a d o	3400	a d o	3386	a
		3395	a d o	3401	a d o	3387	a
		3396	a d o	3402	a d o	3388	a
		3397	a d o	3403	a d o	3389	a
		3398	a d o	3404	a d o	3390	a
		3399	a d o	3405	a d o	3391	a
		3400	a d o	3406	a d o	3392	a
		3401	a d o	3407	a d o	3393	a
		3402	a d o	3408	a d o	3394	a
		3403	a d o	3409	a d o	3395	a
		3404	a d o	3410	a d o	3396	a
		3405	a d o	3411	a d o	3397	a
		3406	a d o	3412	a d o	3398	a
		3407	a d o	3413	a d o	3399	a
		3408	a d o	3414	a d o	3400	a

Register number.	Subjects listed in.	Register number.	Subjects listed in.	Register number.	Subjects listed in.	Register number.	Subjects listed in.
Mandipatan--cont.		Mandipatan--cont.		Mandipatan--cont.		Mandipatan--cont.	
3308	a b d e	3770	a d e	3350	a d e	3910	a d e
3309	a d e	3771	a d	3351	a	3911	a
3310	a d e	3772	a d	3352	a d e	3912	a d e
3311	a d e	3773	a	3353	a	3913	a d e
3312	a d e	3774	a	3354	a	3914	a d e
3313	a d e	3775	a	3355	a	3915	a b e d a
3314	a d e	3776	a	3356	a	3916	a d e
3315	a d e	3777	a	3357	a	3917	a
3316	a d e	3778	a	3358	a	3918	a d e
3317	a d e	3779	a	3359	a	3919	a d e
3318	a d e	3780	a	3360	a	3920	a d e
3319	a d e	3781	a	3361	a	3921	a d e
3320	a d e	3782	a	3362	a	3922	a d e
3321	a d e	3783	a	3363	a	3923	a d e
3322	a d e	3784	a	3364	a	3924	a d e
3323	a d e	3785	a	3365	a	3925	a d e
3324	a d e	3786	a	3366	a	3926	a d e
3325	a d e	3787	a	3367	a	3927	a d e
3326	a d e	3788	a	3368	a	3928	a d e
3327	a d e	3789	a	3369	a	3929	a d e
3328	a d e	3790	a	3370	a	3930	a d e
3329	a d e	3791	a	3371	a	3931	a d e
3330	a d e	3792	a	3372	a	3932	a d e
3331	a d e	3793	a	3373	a	3933	a d e
3332	a d e	3794	a	3374	a	3934	a d e
3333	a d e	3795	a	3375	a	3935	a d e
3334	a d e	3796	a	3376	a	3936	a d e
3335	a d e	3797	a	3377	a	3937	a d e
3336	a d e	3798	a	3378	a	3938	a d e
3337	a d e	3799	a	3379	a	3939	a d e
3338	a d e	3800	a	3380	a	3940	a d e
3339	a d e	3801	a	3381	a	3941	a d e
3340	a d e	3802	a	3382	a	3942	a d e
3341	a d e	3803	a	3383	a	3943	a d e
3342	a d e	3804	a	3384	a	3944	a d e
3343	a d e	3805	a	3385	a	3945	a d e
3344	a d e	3806	a	3386	a	3946	a d e
3345	a d e	3807	a	3387	a	3947	a d e
3346	a d e	3808	a	3388	a	3948	a d e
3347	a d e	3809	a	3389	a	3949	a d e
3348	a d e	3810	a	3390	a	3950	a d e
3349	a d e	3811	a	3391	a	3951	a d e
3350	a d e	3812	a	3392	a	3952	a d e
3351	a d e	3813	a	3393	a	3953	a d e
3352	a d e	3814	a	3394	a	3954	a d e
3353	a d e	3815	a	3395	a	3955	a d e
3354	a d e	3816	a	3396	a	3956	a d e
3355	a d e	3817	a	3397	a	3957	a d e
3356	a d e	3818	a	3398	a	3958	a d e
3357	a d e	3819	a	3399	a	3959	a d e
3358	a d e	3820	a	3400	a	3960	a d e
3359	a d e	3821	a	3401	a	3961	a d e
3360	a d e	3822	a	3402	a	3962	a d e
3361	a d e	3823	a	3403	a	3963	a d e
3362	a d e	3824	a	3404	a	3964	a d e
3363	a d e	3825	a	3405	a	3965	a d e
3364	a d e	3826	a	3406	a	3966	a d e
3365	a d e	3827	a	3407	a	3967	a d e
3366	a d e	3828	a	3408	a	3968	a d e
3367	a d e	3829	a	3409	a	3969	a d e
3368	a d e	3830	a	3410	a	3970	a d e
3369	a d e	3831	a	3411	a	3971	a d e
3370	a d e	3832	a	3412	a	3972	a d e
3371	a d e	3833	a	3413	a	3973	a d e
3372	a d e	3834	a	3414	a	3974	a d e
3373	a d e	3835	a	3415	a	3975	a d e
3374	a d e	3836	a	3416	a	3976	a d e
3375	a d e	3837	a	3417	a	3977	a d e
3376	a d e	3838	a	3418	a	3978	a d e
3377	a d e	3839	a	3419	a	3979	a d e
3378	a d e	3840	a	3420	a	3980	a d e
3379	a d e	3841	a	3421	a	3981	a d e
3380	a d e	3842	a	3422	a	3982	a d e
3381	a d e	3843	a	3423	a	3983	a d e
3382	a d e	3844	a	3424	a	3984	a d e
3383	a d e	3845	a	3425	a	3985	a d e
3384	a d e	3846	a	3426	a	3986	a d e
3385	a d e	3847	a	3427	a	3987	a d e
3386	a d e	3848	a	3428	a	3988	a d e
3387	a d e	3849	a	3429	a	3989	a d e
3388	a d e	3850	a	3430	a	3990	a d e
3389	a d e	3851	a	3431	a	3991	a d e
3390	a d e	3852	a	3432	a	3992	a d e
3391	a d e	3853	a	3433	a	3993	a d e
3392	a d e	3854	a	3434	a	3994	a d e
3393	a d e	3855	a	3435	a	3995	a d e
3394	a d e	3856	a	3436	a	3996	a d e
3395	a d e	3857	a	3437	a	3997	a d e
3396	a d e	3858	a	3438	a	3998	a d e
3397	a d e	3859	a	3439	a	3999	a d e
3398	a d e	3860	a	3440	a	4000	a d e
3399	a d e	3861	a	3441	a	4001	a d e
3400	a d e	3862	a	3442	a	4002	a d e
3401	a d e	3863	a	3443	a	4003	a d e
3402	a d e	3864	a	3444	a	4004	a d e
3403	a d e	3865	a	3445	a	4005	a d e
3404	a d e	3866	a	3446	a	4006	a d e
3405	a d e	3867	a	3447	a	4007	a d e
3406	a d e	3868	a	3448	a	4008	a d e
3407	a d e	3869	a	3449	a	4009	a d e
3408	a d e	3870	a	3450	a	4010	a d e
3409	a d e	3871	a	3451	a	4011	a d e
3410	a d e	3872	a	3452	a	4012	a d e
3411	a d e	3873	a	3453	a	4013	a d e
3412	a d e	3874	a	3454	a	4014	a d e

Register number	Signature listed in	Register number	Signature listed in	Register number	Signature listed in	Register number	Signature listed in
<i>Myers—cont.</i>		<i>Myers—cont.</i>		<i>Palmer—cont.</i>		<i>Palmer—cont.</i>	
4910	A	4101	a d s	4176	A	4048	a c d s
4911	a d	4102	a d s	4177	a d	4054	a b c d s
4912	a s	4103	a d s	4178	a	4125	a d
4914	a s	4105	a d s	4179	a d s	4197	a d s
4919	a d	4106	a d s	4180	a d s	4198	a
4920	a d s	4107	a s	4181	a d s	4200	a
4922	a s	4111	a c	4182	a d	4203	a
4923	a d s	4112	a d s	4183	a d	4101	a d s
4925	a s	4113	a d	4184	a d s	4205	a d s
4926	a	4114	a d	4185	a s	4206	a d
4928	a s	4115	a d s	4186	a s	4207	a s
4934	a	4116	a d s	4187	a s	4208	a d
4935	a	4117	a d s	4188	a b c d s	4209	a
4936	a d			4189	a d s	4210	a b c d s
4937	a s	<i>Palmer.</i>		4190	a d	4211	a d s
4938	a d s			4191	a	4212	a b
4939	a s	4118	a d	4192	a	4213	a
4940	a d s	4119	a d	4193	a	4214	a
4941	a s	4120	a d	4194	a d	4215	a d
4942	a s	4121	a	4195	a d	4216	a d s
4943	a d s	4122	a	4196	a d	4217	a d
4944	a	4123	a d s	4197	a d s	4218	a d
4945	a	4124	a d s	4198	a s	4219	a d
4946	a	4125	a d s	4199	a s	4220	a d
4947	a s	4126	a d s	4200	a d s	4221	a d
4948	a s	4127	a b c d s	4201	a	4222	a d s
4949	a d s	4128	a d	4202	a d s	4223	a d
4950	a	4129	a d	4203	a d s	4224	a d s
4951	a	4130	a d s	4204	a d s	4225	a d
4952	a	4131	a d s	4205	a d s	4226	a d
4953	a	4132	a d s	4206	a d s	4227	a d
4954	a	4133	a d s	4207	a d s	4228	a d
4955	a	4134	a d s	4208	a d s	4229	a d
4956	a	4135	a d s	4209	a d s	4230	a d
4957	a	4136	a d s	4210	a d s	4231	a d
4958	a	4137	a d	4211	a d	4232	a d
4959	a	4138	a s	4212	a d	4233	a d
4960	a	4139	a d s	4213	a d	4234	a d
4961	a	4140	a b c d s	4214	a d	4235	a d
4962	a	4141	a d s	4215	a d	4236	a d
4963	a	4142	a	4216	a b c d s	4237	a d
4964	a	4143	a d s	4217	a d	4238	a d
4965	a	4144	a d s	4218	a d	4239	a d
4966	a	4145	a d s	4219	a d	4240	a d
4967	a	4146	a d s	4220	a d	4241	a d
4968	a	4147	a d s	4221	a d s	4242	a d
4969	a	4148	a d s	4222	a d s	4243	a d
4970	a	4149	a d s	4223	a d s	4244	a d
4971	a	4150	a d s	4224	a d s	4245	a d
4972	a	4151	a d s	4225	a d s	4246	a d
4973	a	4152	a d s	4226	a d s	4247	a d
4974	a	4153	a d s	4227	a d s	4248	a d
4975	a	4154	a d s	4228	a d s	4249	a d
4976	a	4155	a d s	4229	a d s	4250	a d
4977	a	4156	a d s	4230	a d s	4251	a d
4978	a	4157	a d s	4231	a d s	4252	a d
4979	a	4158	a d s	4232	a d s	4253	a d
4980	a	4159	a d s	4233	a d s	4254	a d
4981	a	4160	a d s	4234	a d s	4255	a d
4982	a	4161	a d s	4235	a d s	4256	a d
4983	a	4162	a d s	4236	a d s	4257	a d
4984	a	4163	a d s	4237	a d s	4258	a d
4985	a	4164	a d s	4238	a d s	4259	a d
4986	a	4165	a d s	4239	a d s	4260	a d
4987	a	4166	a d s	4240	a d s	4261	a d
4988	a	4167	a d s	4241	a d s	4262	a d
4989	a	4168	a d s	4242	a d s	4263	a d
4990	a	4169	a d s	4243	a d s	4264	a d
4991	a	4170	a d s	4244	a d s	4265	a d
4992	a	4171	a d s	4245	a d s	4266	a d
4993	a	4172	a d s	4246	a d s	4267	a d
4994	a	4173	a d s	4247	a d s	4268	a d
4995	a	4174	a d s	4248	a d s	4269	a d
4996	a	4175	a d s	4249	a d s	4270	a d
4997	a	4176	a d s	4250	a d s	4271	a d
4998	a	4177	a d s	4251	a d s	4272	a d
4999	a	4178	a d s	4252	a d s	4273	a d

Register number	Subject listed in.	Register number	Subject listed in.	Register number	Subject listed in.	Register number	Subject listed in.
<i>Tenure—cont.</i>		<i>Tenure—cont.</i>		<i>Tenure—cont.</i>		<i>Tenure—cont.</i>	
8388	a c d e	8480	a c d e	8568	a c d e	8656	a b c d e
8389	a c	8481	a c d e	8569	a d	8657	a b c d e
8390	a c e	8482	d e	8570	a d	8658	a c d e
8391	a d e	8483	a d e	8571	a c d	8659	a b c d e
8392	a d e	8484	a c	8572	a d e	8660	a d e
8393	a	8485	a c d e	8573	a	8661	a c d e
8394	a b c d e	8486	a	8574	a d	8662	a c
8395	a	8487	a c e	8575	a d	8663	a
8396	a d e	8488	a c d e	8576	a c e	8664	a d e
8397	a c d e	8489	a c d e	8577	a c d	8665	a b c d e
8398	a c d	8490	a c d e	8578	a c d	8666	a c d e
8399	a	8491	a c d e	8579	a c d	8667	a c d e
8400	a d	8492	a c d e	8580	a d	8668	a b c d e
8401	a c d	8493	a c d e	8581	a d	8669	a b c d e
8402	a c d	8494	a c d e	8582	a d	8670	a b c d e
8403	a c d e	8495	a c d e	8583	a d	8671	a b c d e
8404	a c	8496	a c d e	8584	a d	8672	a c d e
8405	a c d e	8497	a c d e	8585	a c d	8673	a c d e
8406	a c d e	8498	a c d e	8586	a c d	8674	a c d e
8407	a c d e	8499	a c d e	8587	a c d	8675	a c d e
8408	a c d e	8500	a c d e	8588	a c d	8676	a c d e
8409	a c d e	8501	a c d e	8589	a c d	8677	a c d e
8410	a c d e	8502	a c d e	8590	a c d	8678	a c d e
8411	a c d	8503	a c d e	8591	a c d	8679	a c d e
8412	a c d	8504	a c d e	8592	a c d	8680	a c d e
8413	a c d	8505	a c d e	8593	a c d	8681	a c d e
8414	a c d	8506	a c d e	8594	a c d	8682	a c d e
8415	a c d	8507	a c d e	8595	a c d	8683	a c d e
8416	a c d	8508	a c d e	8596	a c d	8684	a c d e
8417	a c d	8509	a c d e	8597	a c d	8685	a c d e
8418	a c d	8510	a c d e	8598	a c d	8686	a c d e
8419	a c d	8511	a c d e	8599	a c d	8687	a c d e
8420	a c d	8512	a c d e	8600	a c d	8688	a c d e
8421	a c d	8513	a c d e	8601	a c d	8689	a c d e
8422	a c d	8514	a c d e	8602	a c d	8690	a c d e
8423	a c d	8515	a c d e	8603	a c d	8691	a c d e
8424	a c d	8516	a c d e	8604	a c d	8692	a c d e
8425	a c d	8517	a c d e	8605	a c d	8693	a c d e
8426	a c d	8518	a c d e	8606	a c d	8694	a c d e
8427	a c d	8519	a c d e	8607	a c d	8695	a c d e
8428	a c d	8520	a c d e	8608	a c d	8696	a c d e
8429	a c d	8521	a c d e	8609	a c d	8697	a c d e
8430	a c d	8522	a c d e	8610	a c d	8698	a c d e
8431	a c d	8523	a c d e	8611	a c d	8699	a c d e
8432	a c d	8524	a c d e	8612	a c d	8700	a c d e
8433	a c d	8525	a c d e	8613	a c d	8701	a c d e
8434	a c d	8526	a c d e	8614	a c d	8702	a c d e
8435	a c d	8527	a c d e	8615	a c d	8703	a c d e
8436	a c d	8528	a c d e	8616	a c d	8704	a c d e
8437	a c d	8529	a c d e	8617	a c d	8705	a c d e
8438	a c d	8530	a c d e	8618	a c d	8706	a c d e
8439	a c d	8531	a c d e	8619	a c d	8707	a c d e
8440	a c d	8532	a c d e	8620	a c d	8708	a c d e
8441	a c d	8533	a c d e	8621	a c d	8709	a c d e
8442	a c d	8534	a c d e	8622	a c d	8710	a c d e
8443	a c d	8535	a c d e	8623	a c d	8711	a c d e
8444	a c d	8536	a c d e	8624	a c d	8712	a c d e
8445	a c d	8537	a c d e	8625	a c d	8713	a c d e
8446	a c d	8538	a c d e	8626	a c d	8714	a c d e
8447	a c d	8539	a c d e	8627	a c d	8715	a c d e
8448	a c d	8540	a c d e	8628	a c d	8716	a c d e
8449	a c d	8541	a c d e	8629	a c d	8717	a c d e
8450	a c d	8542	a c d e	8630	a c d	8718	a c d e
8451	a c d	8543	a c d e	8631	a c d	8719	a c d e
8452	a c d	8544	a c d e	8632	a c d	8720	a c d e
8453	a c d	8545	a c d e	8633	a c d	8721	a c d e
8454	a c d	8546	a c d e	8634	a c d	8722	a c d e
8455	a c d	8547	a c d e	8635	a c d	8723	a c d e
8456	a c d	8548	a c d e	8636	a c d	8724	a c d e
8457	a c d	8549	a c d e	8637	a c d	8725	a c d e
8458	a c d	8550	a c d e	8638	a c d	8726	a c d e
8459	a c d	8551	a c d e	8639	a c d	8727	a c d e
8460	a c d	8552	a c d e	8640	a c d	8728	a c d e
8461	a c d	8553	a c d e	8641	a c d	8729	a c d e
8462	a c d	8554	a c d e	8642	a c d	8730	a c d e
8463	a c d	8555	a c d e	8643	a c d	8731	a c d e
8464	a c d	8556	a c d e	8644	a c d	8732	a c d e
8465	a c d	8557	a c d e	8645	a c d	8733	a c d e
8466	a c d	8558	a c d e	8646	a c d	8734	a c d e
8467	a c d	8559	a c d e	8647	a c d	8735	a c d e
8468	a c d	8560	a c d e	8648	a c d	8736	a c d e
8469	a c d	8561	a c d e	8649	a c d	8737	a c d e
8470	a c d	8562	a c d e	8650	a c d	8738	a c d e
8471	a c d	8563	a c d e	8651	a c d	8739	a c d e
8472	a c d	8564	a c d e	8652	a c d	8740	a c d e
8473	a c d	8565	a c d e	8653	a c d	8741	a c d e
8474	a c d	8566	a c d e	8654	a c d	8742	a c d e
8475	a c d	8567	a c d e	8655	a c d	8743	a c d e
8476	a c d	8568	a c d e	8656	a c d	8744	a c d e
8477	a c d	8569	a c d e	8657	a c d	8745	a c d e
8478	a c d	8570	a c d e	8658	a c d	8746	a c d e
8479	a c d	8571	a c d e	8659	a c d	8747	a c d e
8480	a c d	8572	a c d e	8660	a c d	8748	a c d e
8481	a c d	8573	a c d e	8661	a c d	8749	a c d e
8482	a c d	8574	a c d e	8662	a c d	8750	a c d e

Register number	Subject, as filed in.	Register number	Subject, as filed in.	Register number	Subject, as filed in.	Register number	Subject, as filed in.
Trichomyphala—cont.		Trichomyphala—cont.		Trichomyphala—cont.		Trichomyphala—cont.	
8074	ed	8163	ab d e	8260	ab d e	8354	ad
8075	ad	8167	ab d e	8262	ab d e	8357	ad
8077	ab d e	8168	ab d e	8264	ab d e	8358	ad
8078	a	8169	ab d e	8265	ad	8359	ab d
8079	ad	8170	a	8266	ad	8361	ad
8080	ad	8171	ab d e	8267	a	8362	ab d e
8081	a	8172	ab d e	8268	ab d e	8364	a
8084	ad	8173	ab d e	8269	ad	8365	ad
8085	ad	8175	ab d e	8270	ad	8366	ad
8086	ad	8176	ab d e	8271	ad	8367	ad
8087	ad	8177	a	8272	ad	8368	ad
8088	ab d e	8178	ab d e	8273	ad	8369	ad
8089	ab d e	8179	ab d e	8274	ad	8370	ad
8090	a	8180	ab d e	8275	ad	8371	ad
8091	ab d e	8181	ad	8276	ad	8372	ad
8092	ab d e	8182	ad	8277	ad	8373	ad
8093	ad	8183	ad	8278	ad	8374	ad
8094	ad	8184	ad	8279	ad	8375	ad
8095	ad	8185	ad	8280	ad	8376	ad
8096	ad	8186	ad	8281	ad	8377	ad
8097	ad	8187	ad	8282	ad	8378	ad
8098	ad	8188	ad	8283	ad	8379	ad
8099	ad	8189	ad	8284	ad	8380	ad
8100	ad	8190	ad	8285	ad	8381	ad
8101	ad	8191	ad	8286	ad	8382	ad
8102	ad	8192	ad	8287	ad	8383	ad
8103	ad	8193	ad	8288	ad	8384	ad
8104	ad	8194	ad	8289	ad	8385	ad
8105	ad	8195	ad	8290	ad	8386	ad
8106	ad	8196	ad	8291	ad	8387	ad
8107	ad	8197	ad	8292	ad	8388	ad
8108	ad	8198	ad	8293	ad	8389	ad
8109	ad	8199	ad	8294	ad	8390	ad
8110	ad	8200	ad	8295	ad	8391	ad
8111	ad	8201	ad	8296	ad	8392	ad
8112	ad	8202	ad	8297	ad	8393	ad
8113	ad	8203	ad	8298	ad	8394	ad
8114	ad	8204	ad	8299	ad	8395	ad
8115	ad	8205	ad	8300	ad	8396	ad
8116	ad	8206	ad	8301	ad	8397	ad
8117	ad	8207	ad	8302	ad	8398	ad
8118	ad	8208	ad	8303	ad	8399	ad
8119	ad	8209	ad	8304	ad	8400	ad
8120	ad	8210	ad	8305	ad	8401	ad
8121	ad	8211	ad	8306	ad	8402	ad
8122	ad	8212	ad	8307	ad	8403	ad
8123	ad	8213	ad	8308	ad	8404	ad
8124	ad	8214	ad	8309	ad	8405	ad
8125	ad	8215	ad	8310	ad	8406	ad
8126	ad	8216	ad	8311	ad	8407	ad
8127	ad	8217	ad	8312	ad	8408	ad
8128	ad	8218	ad	8313	ad	8409	ad
8129	ad	8219	ad	8314	ad	8410	ad
8130	ad	8220	ad	8315	ad	8411	ad
8131	ad	8221	ad	8316	ad	8412	ad
8132	ad	8222	ad	8317	ad	8413	ad
8133	ad	8223	ad	8318	ad	8414	ad
8134	ad	8224	ad	8319	ad	8415	ad
8135	ad	8225	ad	8320	ad	8416	ad
8136	ad	8226	ad	8321	ad	8417	ad
8137	ad	8227	ad	8322	ad	8418	ad
8138	ad	8228	ad	8323	ad	8419	ad
8139	ad	8229	ad	8324	ad	8420	ad
8140	ad	8230	ad	8325	ad	8421	ad
8141	ad	8231	ad	8326	ad	8422	ad
8142	ad	8232	ad	8327	ad	8423	ad
8143	ad	8233	ad	8328	ad	8424	ad
8144	ad	8234	ad	8329	ad	8425	ad
8145	ad	8235	ad	8330	ad		
8146	ad	8236	ad	8331	ad		
8147	ad	8237	ad	8332	ad		
8148	ad	8238	ad	8333	ad		
8149	ad	8239	ad	8334	ad		
8150	ad	8240	ad	8335	ad		
8151	ad	8241	ad	8336	ad		
8152	ad	8242	ad	8337	ad		
8153	ad	8243	ad	8338	ad		
8154	ad	8244	ad	8339	ad		
8155	ad	8245	ad	8340	ad		
8156	ad	8246	ad	8341	ad		
8157	ad	8247	ad	8342	ad		
8158	ad	8248	ad	8343	ad		
8159	ad	8249	ad	8344	ad		
8160	ad	8250	ad	8345	ad		
8161	ad	8251	ad	8346	ad		
8162	ad	8252	ad	8347	ad		
8163	ad	8253	ad	8348	ad		
8164	ad	8254	ad	8349	ad		
8165	ad	8255	ad	8350	ad		
8166	ad	8256	ad	8351	ad		
8167	ad	8257	ad	8352	ad		
8168	ad	8258	ad	8353	ad		
8169	ad	8259	ad	8354	ad		
8170	ad	8260	ad	8355	ad		
8171	ad	8261	ad	8356	ad		
8172	ad	8262	ad	8357	ad		
8173	ad	8263	ad	8358	ad		
8174	ad	8264	ad	8359	ad		
8175	ad	8265	ad	8360	ad		
8176	ad	8266	ad	8361	ad		
8177	ad	8267	ad	8362	ad		
8178	ad	8268	ad	8363	ad		
8179	ad	8269	ad	8364	ad		
8180	ad	8270	ad	8365	ad		
8181	ad	8271	ad	8366	ad		
8182	ad	8272	ad	8367	ad		
8183	ad	8273	ad	8368	ad		
8184	ad	8274	ad	8369	ad		
8185	ad	8275	ad	8370	ad		
8186	ad	8276	ad	8371	ad		
8187	ad	8277	ad	8372	ad		
8188	ad	8278	ad	8373	ad		
8189	ad	8279	ad	8374	ad		
8190	ad	8280	ad	8375	ad		
8191	ad	8281	ad	8376	ad		
8192	ad	8282	ad	8377	ad		
8193	ad	8283	ad	8378	ad		
8194	ad	8284	ad	8379	ad		
8195	ad	8285	ad	8380	ad		
8196	ad	8286	ad	8381	ad		
8197	ad	8287	ad	8382	ad		
8198	ad	8288	ad	8383	ad		
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8200	ad	8290	ad	8385	ad		
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8202	ad	8292	ad	8387	ad		
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8211	ad	8301	ad	8396	ad		
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8270	ad	8360	ad				
8271	ad	8361	ad				
8272	ad	8362	ad				
8273	ad	8363	ad				
8274	ad	8364	ad				
8275	ad	8365	ad				
8276	ad	8366	ad				

Register number.	Subjects listed in.	Register number.	Subjects listed in.	Register number.	Subjects listed in.	Register number.	Subjects listed in.
<i>Finance—cont.</i>		<i>Finance—cont.</i>		<i>Finance—cont.</i>		<i>Finance—cont.</i>	
7447	d s	7478	c s	7489	s b o d s	7509	s b o d s
7458	a d s	7479	c d s	7490	a d s	7510	a d s
7469	a b o d s	7480	a b o s	7491	s b o d s	7511	a o s
7470	a b o d s	7481	a d s	7492	s d s	7512	a b o d s
7471	d s	7482	s	7493	a b o d s	7513	a b o d s
7474	s b o s	7483	a	7494	a d	7514	a b o d s
7475	d s	7484	a b o d	7495	a d	7515	a b o d
7477	s b o d s	7485	a d s	7496	a b o d s	7516	d s

(By order.)

Seaside House, 22nd April 1913.

F. DEWHURRY,
Esq.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 18.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1910.

[PART, 6 p.m.]

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1910.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1909 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in January, March and April 1910 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Grade of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES.			
ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
FIRST CLASS			
22	Yedda Christian	Government Training School, Gudur.	Senior.
33	Esavar Nagappa Nayak alias Sheshappa Nayak	Government Training School, Mangalore.	Upper.
SECOND CLASS			
24	T. V. Sankaran Nambiar ..	Government Training School, Bangalore.	Commons.
25	A. Devadas	Government Training School, Suddipet.	Tinavalur
26	K. Jura Prasad	Do. Mangalore.	Upper.
27	K. Keshappappa	Do. do.	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in March and April 1910.

2. They cannot appear again for the examination before the time noted against their names.

B-50-7

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of their failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Time before which the candidate must appear again for the Final Examination.	Grade of examination.
<p>TRAINED CANDIDATES.</p> <p>ELEMENTARY GRADE.</p>				
33	Alison Gopinam ..	Government Training School, Vengalpet.	March 1911	.. (Salem.
36	Kuppiah Manamatha Rao	Government Training School, Gannur.	Do	.. Do.

The following candidate, who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1905, has passed the Final Examination held at Tiruvellar in March 1910:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.
<p>TRAINED CANDIDATE.</p> <p>ELEMENTARY GRADE.</p> <p>Second Class</p>		
3	S. Rajaratnam	Government Training School, Soligot.

Chief of the Insp. of European & Training Schools,
Madras, 26th April 1913.

J. W. MIDDLEMAST, M.A.,
Inspector of European & Training Schools, Madras.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 18.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1910.

[Price, 4 annas.]

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Police.

Appointments.—The following Deputy Sergeants, who returned from Dehra Dun with Higher Secondary Certificates, are appointed as Sergeants, Sixth Grade, on probation, with effect from 28th March 1910—

1. C. Ramaswami Naidu	Karnool, East.
2. B. V. Jagannath Rao	Upper Odishan.
3. S. Ramaswami Aiyangar	Quetta.
4. Mr. J. D. David	West Karnool.
5. V. Venkateswaraiah	Karnool, East.
6. S. N. Srinivasan	Amritsar.
7. K. K. Venkatesh Aiyar	Karnool, West.

28th April 1910.

Leave.—Mr. M. G. Gnanase, Bangalore, Karnool East, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from 3rd February 1910.

Walter, 28th April 1910

11-5

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Commissioner of Police, Northern Circle.

Leave.—S. Kuppaswami Chetti, Acting Surgeon, First Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 10th May 1910.

Calcutta, 2nd April 1910.

Confirmation.—The confirmation of Mr. S. S. Sankar as Surgeon, Third Grade, ordered in this office S.O. No. 45 of 26th March 1910, will take effect from 10th October 1909 instead of 10th November 1908.

M. R. S. M. Srinivasan Arangan, Acting Surgeon, Third Grade, to be Surgeon, Third Grade, with effect from 10th November 1908.

Calcutta, 26th April 1910.

F. A. LUDGER,
Governor of Form, Southern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—M. R. S. Sankar, Rajagopalachari Sankaragopalachari, Surgeon, Second Grade, from the Taverly division, VI Circle, to the III Circle.

Madras, 10th April 1910.

Leave.—Under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations, M. R. S. Sankar, Surgeon, Second Grade, Karnool division, is granted, with effect from the 10th February 1910, leave on medical certificate for six weeks and three days.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations, M. R. S. Sankar, Surgeon, Second Grade, Karnool division, is granted, with effect from the 5th March 1910, leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of the combined leave sanctioned in the notification published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th January 1910.

Ootacamund, 26th April 1910.

F. J. WILSON,
Chief Engineer, F. W. D.

Leave.—M. R. S. G. Sankar, New, Sub-Surgeon, Third Grade, sub. pro. res. Gangan division, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 11th April 1910 afternoon.

This extends the notification published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd December 1909, page 1794.

Vijayapattinam, 26th April 1910.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Leave.—Under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations, M. R. S. P. Sankar, Sub-Surgeon, Yashwanthapur, Division, is granted, with effect from the 10th March 1910, leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of the combined leave sanctioned in the notification published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th January 1910.

Calcutta, 2nd May 1910.

H. E. CLERK,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon E. Chandraiah, Madras, Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Vijayapattinam, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 10th May 1910.

Madras, 27th April 1910.

Leave.—Lieutenant Joseph Francis Gibber, I.M.D., Assistant to Surgeon, First District, and Superintendent, Leprosy Hospital, Madras, is granted privilege leave for four weeks from or after 20th April 1910.

Madras, 26th April 1910.

Leave.—The plague duty on which Civil Assistant Surgeon E. Harris was placed having terminated, he is hereby granted privilege leave for 14 days and furlough for 4 months and 7 days under articles 184, 250 and 251, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 11th April 1910.

(By Order.)

Madras, 2nd May 1910.

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.D.,
As. Surgeon Assistant to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

POLICE.

Leave.—Mr. Oswald Stuart Penrose Fennell, Acting Superintendent of Police, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from 21st April 1910 under article 184, Civil Service Regulations.

Madras, 26th April 1910.

I. E. DAVID,
Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Forest Chague No. 5555, dated 19th March 1910, for No. 500 issued by the District Forest Officer, North Salem, in favour of Mr. F. D. H. Hunt, Temual, on the Temual Sub-Treasury, is coming and the cheque is therefore so called.

Salem, 30th April 1910.

F. L. C. COWLEY-BROWN,
District Forest Officer, North Salem.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

All the correspondence to the Executive Engineer, Cavery Reservoir Project, should, in future, be addressed to Chappan, on the office of the Cavery Reservoir Project will be removed from Vajary to Chappan on the 2nd May 1910.

Vajary, 25th April 1910.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Cavery Reservoir Project.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 4 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1874, it is hereby notified that treasure consisting of two lamps, two plates and one steel or sword, all of brass worth about Rs. 25 were found on 1st July 1909 by (1) Telari Thiruk, (2) Reddi Narayana Goud, (3) Hareppa, (4) Jerali Chennaswappa, (5) The Lakshminarayana, (6) Malloppappa Chenna Narappa, (7) Jerali Gnanidappa, (8) Muthayar Narappa, (9) Anaswathappa, (10) Jerali Narappa, (11) Lakshminarayana Gopal Reddy, (12) Gnan Malaya Ganga-Chappan, buried in a vault close to the village of Chappan, Harpanthali taluk, Bellary district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Bellary at his office at Bellary on 15th June 1910 in order that the matter may be required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Bellary Collector's Office,
9th January 1910.

J. A. CUNNING,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1874, that, on the 29th November 1909, the undermentioned treasure was found on land belonging to Sri Maraganagayyanar temple of the village of Muralur in the Mysore taluk :-

Forty-four small gold coins weighing 1/2, value valued at Rs. 14.

3. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 2nd July 1910, in order that the matter may be required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
5th February 1910.

J. P. REDFORD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 4 of Act VI of 1874, that, on the 12th and 16th December 1909, the undermentioned treasure was found while digging survey No. 73 B of the village of Teladar in Tanjore taluk :-

Description	Actual weight in gram.	Approximate value.
		Rs. A. P.
1. Round silver, three obols on one pedestal ..	138	.. 48 0 0
2. Prabhakara Nalaka with Tirumal ..	28	.. 18 0 0
3. Anta Dinar ..	11	.. 2 0 0
4. Arman, small ..	12	.. 4 0 0
5. Arman, big ..	24	.. 44 0 0
6. One golden sword in stone.		

3. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 1st September 1910 in order that the matter may be required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
14th April 1910.

J. P. REDFORD,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given under section 2 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that the

	Coin	Weight in lbs.	Value as a r.
1. Patella Appahward	1	1	1
2. Baidon Avelon	1	1	1
3. Kandi (Mugger)	1	1	1
4. Kandi (Mugger)	1	1	1
5. Kandi (Mugger)	1	1	1
6. Kandi (Mugger)	1	1	1
7. Kandi (Mugger)	1	1	1
8. Kandi (Mugger)	1	1	1
9. Kandi (Mugger)	1	1	1
10. Kandi (Mugger)	1	1	1
11. Kandi (Mugger)	1	1	1
12. Kandi (Mugger)	1	1	1
13. Kandi (Mugger)	1	1	1
14. Kandi (Mugger)	1	1	1
15. Kandi (Mugger)	1	1	1
16. Kandi (Mugger)	1	1	1
17. Kandi (Mugger)	1	1	1

of the treasure trove at his office at Vengalpet on September 1st, 1910, in view of the matter being required to be and determined according to law.

Vengalpet Collector's Office,
16th March 1910.

F. O. PARSONS,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 2 of the Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found out on 16th January 1910, while repairing the Tirupattur temple in the village of Tirupattur of the Vengalpet taluk:—

Description	Weight in mace	Approximate value as a r.
1. One (medium) copper	301	100 0 0
2. One (medium) silver	119	10 0 0
3. One (medium) silver	119	10 0 0

5. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 2nd July 1910, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
16th February 1910.

J. P. REDFORD,
Collector.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

By virtue of the powers conferred by the Legal Practitioners Act, XVIII of 1878, and all other powers thereto relating, the High Court has made the following addition to the rules of the High Court under the said Act, No. 750 of 1906, dated the 16th May 1906:—

Add to Rule 31—

"On the Appellate Side of the High Court (except in appeals from the Original Side), in cases of special difficulty and importance, the Judge or Bench disposing of an appeal or other matter may direct that two sets of law be allowed to a party who has engaged more than one Advocate, Valid or Attorney, and the Valuing Officer shall thereupon allow to that party a second fee equal to half the fee provided for in paragraph (c) of this rule."

(Signed)	G. ANDREW WHITE, Chief Justice
"	H. B. BROWN,
"	J. B. P. WALLER,
"	E. G. MILLER,
"	J. H. MONRO,
"	G. SANKARAN NARAYAN,
"	ADARSH NARAYAN,
"	V. KANDASWAMY ACHARY,

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
16th April 1910.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

Under section 2 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873 (Act III of 1873), as amended by Act XXI of 1883, the High Court hereby directs and notices that the District Magistrate of Kallakurichi shall hold his Court at Kallakurichi from 17th June to 18th August, both days inclusive.

5. This cancels the notification published at page 618, Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 16th April 1910.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
16th April 1910.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

Under the provisions of section 113 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1907, the following draft rule prescribing notice registers to be maintained by Civil Courts is published for the information of all persons interested; and it is hereby notified that the draft rule as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect thereof from any person interested in the matter will, be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 20th July next.—

Draft Rule.

The revised forms of Registers Nos. 1 to 13 hereto appended are prescribed for use in all Civil Courts having jurisdiction over the classes of cases specified therein.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
19th April 1919.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

Civil Register No. 1.

REGISTER OF ORDINARY SUITS INSTITUTED

Court—

Jur—

Instructions.

If the suit has been received by transfer, or instituted under Order XXXVII, Schedule I, C.P.C., a note should be made to that effect at the head of the page.

1. If a suit is amended under Order XXI, Rule 23, or restored to file under Order IX, Rule 9 or Rule 13, Schedule I, C.P.C., note under item 3 the date of restoration to file.

2. Under the head "Particulars of claim" enter particulars required by clause (g) and (h) of Order VII, Rule 1, Schedule I, C.P.C., as also the value of the suit as required by clause (i) of that order and with special reference to Judicial Statements Nos. VII and VIII and H.L. Circulars Nos. 2024 of 1909 and 2153 of 1913. Entries under heads 3, 4 and 5 should be full, for attachment in the decree as required by Order XX, Rule 5, Schedule I, C.P.C.

3. Note carefully the new heads 8 and 10 and fresh additions to heads 9 and 12.

4. The certified copies of Judgment and Decree in Second Appeal sent to the Lower Appellate Court should be forwarded by it to the Court of First Instance which will verify them to the former Court after recording the necessary notice under head 9 of this Register.

5. A note should be made of all parties brought on or struck off the record under Order I or XXII, Schedule I, C.P.C., as also of any withdrawal of the claim or a portion of the claim against any of the defendants.

6. Any amendments or alterations made during the progress of the suit in the value of particulars of the claim or as to the date or place of issue of notice should appear under head 6.

1. Ordinary Suit No. of 19

2. Date of { Prosecution.
.. .. . { Filing.

3. PLAINTIFF—Name, description and place of abode.

4. DEFENDANT—Name, description and place of abode.

5. PARTICULARS OF CLAIM—Claim for

Cause of action arose at

6. Date for Defendant's first appearance.

Told for { Plaintiff

{ Defendant.

7. Date of Summary and result.

8. Number of applications for review (or re-hearing) with result and date.

First Judgment, if any, with date.

9. First Appeal No. of 19 Result with date.

Second Appeal No. of 19 Result with date.

10. Note of any orders passed under Order XX, Rule 11, Order XXI, Rule 2, etc., C.P.C.

11. Execution—

Number.	Date of application.	Order and date.	Against whom.	For what, and amount, if for money.	Amount of costs.

19. Return of Execution—

Amount paid into Court.	Process executed.	Manner of other return than payment of amount, and date of every return, including every copy of order in appeal with date.

CIVIL SUITS No. 2.

REGISTER OF SMALL CAUSE SUITS INSTITUTED.

Over—

For—

Jury-returns.

If the suit has been received by transfer as recommended or returned to file, a note should be made to that effect at the head of the page.

2. Under the head "6. Particulars of claim," enter particulars required by clause (j) and (k) of Order VII, Rule 1, C.P.O., as also the value of the suit as required by clause (1) of that order. Entries under heads 3, 4 and 5 should be full, for endorsement in decrees as required by Order XX, Rule 6, C.P.O.

3. A note should be made of all parties brought on or struck off the record under Order I or XXII, C.P.O.

4. Any amendments or alterations made during the progress of the suit in the value or particulars of the claim or as to the date or place of cause of action should appear under head 8.

1. Small Cause Suit No. of 18

2. Date of { Presentation.

. { Filing.

3. Plaintiff—Name, description and place of abode.

4. Defendant—Name, description and place of abode.

5. Particulars of claim—Claim for

Cause of action arose at

6. Date for Defendant's first appearance.

Yakil for { Plaintiff

{ Defendant.

7. Judgment, date and mode.

8. Number of applications for review (or re-hearing) with month and date.

First Judgment, if any, with date.

9. Revises Case No. of 18 , with month and date.

10. Note of proceedings, if any, taken under Order XX, Rule 11, Order XXII, Rule 5, etc., C.P.O.

11. Execution—

No.	Date of execution.	Order and date.	Against whom.	For what, and amount, if for money.	Amount of sum.

12. Return of Execution—

Amount paid into Court.	Process executed.	Manner of other return than payment or arrest, and date of every return.

4. **REPRESENTATIVE**—Name, description and place of abode.
5. **PARTICULARS OF ORDER, APPEALABLE ORDER**—Order of the
dated 191 , *passed on M. P. No.* of 191 , in Original Set
No. of 191 .
 Appealed under
 6. **HEARING**, if any, under Order XII, Rule 11, Schedule I, C.P.O., and result with date.
 7. **DATE FOR APPLICANT'S FIRST APPEARANCE**.
 Valid for { Applicant.
 Respondent.
 8. **JUDGMENT**—Result and date.
 9. **OBJECTION** under Order XII, Rule 15, Schedule I, if any, filed by whom.
 10. **NUMBER OF APPLICATION FOR REVIEW (or re-hearing) WITH RESULT AND DATE**.
First Judgment, if any, with date.

CIVIL REGISTER No. 10.

REGISTER OF MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS DISPOSED OF.

Court—

For—

INSTRUCTIONS.

The date to be entered in column 2 will always be the latest date. In the case of appeals referred to this, the date of original institution should be entered.

Serial number.		Number of the applications referred to the court, and of the number of the order of the court.			Disposed of														Actual number of days intervening between institution and disposal.		Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	Disposed of														Unsettled (Cm. 4 to 11)	Completed (Cm. 12 to 16).		
					Disposed of																	
					6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22
Detailed description of the cases.																						
Unsettled under Order XXI, Sec. 11.																						
Dismissed for want of due diligence on the part of the plaintiff.																						
Dismissed for want of due diligence on the part of the defendant.																						
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CIVIL REGISTER No. 4.

REGISTER OF EXECUTION DECISIONS RECEIVED FOR THE

SIDE.

Court—

For—

INSTRUCTIONS.

Applications for transmission of decrees for execution beyond the jurisdiction of the courts passing them should not be entered in this Register, but must be entered in Register No. 5.

Number of Execution Decisions.	Date of presentation.	Number of persons served with and at last persons registered.	Name of decedent for use of his goods.	Name of Judge presiding and of his place.	Name of person or persons to be served, with date of any proceedings from which time runs for the application.	Made of execution, and order of sale or how providing it.	Order, with reasons, for closing of proceedings under this application, and date.	Number of persons served with result and date.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Comm. Number No. 14

**SEVENTH OF SEVENTEEN OTHER COUNTS RECEIVED FOR PROSECUTION
UNDER SECTIONS 30 AND 36, O.P.C.**

Over time

Topic: _____

[illegible]

Chem. Abstracts 55: 12

EVALUATE OF KINETIC PARAMETERS DETERMINED OF

Conclusions

Test—

Internal structure

1. The date to be entered in column 4 will always be the latest date. In the case of petitions returned to file, the date of original institution should be entered, and the date of resurrection noted in the column of remarks.

3. Note in the *separate* column the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned in each case, the value of *deceit* under which judgment-debtors were imprisoned, and date when sent to jail and date of release, for the purposes of columns 24 to 27 of Statement No. 21.

[illegible]

Options were projected.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

Except as hereunder mentioned, the Madras Court of Small Causes will be closed for the midsummer recess from Monday the 6th May to Saturday the 6th July 1910, both days inclusive.

2. His Honour the Third Judge (Mr V. C. Deshpande, J.C.) will sit as Vacation Judge on Tuesdays and Thursdays for the disposal of urgent work.

3. In any case which requires immediate attention, the party concerned or his solicitor may give 24 hours' notice of the same to the Registrar, when the papers will be sent to the Vacation Judge for disposal, after hearing the party if necessary.

4. The office of the Registrar will be open from Tuesday to Friday in each week, from 12 noon to 4 p.m. for the receipt of decrees and of urgent applications referred to in paragraph 3 above.

5. Filings, execution applications and other papers will be received only on the days on which the Judge sits.

(By order)

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
19th April 1910.

F. R. LOVERLY,
Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 6th April 1910, the Court of the District Magistrate of Tanjavar will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 6th May to Saturday the 15th June 1910, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
21st April 1910.

V. VENUDRPAUL CHETTI,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 16th March 1910, the District and Sessions Court of Nellore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Friday, the 6th May, to Tuesday, the 6th July 1910, both days inclusive; and the District Magistrate's Courts of Nellore, Karali and Komgiri for two weeks from Friday, the 6th May, to Thursday, the 16th June 1910, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Nellore,
14th April 1910.

E. L. VAUGHAN,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of North Arcot will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 16th May to Saturday the 16th July (both days inclusive).

No pleadings or other papers will be received during the adjournment. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties in suits or other proceedings are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, North Arcot,
Chennai, 27th April 1910.

K. C. MANAYEDAN BAJA,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of the notification of this Court, dated 21st February 1910, published at page 622, Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 3rd March 1910, it is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court and the Metropolitan Judge's Court of Tinnevely will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Wednesday the 6th day of May to Monday the 6th day of July 1910, both days inclusive; and that the Principal and the Additional District Magistrate's Courts of Tinnevely for six weeks, from Wednesday the 6th day of May to Tuesday the 16th day of June 1910, both days inclusive.

District Court, Tinnevely,
26th April 1910.

G. G. SPENCER,
District Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 of 1910 (ORIGINAL PET. No. 243 of 1910) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TANJAVAR.

Aravin Varadachari, son of Vynayachari of Polquinna Isakke,

Deponent 1st J.

Konavala Ramappa and others

.. Petitioner (Judge's-debtor).

.. Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 18th June 1910 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before the Court either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Tanjavar,
22nd April 1910.

P. SUNDAYYA,
District Magistrate.

No. 4 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chittoor.

Notice is hereby given that Chennappa Naidu, son of Lakshmapa Naidu, resident of Chittoor, has been adjudged an insolvent on 15th April 1916.

District Munsif's Court, Chittoor,
25th April 1916.

P. RAMA RAO,
District Munsif

No. 4 of 1903 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Dattappa Kondalarayudu Plaintiff.
Golla Vinayya and three others Counter petitioner.

Notice is hereby given under clause 7, section 16, Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner Dattappa Kondalarayudu has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court dated the 15th April 1916.

District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore,
25th April 1916.

V. C. MASARENHAR,
District Munsif.

No. 14 of 1906 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Rameswamy Awarthappa Plaintiff.
Chinna Krishnaiah and others Creditors.

The petition is hereby referred that all the properties of the abovesaid petitioner have been realized and the realized amount has been deposited in the Bank of Madras (Coimbatore), and that the Court would proceed to declare a final dividend on the 2nd July 1916. All the creditors of the abovesaid petitioner are hereby directed to prove their claims on or before the said 2nd July 1916 and establish their claims, failing which, the Court will proceed to divide the realized amount among other creditors without regard to the claims of those who have not proved the same.

District Court, Coimbatore,
27th April 1916.

C. VARADARAJULU,
Officer in charge.

No. 12 of 1909 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Yaduganama Gajivara Aiyangar Debtor and petitioner.
Narasimha Aiyangar and four others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7, of Act III of 1907, that petitioner Yaduganama Narasimha Aiyangar, son of Yankota Venkateswara Aiyangar, resident of Vengal, Karur taluk, has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 14th April 1916.

District Munsif's Court, Karur,
25th April 1916.

A. V. RATNAVELU PILLAI,
Dy. District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif of Ponnaluru, Coimbatore.

In the matter of Rameswami Naidu, son of Mammanna Naidu of Rameswaram, Coimbatore taluk—Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner has, by an order of this Court, dated 8th April 1916, adjudged an insolvent.

District Munsif's Court of Ponnaluru, Coimbatore,
27th April 1916.

G. V. VISWANATHA RASTHIAJAR,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ponnaluru.

Manaswami Naicker, son of Kalantheswami Naicker, residing at Alondar.
Such "Chennai" Naicker Plaintiff.

Appellants Naicker and sixteen others Creditors.

Take notice that the petitioner above named has filed an application to this Court for being declared insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 7th July 1916.

District Munsif's Court, Ponnaluru,
4th April 1916.

K. KRISHNAMACHARIAR,
District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ponnaluru.

In the matter of Venkateswami Pillai.

Venkateswami Pillai Plaintiff.
San Venkateswaramoorthy and eighteen others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that Venkateswami Pillai son of Venkateswami Pillai, residing at Ponnaluru taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 15th day of June 1916.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application, may appear before this Court either in person or by valia on the said date.

Dated this 22nd day of April 1916.

District Munsif's Court, Ponnaluru,
22nd April 1916.

R. ANNASWAMI AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 5 of 1904 in the COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINPOLY.

Asadullah Aliyazari Petitioner.
 V. Subramanyam Pillai and two others Respondents.

Notice under clause 7 of section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 is hereby given that Asadullah Aliyazari, son of Nagayammal, residing in Marudamalai, Tanjore taluk, has been adjudged an insolvent by the District Court, Tanjore, on 7th February 1910 in O.S.A. No. 48 of 1909 and that the petition stands adjourned to 16th May 1910 for proof of debt.

District Munsif's Court, Tanjore,
 30th April 1910.

M. A. SRINIVASA CHARLU,
 District Judge.

No. 1 of 1910 in the COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINPOLY.

Notice is hereby given that, under clause 2 of section 19 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, Adinayyan Aliyar, son of Subbaiah, residing at Chidambaram, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the said application is posted to 12th May 1910 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly,
 29th April 1910.

K. S. VENKATACHELLIER,
 District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1909 in the COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINPOLY.

In the matter of M. M. Mahadeva Nayar Marudayyan.

M. M. Mahadeva Nayar Marudayyan, son of Mahadeva Mahomed Marudayyan, residing at Thirupathi, Taluk Puthantheerthi, Srirangapatam taluk Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 7 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 12th day of April 1910.

C. G. SUTHERLAND,
 District Judge.

No. 3 of 1910 in the COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINPOLY.

T. Sengachari, residing at East Adiyavalayan Street, Srirangapatam, Trichinopoly taluk Petitioner.

A. Narayana Aiyar and nine others Creditors.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to the 12th day of July 1910, for hearing the objections, if any, of his creditors.

District Court, Trichinopoly,
 28th April 1910.

A. F. FINNEY,
 District Judge.

No. 5 of 1910 in the COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINPOLY.

Chinnai Pillai Petitioner (Debt).

Shankar Balakrishnan Chinnai and thirteen others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the said petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 12th July 1910 for hearing the objections, if any, of his creditors.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Trichinopoly,
 28th April 1910.

A. RAMASWAMI SASTRI,
 Temporary Subordinate Judge.

No. 1 of 1910 in the COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINPOLY.

Vaidyanatha Aiyar Petitioner.

Chandrasekhara Aiyar and three others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that Vaidyanatha Aiyar, son of Kandaswamiyappa Panchanathan Aiyar, residing at Nunguvaran Street, Trichinopoly Fort, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application comes on for hearing on 6th July 1910.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly,
 28th April 1910.

S. MAHADEVA SASTRIAN,
 District Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

WASTE PAPER NOTIFICATION.

Under G.O. No. 25, Financial, dated 18th January 1911, a contract having been entered into with C. Rangiah Naidu, Paper maker, Chinnai, Srirangapatam, Srirangapatam taluk, Trichinopoly, for the

to be clear waste paper.

From office in the Fort	Rs. 4 0 0	
Do. at Chinnai	Rs. 2 0 0	
From all other places including Government Press	Rs. 2 0 0	
	Rs. 8 0 0	per m. of
	Rs. 8 0 0	at 12.

All heads of offices in Madras are requested to call the waste paper which may accumulate in their offices to this contractor from 1st April 1910.

5. Whenever there is an accumulation of not less than 100 lb. of waste paper in any office, three days' notice should be given through the postmaster above named, a date being fixed for the removal of the paper, when the contractor will pay for it at the rate above mentioned and take delivery of it. Such proceeds as may be assigned will be remitted by the officer named to the Bank of Montreal to the credit of "XIII. Stationery and Printing", the Bank receipt should be sent to the office with a covering letter giving the quantity of the waste paper sold to the contractor.

6. Should the contractor fail to answer on the day fixed for the removal of the paper, the

4. Under no circumstances should waste paper be sent to the Sanitary Office except by express request of the Superintendent of Sanitation.

8. Under no circumstances should waste paper be sent to the Stationery Office except by express request of the Superintendent of Stationery.

Stationery Office, Madras.

1980, April 1980.

A. R. CHUMLEY

Superintendent of Fisheries

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING 30th APRIL 1923.

[illegible]

* include 44,438 arrivals on Rm. 3,42,418

T. KIRKPATRICK,
Chief Architect

(By Order of the Division)

O. W. BLACK,
Serving and Freezing^a Rate for Demand Loans—8 per cent.

Percentage of Cost to Lichtheim payable on demand—\$5.00

Bank of Madras, Madras. 2nd Mar 1902

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS

Mortgage

Is hereby given to officers serving in the Chinghai district that the Public Works Department Inspection buildings at Mahodera, Chinghai, which will not be available for occupation from 1st April 1910 to 15th June 1910 as the building is under repair.

Executive Engineer's Office, Chingoyan Division,
15th April 1910.

A. G. BOWELLY,
Executive Engineer, Chicago and Division

UNCLAIMED SUM

A sum of Rs. 2-4-4 is outstanding in the books of this office in favour of one Narayana, late temporary labour under Mr. P. C. Murphy, Gurewase, Dink Shasthionan Scheme division, IT Circle. If the amount is not obtained within two months from this date it will be ordered to Government.

Yellows, 28th April 1960

A G FITE SIMONS,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, Jr. Clerk.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS

Lost of Bureau in the Marine Bandwagon with their Distribution, etc. on the 20th April 1910,
as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Crewman.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Sampson."	3305	F. H. West	Phil de Singapore	27th April	Messrs. Elder & Co.
S.S. "Hawthorn."	3120	W. F. Taylor	Calcutta	7th May	Messrs. Elder & Co.
S.S. "Hawthorn."	3361	J. K. Lee	Swampy Bay Coast and Calcutta	30th April	Messrs. Elder & Co.

Barco of Venezuela arrived at and departed from the Port of Manaus from the 19th to the 30th April 1912.

Abstract

[illegible]

mac中如何管理打印机

Dissemination	Special's name	Time	Place	Commander's name	Whither bound.	
1918.						
1918. 1919.	S. S. "Keweenaw"	1918	G	F. Pfeiffer	Calcutta	
1918.	S. S. "Saba"	1918	S	F. J. Fox	Swettenham and London	
1918.	S. S. "Franklin"	1918	S	J. A. Davidson	Penang, Port Swettenham and Singapore via Southern Ports	
1919.	S. S. "Lance"	1918	S	W. Francis	Calcutta via Trincomalee	
1919.	S. S. "City of London"	1918	S	O. Walsh	London via Trincomalee	
1919.	S. S. "Saba"	1918	S	221	T. P. Fox	Swettenham
1919.	S. S. "Palala"	1918	S	222	J. N. Redick	Swettenham
1919.	S. S. "Canton"	1918	S	223	S. N. Redick	Swettenham via Southern Ports
1919.	S. S. "Keweenaw"	1918	S	224	A. G. Reid	Calcutta
1919.	S. S. "Canton"	1918	S	225	J. Wilson	do
1919.	S. S. "Saba"	1918	S	226	W. G. Reid	Swettenham via Southern Ports
1919.	S. S. "Franklin"	1918	S	227	A. M. Reid	Calcutta via Calcutta, Trincomalee and Swettenham

Fort O'Brien, Medicine,
20th April 1876.

C. G. SIMULAIRE, *Commander, R.N.M.,
Flagship Commander of the Port*

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION

NOTIFICATION

Excerpt from the *Journal of Law*, dated 23rd April 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
FUEL OFFICE.—Liquors and Appliances.

Environ. Monit. Assess. (2015) 189:1013–1023

Ms 2944-45.—Mr. C. J. H. Hogg, Officiating Minister-General, second grade, in charge of the Madras Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months reckoned with furlough for six months, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th April 1910.

Mr. H. E. P. Talkah, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster-General, second grade, and to hold charge of the Madras Circle during the absence on combined leave of Mr. Hogg, or until further orders.

Mr. W. A. Hewitt, provisional Deputy Postmaster-General, third grade, is appointed to officiate as Provisional Postmaster, Newlay, in the \$a. 1,000-1,200 grade, with effect from the first day of the 4th April 1915, see Mr. Tulloch, or word further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS

It is hereby notified that, from the date of this notification, assignments under Statutory rules of assignment lands at the disposal of Government in the unincorporated villages of the District shall not only be made subject to the condition that the lands should be surrendered, without a claim for compensation, whenever required for a public purpose and that Government shall be the sole judge of what is a public purpose.

The lands are likely to be affected by the Kistna Reservoir Project.

Record list of villages commanded by the Kistna Reservoir Project as revised by the Special Revenue officer up to December 1899.

DATA TABLE OF DISTRICT DISTRICT

TOTAL TOTAL

Serial number of the village.	Village number of the village.	Name of the village.	Serial number of the village.	Village number of the village.	Name of the village.
1	1	Chiluvuru.	14	43	Daravolu.
2	2	Tannavudi.	15	44	Tannavudi.
3	3	Machikilapudi.	16	45	Annavaram.
4	4	Channapalem.	17	46	Malpeta.
5	5	Vallabhapuram.	18	47	Pattabalam.
6	13	Mannam or Mannagipet.	19	48	Amavaram.
7	14	Duggur.	20	49	Pattapudi.
8	15	Kolavuru.	21	50	Mayura.
9	16	Gunduru.	22	51	Gunduru.
10	17	Tyagaraj.	23	52	Inturu.
11	18	Tyagaraj.	24	53	Mayurapeta.
12	19	Kolluru.	25	54	Chinnapet.
13	20	Chinnapeta.	26	55	Duggur.

By the Total.

1	74	Gunduru.	15	134	Kolluru.
2	80	Nannavudi.	16	135	Aluru.
3	81	Rajulu.	17	136	Pattapudi.
4	102	Annavaram.	18	137	Mannam.
5	118	Machikilapudi.	19	138	Amavaram.
6	120	Channapalem.	20	140	Adavudi.
7	121	Pattapudi.	21	141	Pattapudi.
8	122	Vallabhapuram.	22	142	Kolluru.
9	123	Pattapudi.	23	143	Aluru.
10	124	Kolluru.	24	144	Kolluru.
11	125	Pattapudi.	25	145	Mayura.
12	126	Kolluru.	26	146	Kolluru.
13	127	Pattapudi.	27	147	Pattapudi.
14	128	Kolluru.	28	148	Pattapudi.

By the Total.

1	129	Pattapudi.	29	149	Pattapudi.
2	130	Pattapudi.	30	150	Pattapudi.
3	131	Pattapudi.	31	151	Pattapudi.
4	132	Pattapudi.	32	152	Pattapudi.
5	133	Pattapudi.	33	153	Pattapudi.
6	134	Pattapudi.	34	154	Pattapudi.
7	135	Pattapudi.	35	155	Pattapudi.
8	136	Pattapudi.	36	156	Pattapudi.
9	137	Pattapudi.	37	157	Pattapudi.
10	138	Pattapudi.	38	158	Pattapudi.
11	139	Pattapudi.	39	159	Pattapudi.
12	140	Pattapudi.	40	160	Pattapudi.
13	141	Pattapudi.	41	161	Pattapudi.
14	142	Pattapudi.	42	162	Pattapudi.
15	143	Pattapudi.	43	163	Pattapudi.
16	144	Pattapudi.	44	164	Pattapudi.
17	145	Pattapudi.	45	165	Pattapudi.
18	146	Pattapudi.	46	166	Pattapudi.
19	147	Pattapudi.	47	167	Pattapudi.
20	148	Pattapudi.	48	168	Pattapudi.
21	149	Pattapudi.	49	169	Pattapudi.
22	150	Pattapudi.	50	170	Pattapudi.
23	151	Pattapudi.	51	171	Pattapudi.
24	152	Pattapudi.	52	172	Pattapudi.
25	153	Pattapudi.	53	173	Pattapudi.
26	154	Pattapudi.	54	174	Pattapudi.
27	155	Pattapudi.	55	175	Pattapudi.
28	156	Pattapudi.	56	176	Pattapudi.
29	157	Pattapudi.	57	177	Pattapudi.
30	158	Pattapudi.	58	178	Pattapudi.
31	159	Pattapudi.	59	179	Pattapudi.
32	160	Pattapudi.	60	180	Pattapudi.
33	161	Pattapudi.	61	181	Pattapudi.
34	162	Pattapudi.	62	182	Pattapudi.
35	163	Pattapudi.	63	183	Pattapudi.
36	164	Pattapudi.	64	184	Pattapudi.
37	165	Pattapudi.	65	185	Pattapudi.
38	166	Pattapudi.	66	186	Pattapudi.
39	167	Pattapudi.	67	187	Pattapudi.
40	168	Pattapudi.	68	188	Pattapudi.
41	169	Pattapudi.	69	189	Pattapudi.
42	170	Pattapudi.	70	190	Pattapudi.
43	171	Pattapudi.	71	191	Pattapudi.
44	172	Pattapudi.	72	192	Pattapudi.
45	173	Pattapudi.	73	193	Pattapudi.
46	174	Pattapudi.	74	194	Pattapudi.
47	175	Pattapudi.	75	195	Pattapudi.
48	176	Pattapudi.	76	196	Pattapudi.
49	177	Pattapudi.	77	197	Pattapudi.
50	178	Pattapudi.	78	198	Pattapudi.
51	179	Pattapudi.	79	199	Pattapudi.
52	180	Pattapudi.	80	200	Pattapudi.
53	181	Pattapudi.	81	201	Pattapudi.
54	182	Pattapudi.	82	202	Pattapudi.
55	183	Pattapudi.	83	203	Pattapudi.
56	184	Pattapudi.	84	204	Pattapudi.
57	185	Pattapudi.	85	205	Pattapudi.
58	186	Pattapudi.	86	206	Pattapudi.
59	187	Pattapudi.	87	207	Pattapudi.
60	188	Pattapudi.	88	208	Pattapudi.
61	189	Pattapudi.	89	209	Pattapudi.
62	190	Pattapudi.	90	210	Pattapudi.
63	191	Pattapudi.	91	211	Pattapudi.
64	192	Pattapudi.	92	212	Pattapudi.
65	193	Pattapudi.	93	213	Pattapudi.
66	194	Pattapudi.	94	214	Pattapudi.
67	195	Pattapudi.	95	215	Pattapudi.
68	196	Pattapudi.	96	216	Pattapudi.
69	197	Pattapudi.	97	217	Pattapudi.
70	198	Pattapudi.	98	218	Pattapudi.
71	199	Pattapudi.	99	219	Pattapudi.
72	200	Pattapudi.	100	220	Pattapudi.

UNLAWD TALKERS BY DUTY OF DEPARTMENT—1910.

Serial number of the village.	Talk number of the village.	Name of the village.	Serial number of the village.	Talk number of the village.	Name of the village.
1	79	Pennamall	51	85	Kaja.
2	1	Pennamall.	52	86	Kadara.
3	3	Pennamall.	53	87	Kappamam.
4	4	Pennamall.	54	88	Kappamam.
5	5	Pennamall.	55	89	Kappamam.
6	6	Pennamall.	56	90	Kappamam.
7	7	Pennamall.	57	91	Kappamam.
8	8	Pennamall.	58	92	Kappamam.
9	9	Pennamall.	59	93	Kappamam.
10	10	Pennamall.	60	94	Kappamam.
11	11	Pennamall.	61	95	Kappamam.
12	12	Pennamall.	62	96	Kappamam.
13	13	Pennamall.	63	97	Kappamam.
14	14	Pennamall.	64	98	Kappamam.
15	15	Pennamall.	65	99	Kappamam.
16	16	Pennamall.	66	100	Kappamam.
17	17	Pennamall.	67	101	Kappamam.
18	18	Pennamall.	68	102	Kappamam.
19	19	Pennamall.	69	103	Kappamam.
20	20	Pennamall.	70	104	Kappamam.
21	21	Pennamall.	71	105	Kappamam.
22	22	Pennamall.	72	106	Kappamam.
23	23	Pennamall.	73	107	Kappamam.
24	24	Pennamall.	74	108	Kappamam.
25	25	Pennamall.	75	109	Kappamam.
26	26	Pennamall.	76	110	Kappamam.
27	27	Pennamall.	77	111	Kappamam.
28	28	Pennamall.	78	112	Kappamam.
29	29	Pennamall.	79	113	Kappamam.
30	30	Pennamall.	80	114	Kappamam.
31	31	Pennamall.	81	115	Kappamam.
32	32	Pennamall.	82	116	Kappamam.
33	33	Pennamall.	83	117	Kappamam.
34	34	Pennamall.	84	118	Kappamam.
35	35	Pennamall.	85	119	Kappamam.
36	36	Pennamall.	86	120	Kappamam.
37	37	Pennamall.	87	121	Kappamam.
38	38	Pennamall.	88	122	Kappamam.
39	39	Pennamall.	89	123	Kappamam.
40	40	Pennamall.	90	124	Kappamam.
41	41	Pennamall.	91	125	Kappamam.
42	42	Pennamall.	92	126	Kappamam.
43	43	Pennamall.	93	127	Kappamam.
44	44	Pennamall.	94	128	Kappamam.
45	45	Pennamall.	95	129	Kappamam.
46	46	Pennamall.	96	130	Kappamam.
47	47	Pennamall.	97	131	Kappamam.
48	48	Pennamall.	98	132	Kappamam.
49	49	Pennamall.	99	133	Kappamam.
50	50	Pennamall.	100	134	Kappamam.

Other Talk.

1	20	Aditya.	23	31	Chintamani.
2	21	Aditya.	24	32	Chintamani.
3	22	Aditya.	25	33	Chintamani.
4	23	Aditya.	26	34	Chintamani.
5	24	Aditya.	27	35	Chintamani.
6	25	Aditya.	28	36	Chintamani.
7	26	Aditya.	29	37	Chintamani.
8	27	Aditya.	30	38	Chintamani.
9	28	Aditya.	31	39	Chintamani.
10	29	Aditya.	32	40	Chintamani.
11	30	Aditya.	33	41	Chintamani.
12	31	Aditya.	34	42	Chintamani.
13	32	Aditya.	35	43	Chintamani.
14	33	Aditya.	36	44	Chintamani.
15	34	Aditya.	37	45	Chintamani.
16	35	Aditya.	38	46	Chintamani.
17	36	Aditya.	39	47	Chintamani.
18	37	Aditya.	40	48	Chintamani.
19	38	Aditya.	41	49	Chintamani.
20	39	Aditya.	42	50	Chintamani.
21	40	Aditya.	43	51	Chintamani.
22	41	Aditya.	44	52	Chintamani.
23	42	Aditya.	45	53	Chintamani.
24	43	Aditya.	46	54	Chintamani.
25	44	Aditya.	47	55	Chintamani.
26	45	Aditya.	48	56	Chintamani.
27	46	Aditya.	49	57	Chintamani.
28	47	Aditya.	50	58	Chintamani.
29	48	Aditya.	51	59	Chintamani.
30	49	Aditya.	52	60	Chintamani.
31	50	Aditya.	53	61	Chintamani.
32	51	Aditya.	54	62	Chintamani.
33	52	Aditya.	55	63	Chintamani.
34	53	Aditya.	56	64	Chintamani.
35	54	Aditya.	57	65	Chintamani.
36	55	Aditya.	58	66	Chintamani.
37	56	Aditya.	59	67	Chintamani.
38	57	Aditya.	60	68	Chintamani.
39	58	Aditya.	61	69	Chintamani.
40	59	Aditya.	62	70	Chintamani.
41	60	Aditya.	63	71	Chintamani.
42	61	Aditya.	64	72	Chintamani.
43	62	Aditya.	65	73	Chintamani.
44	63	Aditya.	66	74	Chintamani.
45	64	Aditya.	67	75	Chintamani.
46	65	Aditya.	68	76	Chintamani.
47	66	Aditya.	69	77	Chintamani.
48	67	Aditya.	70	78	Chintamani.
49	68	Aditya.	71	79	Chintamani.
50	69	Aditya.	72	80	Chintamani.
51	70	Aditya.	73	81	Chintamani.
52	71	Aditya.	74	82	Chintamani.
53	72	Aditya.	75	83	Chintamani.
54	73	Aditya.	76	84	Chintamani.
55	74	Aditya.	77	85	Chintamani.
56	75	Aditya.	78	86	Chintamani.
57	76	Aditya.	79	87	Chintamani.
58	77	Aditya.	80	88	Chintamani.
59	78	Aditya.	81	89	Chintamani.
60	79	Aditya.	82	90	Chintamani.
61	80	Aditya.	83	91	Chintamani.
62	81	Aditya.	84	92	Chintamani.
63	82	Aditya.	85	93	Chintamani.
64	83	Aditya.	86	94	Chintamani.
65	84	Aditya.	87	95	Chintamani.
66	85	Aditya.	88	96	Chintamani.
67	86	Aditya.	89	97	Chintamani.
68	87	Aditya.	90	98	Chintamani.
69	88	Aditya.	91	99	Chintamani.
70	89	Aditya.	92	100	Chintamani.

Head of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Coimbatore, 28th April 1910.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Secretary.

M. Mangalotti, Survey-grade Peon, Salt, Alkali and Customs Department, Narcotics and Mandi Division, is dismissed the Government service for a conviction before being about Magistrate, Narcotics, for absence without leave for more than twenty-one days.

Office of the Asst. Comm., Salt, Alkali & Cust. Dept.,
Mandipet sub-division, 25th April 1919.

A. S. KEARNS,
Assistant Commissioner.

No. 15.—In virtue of the power delegated to him in Government Notification No. 455, dated 12th July 1905, and in modification of Notification No. 1, dated 3rd January 1905, published on pages 281-282 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 31st January 1905, Part II, as last amended by Notification No. 11, dated 6th March 1915, the Government of Salt, Alkali and Separate Revenue hereby permits, under sections 16 and 17 of the Madras Alkali Act I of 1892, 15 tons of guano or charas and 5 tons of bang as the quantities in excess of which permits for transport and storage for possession shall be required in the Agency trade of Guajum, Virangapuram and Godavari, the limit fixed for the rate of the Presidency being 5 tons in the case of guano or charas and 1 ton in the case of bang.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue)
Chennai, 25th April 1919.

H. A. R. VERNON,
Secretary.

JAMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry under section 5 of Madras Act III of 1890 (The Malabar Land Registration Act) will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, on the 15th July 1919 at Malappuram in respect of the jamma right of S. Nos. 117, 75/4 and 84/1 in Decree No. 67, October and S. No. 84/7 of Decree No. 113, Mangam, in Ernad taluk.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agent and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
25th April 1919.

R. R. WOOD,
Asst. Collector.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry under section 5 of Madras Act III of 1890 (The Malabar Land Registration Act) will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, on the 15th July 1919 at Malappuram in respect of the jamma right of S. Nos. 612-3 in Decree No. 83, Uthman in Ernad taluk.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agent and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
25th April 1919.

R. R. WOOD,
Asst. Collector.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry under section 5 of Madras Act III of 1890 (The Malabar Land Registration Act) will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, on the 15th July 1919 at Malappuram in respect of the jamma right of S. Nos. 94, 45 and 61, in Decree No. 176, Erangulur.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agent and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
25th April 1919.

R. R. WOOD,
Asst. Collector.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry under section 5 of Madras Act III of 1890 (The Malabar Land Registration Act) will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, on the 15th July 1919 at Malappuram in respect of the jamma right of S. Nos. 5 and 38/3 in Decree No. 167, Elankar in Ernad taluk.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agent and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
25th April 1919.

R. R. WOOD,
Asst. Collector.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry under section 3 of Madras Act III of 1898 (The Malabar Land Registration Act) will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, at Malappuram in respect of the pottam rights of S. No. 1311-B in Decree No. 519, Kuttanapuram in Walled-in taluk on 12th July 1910.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agent and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
26th April 1910.

E. S. WOOD,
Ag. Collector.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry under section 3 of Madras Act III of 1898 (The Malabar Land Registration Act) will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, at Malappuram in respect of the pottam rights of S. Nos. 232, 243, 245, 247 and 274 in Decree No. 84, Valankulam, in Ernad taluk.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agent and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
25th April 1910.

E. S. WOOD,
Ag. Collector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the Detachment, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment of British Infantry, dated at Almdorf, the 26th day of April 1910.

Number, rank and name, 1495, Demetrius Charles Williams Green; age, 29 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 29th October 1890; place of enlistment, Tooting, London; parish and county in which born, St. Pancras, London; date of desertion or absence, 29th April 1910; place of desertion or absence, Almdorf; marks, R.F.P.H.T. and date upon forearm, 2 hurts and arrow C.C. both left hand, nose back of head; under eleven years' service.

E. E. NORMAN, Major,
Commanding Detachment, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 1st Battalion, The King's Regiment of Infantry, dated at Salutsa, the 21st day of April 1910.

Number, rank and name, 3330, Private John W. Smith; age, 26 years and 6 months; height, 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, brown; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 12th September 1905; place of enlistment, Warrington; parish and county in which born, Highcliffe, Stafford, Yorkshire; date of desertion or absence, Tattus, 12nd April 1910; place of desertion or absence, Salutsa; marks, large cicatrice of burn inside right upper arm; under five years' service.

L. B. C. NICHOLSON, Lieut-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The King's Regiment.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADRAS REVENUE SURVEY. INVITATION OF TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DEMARCATION STONES.

Tenders are invited for the supply of demarcation stones for the Government villages of the Wodey taluk, North Arcot District, to be delivered at villages as may be ordered from time to time and at the undersigned quantities or others that may be selected from time to time—

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Aputal. | 4. Polypalken. |
| 2. Kengathan. | 5. Agal. |
| 3. Vellidungal. | 6. Gooligheen. |

The tenders should specify clearly the rate at which the stones will be supplied at the quantities and at which the stones will be supplied at villages.

The dimensions of the stones required are given below—
All stones must be granite and must have the Government lioned survey mark on one side and 4 inch deep and four inches long. The stones should be roughly squared to 4 of their length from the top. The tenders must be sent in sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for Demarcation Stones" and addressed to the undersigned near to reach the Survey office, Saint Thomas' Mount, before the 15th May 1910.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Boundary stones 3 feet x 3 inches x 9 inches. Field stones 2 feet x 5 inches x 9 inches.

Survey Office, Murch,
8th April 1910.

W. F. BATHMAN,
Deputy Director, M. F. Survey Party.

NOTICE No. 1 OF 1865-1866 OF THE DISTRICT OF THE SURVEYOR.

SALE OF THE OCCUPANCY RIGHT IN WASTE LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that the occupancy right in lands hereunder specified will be disposed of by auction, lots 1 to 10 by the Deputy Collector at the Collector's office, Ottensmear, and lots 11 and 12 by the Deputy Collector at the Madras Deputy Collector's office (under the rules for the disposal of waste lands published by notification No. 26 of page 787 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 22nd May 1865, and embodied in Part I of S.O. No. 20), subject to actual payment of assessment as specified below to the highest bidder where the upset price or prices enumerated in the following schedule at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 29th day of June 1866, or on such other date to which the sale may be duly adjourned.

Schedule of lands to be sold.

Lot No.	Town.	Village.	Number of lots.	Size, shape, and location.	Approximate extent.	Actual annual assessment (not payable in the Wynad).	Upset price.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The Wynad.	Ottensmear.		1	Part of S. No. K-100 in three blocks 1st Block North—H. 14 East—H. 16 South—H. 18 West—H. 20 2nd Block North—Part of S. No. H-100. East—H. 14 South—Part of S. No. K-100. West—H. 16 A. 3rd Block North, South and West—Part of S. 100 East—H. 16 B.	2000	Rs. 4. 0.	Rs. 4. 0.
			2	Part of S. No. H-100. North—Part of S. 100. East—H. 16 South—H. 18 B. West—H. 20.	3000	Rs. 4. 0.	Rs. 4. 0.
			3	Part of S. No. 200 A. North—S. No. 12. East—S. 22 A. South and West—S. 22 A.	500	Rs. 4. 0.	Rs. 4. 0.
			4	Part of S. No. 200 A. North—Ethelred village boundary. East—Thomsonville village boundary. South—Do. West—Part of S. No. 200 A.	200	Rs. 4. 0.	Rs. 4. 0.
	Thomsonville.		5	Part of S. No. 10. North and West—Thomsonville village boundary. East—S. No. 10 South—S. No. 20	100	Rs. 4. 0.	Rs. 4. 0.
	Harquart.		6	S. No. 100. North—S. No. 20 East—S. No. 20 South and West—S. No. 20.	100	Rs. 4. 0.	Rs. 4. 0.
	Madras.		7	S. No. 100 A. North—H. 14 East—H. 16 South—H. 18 West—H. 20	400	Rs. 4. 0.	Rs. 4. 0.
	Thomsonville.		8	Part of S. No. 100. North—H. 14 East—H. 16 South—H. 18 West—H. 20	400	Rs. 4. 0.	Rs. 4. 0.
	Do.		9	S. No. 100. North—H. 14 East—H. 16 South—H. 18 West—H. 20	400	Rs. 4. 0.	Rs. 4. 0.
	Madras.		10	Part of S. No. 100. North—H. 14 East—H. 16 South—H. 18 West—H. 20	400	Rs. 4. 0.	Rs. 4. 0.

Station.	Town	Village.	Number of lots.	Name, if any, and boundaries.	Appraised value.	Initial amount paid in the Wyndol.	Upset price.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The Highgate.	Gannet.	Richard.	11	Part of S. No. 100-A. North—100. East—100-A. 1. South—100-A. West—100.	200.	20 0 0	20 0 0
		Do.	10	Part of S. No. 100. North—100. East—100. South—100. West—Part of 100.	2000.	200 0 0	200 0 0
		Do.	10	S. No. 100. North—100. East—100 and 100. South—100. West—100.	10 00.	10 0 0	10 0 0
		Do.	14	Part of S. No. 110. North—110. East—110. South—Part of 110. West—110.	20 00.	20 0 0	20 0 0
		Adigash.	10	Part of S. No. 100. North—Part of S. No. 100. East—100-A. South—Part of 100. West—100.	200.	20 0 0	20 0 0
		Telap.	10	S. No. 100. North—100 and 100-200. West—100.	200.	20 0 0	20 0 0
The Highgate.	Gannet.	Manant.	12	Part of S. No. 100-A. North—100-A. East—100-A. South—100-A. West—100-A.	200.	20 0 0	20 0 0
		Wolfe.	10	S. No. 100-A. North—100-A. East—100-A. South—100-A. West—100-A.	200.	20 0 0	20 0 0

2. The assessment on the said land shall be liable to periodical revision in the same manner as that on ordinary registered land, but no portion of the land will at any time be assessed at a rate higher than the appropriate dry, wet or garden rate for such land under the general scheme of valuation for the island in which the land is situated.

3. Government reserves to itself all gold and other minerals, coal and stone or rock containing or supposed to contain gold or other minerals, and coal known to exist or which may at any time hereafter be discovered as, in, or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with full and free liberty and right of ingress, egress and regress by surface or by tunnel for Government purposes, to explore and work, and all persons duly authorized by Government to and upon the said lands, and surface with or without houses and other outbuildings, carts, waggon, and other carriages and to erect on the said lands and use any engines and machinery for the purpose of searching for, working, getting and conveying away such gold and other minerals and coal and also to sink, drive, make and use upon the said lands, mines, pits, shafts, drains, ditches, sluices and water-courses, and to use all water which may be lifted or raised from the mine; also to appropriate and use any part of the surface of the said lands for placing thereon the necessary works, buildings and other structures for the purpose of the said mines, and generally to do all such and things necessary or proper for working and getting such gold and other minerals and coal and including those necessaries, Government paying or tendering compensation to the purchaser, his heirs, representatives and assigns for all damage he or they shall sustain by reason of the exercise of such right of way or by the erection and use of any such engines, machinery, or works or the exercise of all or any of such rights.

4. All existing and customary rights of Government and of the public in all existing roads and paths and in streams of water in the land shall be reserved.

5. All parties having claims on the said lands (except those with the sale as herein notified are hereby required to prefer their claims on or before the day aforesaid to the undersigned.

The sale will be stopped or postponed at the same upon request—

(1) If the applicant fails to deposit the charges for the survey and demonstration of the lands where such survey or demonstration is necessary.

(2) If the application has been withdrawn by the applicant and the Collector decides in the public interests not to proceed with the sale.

- (2) if the survey and destruction of the lands have not been completed,
 (3) if the sale has been ascertained to be objectionable on public grounds,
 (4) if any claim of public ownership or exclusive occupancy or of any other right incompatible with the disposal of the lands under these rules has been ascertained and is pending or is established,
 The sale will be made subject to the following conditions:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. That the highest bidder above the upset price shall be the purchaser of the lot, and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders at the same price, the lot shall be immediately put up again at the next ensuing designated bidding and sale.
2. That immediately after the lot is knocked down the purchaser thereof shall pay to the Collector or the officer authorized by him to conduct the sale a deposit of Rs. 15 per centum in part payment of his purchase-money and shall at the same time sign an acknowledgment in Form V.
3. That the purchaser shall, within 30 days from the day of sale, pay to the Collector the residue of his purchase-money, and shall thereupon receive a patta for the premises in Form X.
4. That every person desirous of becoming a purchaser is to signify himself as to the identity and correct description of the property and the measurement and boundaries of the premises previous to the sale, and, by having the lot knocked down to him, the purchaser thereof shall be held to have waived all objections to any mistakes that may afterwards appear to have been made in the description of the premises, as well as to any other error whatever in the particulars of the property.
5. That if from any cause whatever the purchase shall not be completed by the 30th day from the day of sale, then the purchaser shall pay to the Collector interest at the rate of Rs. 15 per cent. per annum on the remainder of his purchase-money from the day of sale until the purchase shall be completed, without prejudice nevertheless to the right of resale reserved by the following condition.
6. Provided, however, that the whole of his purchase-money with interest shall be paid within one year from the date of sale.
7. That if the purchaser shall neglect or refuse to comply with the above conditions or any of them, his deposit money shall be forfeited, and retained by Government; and the Government shall be at liberty to resell the lot either by public auction or private contract within the necessity of previously giving a patta to the purchaser; and the deficiency, if any, arising from such resale, together with all expenses attending it, shall be made good by the purchaser at the present sale, who shall be obliged to refund as and for liquidated damages.
8. That the assessment on the land shall be paid from July 1920, that is, from 1st July 1920.

The Single Collector's Office, Coimbatore,
 24th March 1920

W. FRANCIS,
 Collector

THE KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, GUNDEY.

TENDERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF CATTLE AND THE SUPPLY OF STRAW AND OTHER ARTICLES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Monday the 16th of May 1920, by the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, for the removal of cattle and the supply of straw and other articles mentioned in the schedule at the premises of the Institute:—

1. (a) *Sticks of straw*—The contractor who offers to purchase them should remove them not later than 48 hours after they are incised with. Cattle not removed within the above specified period of 48 hours will be disposed of by private sale or public auction and the loss, if any, to Government will be recovered from the contractor.

(b) *Sticks of straw (see schedule)*—These consist of articles which can be stored in the storehouse and will be intended for in large quantities.

(c) *Sticks of straw (see schedule)*—These are articles which cannot be stored in the storehouse on account of the risk involved and which should be supplied in quantities as indicated from time to time.

(d) *Sticks of straw*—These are articles that may be supplied daily or on short notice on order.

2. The rate of each article tendered will be considered in the acceptance of the tender.

3. Tenders will be opened privately at 12 noon by the Sanitary Commissioner at his office, Cathedral House, Thyagarajar, Madras, in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders should be superscribed in the manner indicated in paragraph 1 and on the cover should be written the words "Tenders for removal of Cattle". Each tender must contain not only the rates but the total value of each class of articles.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in currency notes or bank notes of the amounts stated against each group of articles. This deposit will be returned to successful tenders immediately or one month after and to the successful tenderers as soon as they have satisfactorily executed their contract work.

6. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw it within thirty days from the date thereof and in the event of his so doing, his earnest money deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

7. The earnest-money deposits of successful tenderers will be liable to forfeiture, if they fail to execute the work binding them to supply, the cost of stamp being borne by the contractor executing it. They should also furnish security to cover Government promissory notes to the extent mentioned against each class within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to them.

8. The earnest-money deposit should be made on 1st June 1920 and be made for one year from that date.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for the articles supplied will be made as soon after their receipt as possible.

10. It shall be optional with the Director of the King Institute to induce for a larger or smaller quantity of articles than those mentioned in the schedule attached.

Transit.	Date of arrival.	Marks and numbers.	Description of packages.	Contents.	Remarks.
Unknown	1899.		36	Angles, building material	
Do.	1899		2	Cuttings (broken)	
Do.	1899		2	Wrought-iron tubes	
Do.	1899		7 bundles	Do	
Do.	1899		19	Galvanized tubes	
Do.	1899		2	Cuttings broken plates	
Do.	1899		1	Angle bar	
Do.	1899		10	Wrought-iron tubes	
Do.	1899		14	Wrought-iron plates	
Do.	1899		3	Machinery plates	
Do.	1899		4	Pipes (Galvanized)	
Do.	1899		1	Iron mill	
Do.	1899		1	Iron plate	
Do.	1899		2	Steel plates	
Do.	1899		1	Iron wire	
Do.	1899		16	Do	
Do.	1899		4 bundles	Wrought-iron	
Do.	1899		2	Galvanized sheet plates	
Do.	1899		2 bundles	Galvanized sheet plates	
Do.	1899		2	Barren tubes for oil engines	
Do.	1899		2 bundles	Fastenings	
Do.	1899		2	Cast wheels, small	
Do.	1899		2	Wrought-iron, bench plate	
Do.	1899		1	Pipe (Galvanized)	
Do.	1899		2	Do	
Do.	1899		4	Angles bars	
Do.	1899		2	Cast bars	
Do.	1899		2	Flat iron bars	
Do.	1899		2	Small iron bars	
Do.	1899		1	Bar iron	
Do.	1899		2	Cuttings	
Do.	1899		2	Forming plates, large	
Do.	1899		2	Galvanized sheet plates	
Do.	1899		1	Iron pipe	
Do.	1899		1 lot	Cuttings, pipes (broken)	
Do.	1899		1 case	Machinery	
Do.	1899		1 case	Do	
Do.	1899		1 case	Machinery	
Do.	1899		1 lot	Do and axle	
Do.	1899		2	Valves	
Do.	1899		1 case	Pump iron plates	
Do.	1899		2 plates	Angle iron	
Do.	1899		1	Casting tool	
Do.	1899		1 bundle	Galvanized wire	
Do.	1899		1 bundle	Flat iron bar	
Do.	1899		1	Iron (broken) (siding)	
Do.	1899		21 tons and 3 cwt.	Do	
R.S. "Lafayette"	18th Nov.		21 tons and 3 cwt.	Do	
R.S. "Chas. Matheson"	18th Sept.	For use and is discarded with "A" & "B" in the engine, and "C" and "A" on left and right sides and "B" and "B" on left and right below	1 bundle	Do	
		For use and is discarded with "A" & "B" in the engine, and "C" and "A" on left and right sides and "B" and "B" on left and right below	1 pound	Do	
Unknown	1899		21	Light wire	
Do.	1899		2	Iron tubes (flat)	
Do.	1899		2 bundles	Iron bolts bars	
Do.	1899		1	Iron casting	

Custom House, Madras,
18th April 1910.

F. ROCKNEY,
Assistant Collector of the Customs.

RECOVERY OF WRECK.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and recover the articles claimed within the time of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No. 2, Port Trust, Madras.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (SEPARATE AVENUE)

NOTIFICATION AND RULES published as required by SECTION 394 of THE RAILWAYS ACT VIII of 1925, extended up to 23rd March 1926. No. 1 of S. 94. (2 of)

QUARTERLY LIST OF ENLISTMENT OF TWO MAJORS SULT, AGRAH, AND SOPARATH DIVISIONS DEPARTMENT, reported up to 30 April 1953. No. 1 of 1954. (2 of 1)

BOARD OF REVENUE (GENERAL RETIREMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE)

THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL, Vol. III, No. 45. THE OCEANOGRAPH AND COASTING OF TAMILNADU AND SOUTHERN SINDH (INDIA). MADRAS DISTRICT, 1912. Pp. 4 + 14. (8 p.)

Stacy on Henry Packer, Feb. 1, 1841

ASSOCIATIONAL PUBLICATION, Vol. II, No. 47. NOTE ON SIMPLE MATRICES FOR EXTRACTING PLANTAIN
FIBRE. Published 1980. Bound 57c. Paper-covered. An. 7 of 34 (8 p.)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

FIFTH AND SINGHESHWARI RELATING TO TEACHERS OF THE INDIAN TRINIDADIAN IN HINDU SCHOOLS.

A. DISCUSSIONS OF CHIEFS OF BUREAU MANUFACTURES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA. MANUFACTURES
LEGISLATION, MARCH, VOL. VIII.—ARTISANRY, KEMANUFACTURE AND SYSTEMS OF URBAN MANUFACTURING
—N.Y.A. Published 1900. Royal 8vo, bound. Pp. 1-4, 3 or 4. (2 or 3 s.)

THE FRANKLIN CHALLENGE, BALFOURWORTH. CALIFORNIA 1960. Published 1965. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Pp. 12 or 16. 12s.

The Low Countries, MADRAS. CACHETTES FOR 1810. Published 1810. Royal 8vo, bound. 2s. 15 or 16 sh. (1 or 2 s.)

THE BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE. Calendar for 1910. Published 1910. Royal 8vo, bound. As 4 or 5d. (11c.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Государство от Ирана. Автор.

ART II of 1948. THE INDIAN PAPER CONTRACT ACT. Footstep, Yelings, Commerce et Malagolain.

Act III of 1910. An Act further to amend the Indian Penal Code. Fisheries, Telugu, Commerce or Navigation. 1910-2. (S. 3)

Act IV of 1810. See Act ENACTED TO AMEND THE HUMAN OBSCURATION Act of 1852. Following
 Customs of Malabar. Page 2. 28-3.

CONSTITUTION OF MALAYSIAN ACT V OF 1958 AN ACT TO CONSTITUTE OF MALAYSIAN	PART 3. (8 p.) STATUTES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SPREAD OF DYSINER.	FEDERAL
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Act IX of 1939. The Indian Electricity Act, Poona, England. Sec. 26. (1a.)
Act X of 1910. An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the

MAJESTY OF PARLIAMENT TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATIVE TO THE INDIAN
MANNING. Frothing, English. Pica 2. (8 p.)

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

THE HAWAII FLIGHT REGULATIONS IN FORCE DURING THE PRESENT TIME, extended up to March 1939. Royal Decree, paper cover. Honolulu, Am. S. (30c)

List of Books published from 1st October 1909 to 31st March 1910

PHILIP DEFASCHERE

Published 1968. Reprinted 1980. New International Series Vol. 100. KERN, PAMPA, ANDERSTROMER BY ADRI. HAN.

CONFIDENTIAL RELATION TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF A FOREIGN AGENT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, JANUARY TO JUNE 1908.

1906. *Pink & Gray*.
 Lost as Ditch Bankside by Mrs. Nathan Patterson attached under O.D., No. 380, Feb. 4, dated 1906 August
 Wash. D.C.

Revised on First Fr. Census. Original Census completed up to 31 September 1978 to 31 March 1979. Equal Frs.

Ms. 2-6-4 in G. (8-xx)

ENTRUS TO THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER OVERSEAS HAWAIIAN RELATIONS, 1000 KOWALANU DRIVE, SUITE 100, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

Received from the Academy of the Medical Sciences, Stockholm, Sweden, on the 1st day of February, 1916.

[illegible]

AND REVENUE: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SAVINGS BANK, FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SAVINGS COMMISSIONER, AND REVENUE: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SAVINGS COMMISSIONER, MAINE, 1903. Portland, Me. Bound. 24. 10. (10.00)

VACANCIES.

With reference to notification in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 19th April 1910, inviting applications for appointments in the Lower Division of the Chief Secretariat, intending applicants are informed that no more applications will be received.

Colombo, 26th April 1910.

G. KELLEY,
Registrar.

Appointments are invited from non-Brahmins qualified for Government service for appointment in this district in acting vacancies with prospects of early confirmation.

5. The applicants should state their qualifications in full and submit their applications through the hands of their officers with copies of testimonials.

Battery Collector's Office,
1st April 1910.

J. A. CUNNINGHAM,
Collector.

Appointments are invited for the post of First Inspector of Revenue in the Madras Collectorate. Salary Rs. 75 with a home allowance of Rs. 50 per month. Preference will be given to a non-Brahmin graduate of good family with a knowledge of the Presidency Town.

Collector's Office, Madras,
24th April 1910.

A. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Officer.

Appointments are invited from duly qualified persons for the post of Clerk in the Kesavapud Taluk office and in the Honorary Deputy Tahsildar's office, South Canara District. A knowledge of Malayalam is essential, but preference will be given to those who know both Malayalam and Canara.

Puttur Divisional Office, South Canara,
18th April 1910.

P. SIVARAMAYYA,
Deputy Collector.

Applications are invited for 2 temporary Surveyor-Brahman posts in the District Forest Office, Ganjam. Such appointments will terminate 31st March 1911 and are likely to be continued from year to year. The pay of such appointments will be Rs. 40 per month plus travelling allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. Applicants should state their qualifications and submit copies of their work in the District Forest Office, Ganjam.

Ganjam Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
6th April 1910.

H. C. BENNETT,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Draftsmen Test of the Civil Engineering College, Madras, for the post of an Acting Draftsman on Rs. 34 for two months. They should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th May 1910.

Office of the Engr., E.R.S. Divn., V. Coole,
Madras, 26th April 1910.

S. THAKKARA AYYAR,
City Engineer, Engineer, T.N.S. Divn.

Applications are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination rules for the posts of acting and permanent Clerk on Rs. 35 and Rs. 50 in the Fish, Akkott and Customs Department, Madras Port District. The candidates must know how to read and write Telugu.

2. No candidate whose measurements are below the standard requirements, i.e., 5' 4" in height and 37" round the chest, need apply for the same.

Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Fish,
Akkott and Customs Dept., Madras Port
Sub-Division, 6th April 1910.

A. S. KEANE,
Assistant Commissioner, Madras Port District.

Applications are invited for a Clerk's post on Rs. 15.

Chidambaram District Munsif's Court,
18th April 1910.

K. S. NATHEA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination and Shortland, Elementary Grade, for the post of the fifth Clerk of this court. The place comes with a pay of Rs. 15 and a local allowance of Rs. 14 per month and the incumbent is likely to receive more and 2 allowances from the pocket of the District Munsif for the time being for reporting judgments. The vacancy is now a sub. pro tem. one and is likely to become permanent very soon.

Additional District Munsif's Court,
Tirunelveli, 18th April 1910.

S. SUBRAMAYYA SASTRI,
Additional District Munsif.

Applications are invited from persons qualified under the Examination rules for the post of Farm Clerk at a salary of Rs. 50—1—30 at the Government Agricultural Station.

Those possessing a knowledge of Telugu and previous experience in office work only need apply. The successful candidate will be kept as probation for six months.

Bellary, 26th April 1910.

G. M. HILSON,
Dir. Director of Agriculture, Northern Division.

CITATION UNDER SECTION 181 OF THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT No. X OF 1925

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SILEM.

I HEREBY call upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the late Mrs. Rosa Marshall Stewart, who is said to have died at Yerrand within the jurisdiction of this Court on the 29th day of September 1925, to come and see the proceedings before the grant of letters of Administration to Rev. Charles Marshall, son of John Marshall, a Missionary of the London Missionary Society, residing at Mandlapet, Salem, who is the duly constituted agent of Mr. Howard Oliver Stewart, residing at Koonnampet, near Calicut in the State of Cochin, India, the Executor under the Will, dated 2nd January 1920, and petitioner in Original Petition No. 36 of 1925.

The 9th day of July has been fixed for the hearing of the petition.

Witness under my hand and the seal of the Court this 22nd day of April 1926.

W. B. AYLING,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that Dandamudi Saripati, son of Dandam Saripati, has applied to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Trichinopoly to be declared an heir in I.P. No. 4 of 1916, posted for hearing on 9th July 1916. Creditors may appear on that day.

Trichinopoly, 9th April 1916.

S. T. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Filed.

B RAMA IYER, contractor, Kallamangalam, Maruthupeta Post, North Travancore, having lost six currency notes of Rs. 100 (one hundred), each of the Madras Circle, offers a reward of 10 per cent. on the total amount to any one who gives information about the same to me and the public are hereby warned not to cash these if presented for payment, but to give immediate information to me, when my desire to the same will be substantiated.

Description of the notes lost.—RR/ST 25445 for Rs. 100, RR/ST 25503 for Rs. 100, RR/ST 25528 for Rs. 100, RR/ST 25528 for Rs. 100, RR/ST 25528 for Rs. 100 and RR/ST 25528 for Rs. 100.

Maruthupeta, 10th April 1916.

S. RAMA IYER.

I, A. SUBRAMANIAM IYER, B.A., B.L., Post-graduate Pleader practising in Tanjore, intend applying to the High Court of Madras on or after 15th July 1916 to be admitted as a Vakil thereof.

Tanjore, 25th April 1916.

A. SUBRAMANIAM IYER.

I intend moving the High Court on or after the 15th July 1916 for enrolment as a Vakil thereof. Madras, 2nd May 1916.

K. DURASWAMI.

I intend moving the High Court on or about the 15th of July for enrolment as a Vakil thereof. Madras, 2nd May 1916.

K. RADARAYA SAU.

On or after the 15th July 1916 I intend to move the High Court for enrolment as a Vakil thereof. Bangalore, 25th April 1916.

R. BALASUBRAMANIAM.

Police Inspector Mr. DeSilva's son PACHINTAN, Tanjore, changed his name into Ramesh. Madras Street, Tanjore, 10th April 1916.

D. VAY HETTER.

I intend moving the High Court on or before the 20th July 1916 for my enrolment as a Vakil. Madras, 2nd May 1916.

M. SUBBARATHAN.

I intend moving the High Court on or after the 15th July 1916 to enrol me as a Vakil thereof. Madras, 2nd May 1916.

C. VENKATACHESIMIAN.

I intend moving the High Court of Madras on or after the 15th July 1916 to enrol me as a Vakil thereof. Madras, 2nd May 1916.

K. B. GANAPATHI.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 18.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1910.

[PART II. 2 a.m.]

TABLE OF RAINFALL
RECORDED AT
STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE MONTH OF
MARCH 1910.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

[illegible]

Presidency for the month of March, 1930.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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residence for the month of March 1919—cont.

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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

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Presidency for the month of March 1920—cont.

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Profession	Education	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Place of Residence	Date of Arrival	Date of Departure	Duration of Stay	Remarks	Signature	Date
1	John Smith	35	M	Anglican	Teacher	High School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	John Smith	1920
2	Mary Jones	28	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Primary School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Mary Jones	1920
3	James Brown	42	M	Anglican	Merchant	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	James Brown	1920
4	Elizabeth White	30	F	Roman Catholic	Teacher	High School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Elizabeth White	1920
5	William Black	38	M	Anglican	Engineer	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	William Black	1920
6	Anna Green	25	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Primary School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Anna Green	1920
7	Robert Grey	40	M	Anglican	Merchant	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Robert Grey	1920
8	Charlotte Hall	32	F	Roman Catholic	Teacher	High School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Charlotte Hall	1920
9	Thomas King	36	M	Anglican	Engineer	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Thomas King	1920
10	Isabella Lee	27	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Primary School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Isabella Lee	1920
11	George Miller	41	M	Anglican	Merchant	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	George Miller	1920
12	Frances Nelson	29	F	Roman Catholic	Teacher	High School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Frances Nelson	1920
13	Henry Owen	39	M	Anglican	Engineer	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Henry Owen	1920
14	Emily Parker	26	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Primary School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Emily Parker	1920
15	Charles Quinn	43	M	Anglican	Merchant	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Charles Quinn	1920
16	Victoria Reed	31	F	Roman Catholic	Teacher	High School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Victoria Reed	1920
17	Frederick Scott	37	M	Anglican	Engineer	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Frederick Scott	1920
18	Agnes Taylor	24	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Primary School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Agnes Taylor	1920
19	Alfred Turner	44	M	Anglican	Merchant	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Alfred Turner	1920
20	Beatrice Walker	28	F	Roman Catholic	Teacher	High School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Beatrice Walker	1920
21	Edmund Young	33	M	Anglican	Engineer	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Edmund Young	1920
22	Josephine Zane	27	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Primary School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Josephine Zane	1920
23	Samuel Adams	45	M	Anglican	Merchant	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Samuel Adams	1920
24	Martha Baker	30	F	Roman Catholic	Teacher	High School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Martha Baker	1920
25	Richard Clark	38	M	Anglican	Engineer	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Richard Clark	1920
26	Elizabeth Evans	26	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Primary School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Elizabeth Evans	1920
27	William Fisher	40	M	Anglican	Merchant	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	William Fisher	1920
28	Charlotte Grant	32	F	Roman Catholic	Teacher	High School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Charlotte Grant	1920
29	Thomas Harris	36	M	Anglican	Engineer	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Thomas Harris	1920
30	Isabella King	27	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Primary School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Isabella King	1920
31	George Lee	41	M	Anglican	Merchant	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	George Lee	1920
32	Frances Miller	29	F	Roman Catholic	Teacher	High School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Frances Miller	1920
33	Henry Nelson	39	M	Anglican	Engineer	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Henry Nelson	1920
34	Emily Owen	26	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Primary School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Emily Owen	1920
35	Charles Parker	43	M	Anglican	Merchant	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Charles Parker	1920
36	Victoria Quinn	31	F	Roman Catholic	Teacher	High School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Victoria Quinn	1920
37	Frederick Reed	37	M	Anglican	Engineer	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Frederick Reed	1920
38	Agnes Scott	24	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Primary School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Agnes Scott	1920
39	Alfred Taylor	44	M	Anglican	Merchant	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Alfred Taylor	1920
40	Beatrice Walker	28	F	Roman Catholic	Teacher	High School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Beatrice Walker	1920
41	Edmund Young	33	M	Anglican	Engineer	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Edmund Young	1920
42	Josephine Zane	27	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Primary School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Josephine Zane	1920
43	Samuel Adams	45	M	Anglican	Merchant	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Samuel Adams	1920
44	Martha Baker	30	F	Roman Catholic	Teacher	High School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Martha Baker	1920
45	Richard Clark	38	M	Anglican	Engineer	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Richard Clark	1920
46	Elizabeth Evans	26	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Primary School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Elizabeth Evans	1920
47	William Fisher	40	M	Anglican	Merchant	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	William Fisher	1920
48	Charlotte Grant	32	F	Roman Catholic	Teacher	High School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Charlotte Grant	1920
49	Thomas Harris	36	M	Anglican	Engineer	University	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Thomas Harris	1920
50	Isabella King	27	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Primary School	Married	Port St. George	Port St. George	1919	1920	12 months	Resident	Isabella King	1920

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras.

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Batches, Control-Test		Examined		Batches, Control-Test		Examined		Batches, Control-Test		Examined		Batches, Control-Test		Examined		Batches, Control-Test		Examined		Batches, Control-Test		Examined	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
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Meteorological Office, Madras,
15th April 1930.

Presidency for the month of March 1890 - cont.

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E. L. JONES,
Meteorologist, Madras.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 18.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1910.

[PART, 2, p.m.]

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 2 of 1910-1911, held on the 15th April 1910.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. K. Spring, C.I.E., Chairman.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S.
Mr. H. V. Keeling
The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Foster.
Mr. A. Schell.
Mr. J. A. Bryant.

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhavao Aikioo Kothias
The Hon'ble Mr. Madhavao
Mr. H. V. Rao Bahadur G. Nanyanmanal
Chief Clerk.

10. Read, approved and resolved the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, 1st April 1910.

11. Read note by the Engineer-Chairman, dated the 5th April 1910, submitting for approval an estimate amounting to Rs. 6,00,000 for a Coal Wharf on the North Beach, to be formed by half sailing 50 of the 80 width dock, eventually, when fully made, may form a line of quays for shipping, from the north to the south of the harbour, as per the recommendations made in the 10 lakh estimate of harbour improvement embodied in the report which went to Government with the Chairman's letter No. G. 1487, dated the 23rd February 1910.

Resolved that the plans and estimate of the proposed work be approved and that they be submitted to Government in terms of the Chairman's draft letter, for favour of early sanction, as required by section 76, and, for permission to debit the proposed expenditure to Capital as required by section 76, of the Madras Port Trust Act.

12. Read note by the Engineer-Chairman, dated 26th April 1910, submitting proposals for a consolidated estimate intended to replace all the separate provisions already made for electrical equipment, to 20-22 and to regularise all expenditure incurred on such work under various estimates up to the 31st March 1910, and to serve as authority for future expenditure on such further electrical equipment as can now be forecast.

Resolved that the proposals be approved, and that the estimate, amounting to Rs. 25,000, be approved and be submitted to Government for favour of early sanction as required by section 76, and for sanction to debit to Capital as required by section 76, of the Madras Port Trust Act.

Also that Government be asked formally to direct that the various provisions, amounting to Rs. 25,000, shown in column 1 of the statement, marked A, accompanying the Engineer-Chairman's note, be no longer available as authority for expenditure.

13. Read and adopted a draft letter to Government, by the Chairman, submitting for sanction a revised scale of salaries for the Port Trust establishment.

14. Received statement showing purchases of English materials made by the Trust's purchasing agents in England, of which information was received during March 1910.

13. The following statement of estimates sanctioned by the Chairman and the Board since the 1st April 1913 was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement of estimates by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority.		Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget available at 31st March.	Chargeable to	Remarks.
	Number.	Date.					
1	G.O. No. 123 R.	25th April 1913	Revised Budget Works. Rep. wharves at South Quay. Armenian Works. No. Madras Port Trust. No. Madras Pierage Port. No.	Rs. 2,80,000	..	Revenue 90% Contributed by Capital.	This is in expenditure of estimate for 1,18,280 sanctioned in G.O. No. 145, Madras, dated 26th April 1913.

14. Recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue Accounts for January 1913.

15. Recorded G.O. No. 94, Madras, dated 16th March 1913, directing publication in the Port St. George Gazette of two publications, under sections 9 and 10 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1908, constituting the Board of Trustees of the Port of Madras with effect from the 1st April 1913.

16. Recorded G.O. No. 87, Madras, dated 11th March 1913, accepting the Budget Estimates of the Madras Port Trust for 1913-1914.

17. Recorded G.O. No. 75, Madras, dated 11th March 1913, approving the amendment proposed by the Port Trust Board in rule (c) of the rule for the loading and shipment of explosives at Madras, directing its publication in the Port St. George Gazette, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and giving notice that the amendment will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th day of April 1913.

18. Recorded G.O. No. 112, Madras, dated 26th April 1913, sanctioning the estimate for Rs. 2,03,000 for ship Wharf No. 1 in the Madras Harbour, in substitution for the estimate for Rs. 1,12,000 sanctioned in G.O. No. 145, Madras, dated 26th April 1913, and directing that the expenditure be debited to Capital.

19. Recorded G.O. No. 126, Madras, dated 19th April 1913, accepting the resignation of Mr. A. H. Anderson of his post as a Trustee of the Port of Madras and requesting the Chairman of Committee to nominate a member in his place.

20. Resolutions and work held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 26th April 1913 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.
Revenue Account	Rs. 2,35,500	Rs. A. P. 1,81,952 8 4
Provident Fund Account .. .. .	.. 1,36,500	.. 1,810 3 7
Deposit Account .. .. .	.. 52,400	.. 5,092 5 6
Indian National Home Choultry Account .. .. .	.. 55,000	.. 5,000 0 10
Doubtful Revenue's Fund Account .. .. .	.. 28,000	.. 100 1 14
Pierage Fund Account .. .. .	.. 55,000	.. -1,110 15 0
Maritime Debt Advances Account .. .. .	.. 364	.. 17,654 18 11

Port Trust Office, Madras,
29th April 1913.

F. J. K. SPRING,
Chairman.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 18.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1900.

[Price, 6 pice]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RESULTS.

1899.		Barometer reduced to 32°.	THERMOMETER.				Moisture relative to Sat.	Hourly direction & force.	Wind.		Depth of rain.	Cloudy day.	Height and time.	General remarks.
			Corrected Daily Means.		Observed Extremes.									
			Dry.	Wet.	Min.	Max.								
April.		Inches	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15th.	Mon	30.030	89.0	79.0	87.0	93.0	145.0	71	S. by E.	240	"	35	2.0	Fine.
16th.	Tues	30.11	92.0	79.0	90.7	93.3	148.0	69	S. by E.	115	"	35	12.0	Do.
17th.	Wed	30.5	90.1	79.5	93.0	93.0	150.0	70	S. by E.	100	"	40	3.0	Fine with passing clouds.
18th.	Thurs	30.2	92.0	79.0	94.7	93.0	150.0	69	S. by E.	200	"	35	10.0	Fine.
19th.	Fri.	30.1	90.0	79.0	91.9	93.0	144.0	70	S. by E.	110	"	35	10.0	Do.
20th.	Sat.	30.0	90.0	79.0	91.0	94.0	151.0	70	S. by E.	200	"	35	10.0	Do.
May														
1st	Sun	30.1	90.0	79.0	93.0	94.0	150.0	70	S. by E.	100	"	35	10.0	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, obtained from twenty years' observations. The station of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0.24 inch, the average for the same period being 1.25 inches.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY, 2nd May 1900.

H. R. MOORE,
Off. Deputy Director.



No. 19.1

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1910.

[Page, if any]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK
ENDING THE 39TH APRIL 1910.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS

[illegible]

As an Agency

* Abstracts for Africa, years ending 1999-2000

Low Effort?

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Sowing and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested sugarcane, ragi and gram, average poor to fair. Pasture getting scarce in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TIRAPATAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks. Sowing of gingelly, cotton and jute and transplanting of sugarcane and paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, cotton, poor; ragi, lent to fair; gingelly, poor to fair; sesame and sweet potatoes, fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in five taluks and six divisions. Underwater 25 feet below the ankai. Ploughing, sowing, preparing of seed-beds, planting of sugarcane and seedling in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, paddy and gingelly are withering for want of water in some divisions. Harvested sugarcane, cotton, paddy and gingelly; cotton fair. Pasture insufficient in six taluks and nine divisions; fodder sufficient except in one taluk and one division. Condition of cattle generally good.

KINTSA.

Water-supply insufficient. Kintsa 47 feet below the ankai; discharge sufficient for requirements. Sowing in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, horsegram and cotton, average poor; bengalgram and gingelly, fair; paddy normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, ragi, tobacco and cotton, average fair. Pasture scanty except in three taluks, fodder generally sufficient except in two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under a few taluks. Tangalikes 4-54 feet below the ankai. Weeding of paddy and preparing of beds for the next season in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane, tobacco and second crop paddy; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

SANGAREPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested second crop paddy; cotton bumper. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

BELLARY.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing, planting of sugarcane, removing of seed grass and weeding of second crop paddy and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good; paddy withered or withering in some villages. Harvested paddy and cotton, average fair; sugarcane, fair to bumper. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply deficient. Ploughing and sowing of sugarcane in progress. Standing land crop failing for want of water. Pasture and fodder also short. Condition of cattle good.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing in progress. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to normal; cotton, poor to fair. Pasture scarce, but fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

CUDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Sowing of ragi and cotton in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to fair; ragi withered in parts. Harvested paddy, cotton poor to fair; ragi and cotton, fair to normal; lent, fair. Pasture insufficient generally and fodder scanty in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good.

NELLORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Slight famine in two rivers. No flow over the Mollare and Sengun ankai and no discharge from both. Ploughing and sowing of ramba in progress in parts. Standing crops bad to good; paddy withering or withered in parts. Harvested paddy and ragi, cotton bad to normal; cotton, fair; ramba bad to fair. Pasture not available, but fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply insufficient except in a few spring channels. Ploughing for paddy, gingelly and sunn, sowing and transplanting of paddy and weeding of sugi in progress in parts. Standing crops under walls, large tanks and spring channels, fair. Harvested paddy, cotton poor to fair; sugi, fruit. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing, sowing and weeding of paddy, gingelly and groundnut, planting sugarcane and weeding and transplanting of paddy and sugi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but withering or withered in parts. Harvested paddy, sugi, sugarcane, cotton and gingelly, cotton fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts of two taluks and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting paddy and sugi and falling in progress. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, sugi and sugarcane; cotton fair. Pasture scanty in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, sugi and sholas and transplanting of paddy, sugi and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, sugi, sholas and sugarcane, cotton fair to normal; gingelly, poor. Pasture insufficient in parts, but fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Slight frost in the Anamalai. Sowing of paddy, sugi, sholas and sunn, ploughing and sowing in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to good; dry crops fading in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, cotton fair, sugi and sholas, normal. Pasture sufficient in parts and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TIRUCHINAPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient. No flow over the Grand Anicut. Sowing of paddy and sholas in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy in parts; cotton fair. Pasture scanty, but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the crest of the Grand Anicut. Standing crops generally fair, but sugi, maize and gingelly withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, gingelly and maize; cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of sugi and oil-seeds and garden cultivation in progress in parts. Standing crops in good condition. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good.

MADURAI.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing for paddy, sugi, sholas and sunn, and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy and sugi; cotton poor to fair. Pasture sufficient in about two-thirds of the district and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Srirangapatnam dam and no discharge through weirs. Ploughing and sowing of sholas, sunn and gingelly and picking of cotton in progress in parts. Standing crops good, but almost all paddy is suffering withering. Harvested paddy and sholas; cotton poor to fair. Pasture scanty, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing commenced. Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing and sowing of seed beds for first rice crop in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested third rice crop; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scanty, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing numerous. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply inefficient in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Mowing and sowing of man, crops numerous. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton and tea; pasture fair. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 30th April 1910.—Rainfall good. Ganjam, Nilgiris, Vinnagapatam Agency; all Cochin, Chingleput, Madras, Tanjore; light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies sufficient in Malabar, Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but some in parts Godavari, Bellary, Cochin, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tinnevely, South Canara have withered or are withering. Harvests continue in parts; autumn poor to normal. Pasture sufficient in Vinnagapatam, Chingleput, Madras, Tanjore, Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts; fodder scanty in parts Godavari, Gunder, Cochin, Nellore. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 14 districts, fallen 1, risen 5; ragi stationary 15 districts, fallen 4, risen 5; chulam stationary 2 districts, fallen 2, risen 3; cumbu stationary 3 districts, fallen 4, risen 3. Public health generally good, but cholera prevalent in Thejira. Prospects generally fair. Condition of labouring classes everywhere satisfactory and employment readily available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

Dist. of R.S., Secy., LIAO RAO AND ASST.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
Sed May 1910.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

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MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1906.

(Thom, 11 ex. 6 p.)

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Bayesian Belief Networks (BIBN) with Inference of Objects and Events (Dowson)

2025 3rd of 2025.—The Michigan Judicial System, with a population of 10,000,000.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 34 & 35 Vict., C. 67, 35 & 36 Vict., C. 14, and 3 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council met at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras, at noon on Tuesday the 5th day of April 1910.

RESULTS

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR LAWLEY, B.C.L., K.C.M.G., Governor
of Madras—Presiding. *or*

The Hon'ble Mr. M. HARRIS, C.M., O.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Avasarala, C.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. AVALHEKAR, ^{Chairman}
The Hon'ble Maharaja Sri Rao F. V. S. RAOPA Rao Bahadur, S.N.I.R., Raja of
Bobbili.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. (1908)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. TYAGARAJA CHETTI GARR.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. RAONATA Rao FORTSLD.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. PILLAY PANDIT.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KRISHNA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble HIND SACHDER MURAMAD HASHTULLAH SAKHIB Bahadur

The Hon'ble Mr. M. KESAVAS NATHAR.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. K. Kulkarni

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Srinagani Aiyar.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. Ramachandra Nayudu Qars, Zamindar of
Doddanpattanamkallur.

*Oath of Office; Questions and Answers.**(See Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)*

The Hon'ble Raja V. VASUDEVA RAO, Taluk Nanchibidi of Kollegal.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. S. BALAKRISHNA AITAH.
 The Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD AMIN, KHUTUB BAHADUR SAMIR.
 The Hon'ble MOUTRI SATYU MONTANA SAMIR Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM SCOTTEN, MAYER, K.C.I.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. CANTILLARY STUART, C.B.I.
 The Hon'ble Surgeon-General P. H. BERNARD, V.H.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HOBBS.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. CLARKE.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARRON.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. J. WILSON, C.B.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. SMITH.
 The Hon'ble Dr. A. G. ROBERTS, C.B.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. D. W. O. COOTE.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AITAH, C.B.I. (*Advocate-General*).
 The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur N. SUBRAMANYAN AITAH.
 The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. M. SCHMIDT.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. M. RAMASWAMI CHETTIAR.
 The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur R. RAMANATHA RAO AITAH, C.B.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. KICKENOR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STUBBS.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. J. E. STUBBS, C.B.I.
 The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDA RAJAKA AITAH AITAH.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. F. X. SARRANTIA.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. M. SARRANTIA MORASIAS.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. T. SRANMTOAN PILLAI.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. FRASER.
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYSON, C.B.I.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. FRASER and the Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYSON took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and took their seats.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Under Rule 11 of the Statutory Rules for asking questions in the Council, His Excellency the President made the following order which was observed in the proceedings of to-day:—

- (1) A printed copy of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be given to each member as soon as the President takes his seat. The questions shall be answered consecutively as printed.
- (2) The questions shall be put and answered by the Secretary calling the number of each question in turn—different papers being made by the Secretary after each number is called to afford the member asking it a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking a supplementary question.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.

Question 1. (a) How the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that the names of Mr. R. Sadasayachariyar of Madras, Mithadar of Erode, and Mr. Satharish Reddyar, Mithadar of Kattappallur, are wrongly grouped in the electoral roll of landholders other than zamindars?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to see that such and similar discrepancies are set right in the next list?

(c) Are the Government aware that the electoral roll of zamindars, group 2, omits the names of some who are eligible to vote while it contains the names of others ineligible for the vote?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to order that a correct list be prepared at an early date?

Questions and Answers.

(*Rae Bahadur Ramchandra Nagde.*)

Answer—

(a) & (c) The Government have received representations from various sources, official and unofficial, regarding mistakes, or alleged mistakes, in the electoral rolls drawn up for the last Legislative Council elections.

(b) & (d) A notification directing the revision of the electoral rolls will be published in due course by this Government and it will be open to any person who claims to have his name inserted to apply to the Collector of the District. The rules provide that the Collector's decision shall be final.

Question 2. (a) Is it a fact that the publication entitled "The Names of Zamindars, Palahs and other holders of permanently or temporarily settled estates in the Madras Presidency," as revised up to 1st October 1909, contains slips and other irregularities in the form of address, etc.?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to order an early revision of the same consistent with the electoral roll published on 15th November 1907?

Answer—

The publication in question is issued by the Board of Revenue and it will be pointed out to the Board that it is incorrect to describe the Honourable Member as a minor. Any other errors or omissions in it may be brought to the notice of the Board for rectification.

Question 3. Will the Government be pleased to include the annual Administration Report of the Court of Wards in the list of printed papers now supplied to the Members of the Legislative Council?

Answer—

The annual Administration Report of the Court of Wards is usually placed on the Editors' Table and it will therefore, under the operation of G.O., No. 11, Legislative, dated 5th January 1910, be supplied to non-official Additional Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

Question 4. Will the Government be pleased to sympathise with and render financial aid to the Rajgurun College proposed to be started by the Madras Landholders' Association?

Answer—

The matter is under consideration.

Question 5. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the reports of "Brutal crimes in the Ceded Districts" regarding the Kethapeta murder case that appeared in the Indian Patriot of the 18th January 1910 and of the 15th February 1910?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to take early notice against the Sub-Magistrate whose conduct has been severely criticised by the District and Sessions Judge?

(c) Are the Government further aware of the murders that have taken place in Kavarur, Palahur and Vadakarinjee villages in the Lower Palahs, Madras district?

(d) What measures do Government intend to adopt to prevent the recurrence of such crimes in the future?

Answer—

(a) The Government have read the articles in question.

(b) They have called on the District Magistrate to report on the conduct of the Sub-Magistrate.

(c) & (d) The Government are not aware of the occurrences in the Lower Palahs of crimes necessitating the adoption of special measures.

Questions and Answers.

(*Rao Bahadur Ramakrishna Nagda ; Sir William Meyer.*)

Question 5. Will the raising of the minimum pay of clerks in the District Munsifs' Courts to Rs. 20 *per mensem*, as provided for by the Government, be given effect to from April 1910?

Answer—

The proposal to raise the pay of clerks in District Munsifs' Courts to Rs. 20 *per mensem*, for which provision is made in the budget, requires the sanction of the Government of India and it is as yet impossible to say whether, or when, their sanction will be accorded.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—“With your Excellency's permission, I should like to add a few words to this answer. We have just received the sanction of the Government of India for raising the pay of clerks in District Munsifs' Courts up to a minimum of Rs. 20 at a cost of Rs. 27,000 a year. The matter will now be put in hand as soon as possible.”

Question 7. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the pay of the Sub-Magistrates is to be increased and, if so, when?

(b) If the pay is to be increased, will the Government consider the desirability of at least equalising the pay of the Sub-Magistrates with that of Police Inspectors?

Answer—

A scheme for the improvement of the pay of Deputy Tahsildars and Stationary Sub-Magistrates is under consideration and has been referred to the Board of Revenue for remarks. As it will require the sanction of the Secretary of State, it is not possible to state when it will be brought into operation.

Question 8. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article in the *Indian Patriot* of the 16th February 1910, in which there is a reference to the provision made by the Government of the United Provinces for the payment of travelling allowances and diet charges to jurors and assessors?

(b) Will the Government also be pleased to make a similar provision in this Presidency from the next financial year?

Answer—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The question of granting travelling allowances to jurors and assessors has been under consideration on several occasions. In 1904, the Government entertained a suggestion of this sort on the recommendation of the Honourable the Judges of the High Court. The matter was again considered in 1908 and again dropped on the recommendation of the majority of the Honourable Judges. On the 10th February last, however, the Government authorized the payment, on the certificate of the Judge, of actual out-of-pocket expenses of jurors and assessors who at the requirement of the Judge had to travel more than five miles to view the scene of an alleged offence. The Government are now considering whether this concession might not be further developed.

Question 9. In pursuance of the remarks in G.O., No. 162, Revenue, dated 17th January 1910, will the Government be pleased to require the Collectors of Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary and Salem to make a further and more thorough investigation into the causes of the preposterously large extent of land both dry and wet bought in by the Government for arrears of revenue?

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayaka.)

Answer—

In paragraph 2 of the Government Order to which the Honourable Member refers, the Government have directed that a further investigation should be made into the causes of the excessive buying in by Government of wet land for arrears of revenue in the Nellore district in 1915 and 1916. For the reasons given in paragraph 1 of that Government Order, the Government do not consider that any investigation other than this is called for.

Question 10. Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of helping the revival of the industry of lac-making in which the Mohammedans in the town of Madras have been engaged for generations past?

Answer—

The possibility of re-establishing the manufacture of gold thread in this presidency will be examined by the Department of Industries.

Question 11. Is it a fact that many confectionery-shops in the city of Madras are located in insanitary places and some of them directly over drains infested with flies and mosquitoes; will the Government be pleased to move the Corporation of Madras to enforce more strictly the observance of health conditions in the issue of licenses to traders and make it binding on the licensees to keep the confectioneries within glass covers?

Answer—

The Honourable Member will be referred to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 2081 M., dated 10th December 1909, in which Government dealt with the matter referred to in the Honourable Member's question. The order has been laid on the Editors' Table.

Question 12. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the records connected with the commission of enquiry into certain complaints brought against Major K. H. Elliot of the Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras?

Answer—

The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by publishing the full record connected with the enquiry into the complaints made against Major Elliot. The Government Order on the subject, G.O., No. 245, Public, dated 31st March 1908, which was placed on the Editors' Table, contains a summary of the charges brought against Major Elliot and the findings thereon.

Question 13. Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of holding the school-final test on dates different from those on which the University conducts its Matriculation examinations?

Answer—

The arrangements for a public examination at the end of the school course will be made not by Government, but by a Board consisting partly of non-officials. The date will be fixed by the Board. The Government do not propose to interfere in the matter.

Question 14. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that they have sanctioned the construction of a railway line from Kilakur, south of the Gundur river, to Virudupatti via Madakalattur and Kannali?

(b) If the answer to question (a) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state if they have considered the alternative proposal of a railway from Virudupatti to Paramangudi via Abhinaman?

(c) If it is not too late, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability there is for extending the mentioned line from Kilakur to Kannali and Paramangudi via Abhinaman?

Questions and Answers.

(Eas. Baladev Ramakrishna Nayudu.)

Answer—

- (a) The answer is in the negative. The Government of India have only sanctioned the survey by the South Indian Railway Company for a line of railway from Virudupatti to Rameswari via Palaivannam, Aruppukottai, Kallarai, Mandapakkam, Ayuthipatti, Kamudi, Peraiyur, Modakkalattur, Tiruvelli and Uthamkottamangai. The survey is now in progress. The line from Rameswari to Kallarai has been surveyed by the South Indian Railway on behalf of the Madras District Board.
- (b) The alternative proposal referred to by the Honourable Member was considered, but was rejected, as it appeared that Rameswari was a better point of junction between the Trichinopoly-Rameswari and Virudupatti-Rameswari lines than Paramangudi.
- (c) The Government consider that the alignment already approved of is the best possible.

Question 15. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that clerks in Taluk offices are made to work till late in the night right through the year?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to issue orders that the usual office hours should be strictly observed, due provision being made for the dispatch of urgent public business by the introduction of the "teen clerk" system?

Answer—

- (a) The Government have no special information as to the number of hours the clerks in Taluk offices work, but it is no doubt true that they, in common with many other Government servants, have at times to work beyond the usual office hours when the exigencies of the service require it.
- (b) The Government cannot undertake to issue orders of the kind contemplated by the Honourable Member.

Question 16. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred in the construction and furnishing of the Madras Central Record Office on the Hale Asylum Road, Madras, and what staff has been appointed to it?

(b) Considering that ancient records of a highly interesting and historical character are among its valuable treasures, will the Government be pleased to appoint a full-timed officer with experience of research work as its head with a view to the publication from time to time of the older records lodged in it and for training suitable Indians in such work?

Answer—

- (a) The total expenditure incurred up to 31st March inclusive on account of the Madras Central Record Office is Rs. 2,40,323 for buildings and Rs. 1,14,961 for record-rooms. The following staff has been appointed:—

	Permanent.	Provisional.
One Superintendent	Rs. 350.	
Two Assistants	120—5—00 each.	
Five Revenue	3 on Rs. 80—5—120 each and 2 on Rs. 50—5—80 each.	
Three clerks	1 on Rs. 30—5—00 and 2 on Rs. 30—5—00 each.	
Two typewriting clerks	Rs. 10—1—50 each.	
Nine attendants	Pay ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.	
Five messals including	1 drawn on Rs. 15 and 4 peons on Rs. 10 and Rs. 8.	
	Temporary.	
Three clerks	1 on Rs. 60 and 2 on Rs. 30 each.	
Two typewriting clerks	Rs. 20—1—20 each.	
One attendant	" 10.	

- (b) The matter will receive the consideration of the Government.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Samalakra Napatu.)

Question 17. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether rule XIII (12) of the rules for the submission of petitions to Government is working hardship on subordinate public servants?

(b) Considering that the rule in question affects primarily inferior subordinates of Government, who may have grievances against their superior officers, will the Government be pleased to restore the old right of appeal to Government enjoyed by them?

Answer—

The Government do not consider that the rule referred to works hardship. Under the rule every servant of Government drawing a salary not exceeding Rs. 50 has the right of at least one appeal against any punishment inflicted upon him. In the opinion of Government, this is sufficient and they are not prepared to amend the rule.

Question 18. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if they received in 1908 any petitions from the clerks of the Chief Secretariat, Madras, praying for a revision of the establishment of that office and for granting them an adequate house-rent allowance?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they have taken in regard to them?

(c) If no action has yet been taken, will the Government, considering the prices and the house-rents obtaining in Madras City, be pleased to appoint a Departmental Committee to throw out the questions raised by the clerks in their memorials?

Answer—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) & (c) The matter has been examined very carefully, and the Government have decided that the circumstances obtaining in the City of Madras do not warrant the grant of house-rent allowance to the clerks and that there is no need to appoint a Committee to deal with the points raised by the memorials. The question of a revision of the establishment of the Secretariat is however engaging the attention of Government.

Question 19. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of pottabars south of Madras that have taken advantage of the concessions granted by the Government in G.O., No. 1187, Revenue, dated 14th October 1908, to grow crops such as sunnamp, indigo, grassgrain, for purposes of green manure?

(b) What is the amount of remission granted as per Government Order to the pottabars from 1905—1908?

(c) Is the area of cultivation for manuring purposes under the method of the Government Order stated above increasing or decreasing?

(d) If it is decreasing, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons therefor and remove the impediments that stand in the way?

Answer—

The Government do not possess the information asked for.

Question 20. Is it a fact that the ancient Zamindars and Pottabars of the Madras Presidency and their retainers who are already exempted from the operation of the Arms Act are now called upon by the Magistrates to furnish every month a list of their guns, the names of their retainers and the amount of ammunition they possess, if so, will the Government be pleased to see that such statements are not enforced in the future?

Answer—

The Government are not aware that it is the practice of District Magistrates generally to require such monthly returns. If the Honorable Member will state a specific instance, they will inquire into the necessity for the return.

*Questions and Answers.**(Hon. Balakrishna Samalukra Nayudu; Mr. Sambanda Mudaliyar.)*

Question 21. Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions that Divisional and Deputy Magistrates should camp within easy reach of villages where provisions can be got without difficulty?

Answer—

The question raised by the Honourable Member is now under consideration in connection with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation.

Question 22. (a) Are the Government aware of a recent case of death from snake-bite in a railway carriage at Montapan caused by the South Indian Railway Company's usually leaving the carriages at night, in the midst of a jungle by the beach, infested with reptiles?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to instruct the Company to lodge the carriages at night in some more secure place, so as to prevent similar accidents in the future?

Answer—

(a) The Government have no information as to the case referred to.

(b) The matter will be brought to the notice of the Agent, South Indian Railway.

Question 23. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article on "Rinderpest in Mysore" published in the *Madras Mail* of the 17th January 1910?

(b) Is it a fact that preventive inoculation against rinderpest was practically rendered impossible by the actual want of the serum in the city?

(c) If the answer to question (b) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to take the steps necessary for always keeping ready an adequate supply of the serum in Madras City?

Answer—

(a) The Government have perused the article referred to.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative. The want of serum was due to the inability of the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory to meet the demands upon it. A supply of serum was however received on the 2nd February and a further supply has been indentured for.

(c) A large stock of the serum cannot be kept in Madras City as it rapidly deteriorates in this climate. The question of maintaining a reserve store elsewhere will be considered.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sambanda Mudaliyar.

Question 24. (a) With regard to the settlement of land revenue which is now going on in Coimbatore District, will Government be pleased to state whether there are any special reasons for fixing the proposed increased rate of assessment at 15 per cent. for wet lands and 12½ per cent. for dry lands; and whether a uniform rate may not be fixed for both classes of lands?

(b) Having regard to the temporary nature of high prices of agricultural products, will Government be pleased to fix the above rate lower than 12½ per cent.?

(c) Will Government be pleased to give discretion to Settlement Officers to fix reasonable rates of assessment in particular cases where lands have considerably deteriorated in quality and where the supply of water for irrigation has become materially diminished since last settlement?

Answer—

(a) & (b) In the Coimbatore district the commutation rate, which is based on the average prices of the twenty last non-famine years, shows that there has been an increase in prices over those on which the commutation rate of the last settlement was based, of 33 per cent. in the case of paddy and 65 per cent. in that of dry grains. The

*Questions and Answers.**(Mr. Sambanthi Nadarajah.)*

enhancement of the assessment has however been limited to 15 per cent. in the case of wet lands and 12½ per cent. in the case of dry. No doubt, as the Honourable Member's question suggests, a uniform rate might have been fixed for both classes, and in view of the heavy increase in the average sale price of grain this rate might have been 15 per cent. or more, but the Government considered it sufficient to enhance the rate on dry lands by 12½ per cent. Had the commutation rate been based on the average prices for the last four years, the increase over the corresponding rate at the last settlement would have been 71 per cent. in the case of paddy and 118 per cent. in the case of dry grains. But as the recent rise of prices may prove to have been temporary, the enhancement of the assessment has been based upon the average of twenty one-hundred years. The rise of prices shown by that average cannot be regarded as temporary and no reduction in the rate of enhancement of assessment can be considered.

(c) The Settlement Officers have full discretion in the matter.

Question 25. (a) Has the passport system been abolished throughout the Coimbatore district except at railway stations?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to abolish it for railway stations also?

Answer—

The plague passport rules continue to be enforced in the Coimbatore district both at railway stations and elsewhere. Passport clerks are employed at Kollegal, Mudugundam, Mullur, Nivassamudram, Siragundenabail and Dharmam, which are not railway stations. In regard to the general policy of Government in the matter, the Honourable Member is referred to G.O., No. 583 P., dated 4th September 1908, which was laid on the Editors' Table. It was observed in that order that the Plague Research Commission was undertaking enquiries in this presidency and that Government proposed to await the result before relaxing the rules. The Commission's enquiries have not yet been concluded.

Question 26. Will Government be pleased to establish a new Munsif's Court either at Dharmapuram or Gupchettipalayam in Coimbatore district to relieve the District Munsif of Tiruppur and to provide for the prompt despatch of extra civil work which has now devolved upon the Munsif's Court of Erode by the addition of a major portion of Dharmapuram taluk under its jurisdiction consequent on the transfer of Karur Munsif's Court to Trichinopoly?

Answer—

The Government have no evidence to prove that the Tiruppur District Munsif is overworked, or that the Erode Court will be unable to deal with the additional work that will be thrown on it by the addition of part of Dharmapuram taluk to its jurisdiction. If the High Court recommends relief to either of them, the matter will be considered.

Question 27. Having regard to the frequent necessity of appointing temporary Sub-Courts and Additional or Assistant Sessions Courts to clear off heavy arrears of civil and criminal work, will Government be pleased to appoint a permanent Sub-Court at Coimbatore with powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge?

Answer—

The question as to what superior Courts should be maintained in Coimbatore in future is being considered by Government in consultation with the High Court.

*Questions and Answers.**(Mr. Sanivada Madaligar; Mr. Kanna Pillai.)*

Question 28. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the reason for the delay in the opening of railway communication between Coimbatore and Pollachi which was resolved upon by the District Board of Coimbatore?

(b) Will Government be pleased to order the opening of the said railway without any further delay?

Answer—

The survey of a railway from Podanur (not Coimbatore) to Pollachi has been completed. The work of construction cannot be commenced pending the conclusion of negotiations between the Secretary of State and the Railway Company as to the terms upon which District Board Railways should be constructed and worked by the South Indian Railway Company.

Question 29. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the leader (Treasury balance) that appeared in the *Madras Mail*, dated 24th February 1919?

(b) Will Government be pleased to carry out the suggestions contained therein?

Answer—

The Government have read the article in question. As the figures there quoted show, it relates to the collective cash balances of India, the maintenance and disposal of which is a ways and means question for the Imperial Finance Department.

It may be observed in this connection that the opening and closing balances of Provincial Governments as exhibited in their Budgets and Financial Statements do not indicate separate cash balances kept under their separate charge, but are book credits against the general balances of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Pillai.

Question 30. Will the Government be pleased to state whether dry paddy is sown on wet lands under the Tennari tank when the first rains set in, and the cycle irrigate the fields, only after one month, with the tank water?

Answer—

The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 3 of the Special Settlement Officer's report in G.O., No. 174, Revenue, dated 18th January 1919, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. The greater part of the ayakut in the villages commanded by the Tennari tank consists of heavy clay soil which retains enough water after heavy rains to enable tank irrigation to be dispensed with for a period of about a month. Paddy is accordingly sown broadcast at the beginning of the north-east monsoon when the ground is thoroughly moistened by rains. Irrigation at this period is superfluous.

Question 31. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Tennari tank has ever been improved since the last settlement; if so, when and at what cost?

Answer—

The answer is in the negative.

Question 32. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the tank irrigation is not regulated by the plank removal system, instead of the vent system, causing on the ryots much labour and risk?

Answer—

The means of regulation for the tank sluices are understood to be not altogether satisfactory; but as the tank is now under investigation by the Tank Reformation Scheme division, instructions will be given to provide in the estimate for remedying the defects, if any.

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. KESAVA PILLAI; Mr. Adkinson.*)

Question 33. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the village account No. 5-A shows that the average supply of the Tennari tank is for nine months?

Answer—

The information as to the water supply of the tank in village account No. 5-A is derived from section 2 of village account No. 70 regarding which the Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question 26.

Question 34. With reference to the answer to interpellation No. XI (a) on the 12th March, whether the Tennari tank is not a purely rainfed one, that the tank is not purely rainfed as it receives the surplus water of many other tanks which are fed by the Palar river, will the Government be pleased to specify the names of the tanks fed by the Palar river whose surplus water is received by the Tennari tank?

Answer—

There are 55 tanks fed by the Palar system, of which the surplus water eventually reaches the Tennari tank. A list* of these tanks is placed upon the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I understood that these tanks receive their supply from the Pambakal channel. A list of tanks has been given in as being fed by the Palar river. Is it not a fact that these tanks are fed by the Pambakal channel, and if so did the Pambakal receive a supply of water during the last year and the three previous years?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ADKINSON :—"I must ask for notice of that question."

Question 35. If there are no such tanks, which are fed by the Palar river, whose surplus water is received by the Tennari tank, will the Government be pleased to state whether they would not reconsider the prayer of the ryots?

Answer—

The Honourable Member is referred to the reply to question 31.

Question 36. (a) With reference to the answer to interpellation No. XI (b) and (c) at the meeting of this Council on the 12th March 1910, whether the supply of the tank within the last five years was not from five to eleven months, and whether the tank should not be placed under the second class according to the notification of the Settlement Officer, will the Government be pleased to state whether the village account No. 20-2 does not show that the tank was dry in 1313 for two months; in 1314 for four months; in 1315 for seven months; in 1316 for one month; in 1317 for two months?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to treat the one sluice also mentioned in the answer as a second-class sluice, as the supply in ordinary years cannot be held as unfailing or perennial according to the notification of the Settlement Officer published in the District Gazette?

Answer—

(a) It has not been possible to refer to the village account No. 20-2 for all the villages under the tank and an examination of those which have been produced shows that no reliance can be placed upon them, and that different figures have been entered for different villages for the same fact. The matter is under enquiry. The accounts produced do not however bear out the statement in the Honourable Member's question. The accounts of villages Nos. 385, 387 and 389 for 1316 show that the tank had more than twelve months' supply in December of that year whilst those of villages Nos. 373 and 375 show that there was from ten to eleven months' supply in the tank at that time. The accounts of villages Nos. 373 and 375 for 1317 show that the tank was dry in April while the accounts of other villages under it show that it was more than half full.

*Questions and Answers.**(Mr. Khatu Palla; Mr. Akhara.)*

(3) The orders of Government were passed after the most careful consideration, and the Government see no reason to reconsider them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Khatu Palla:—“Are not these 70-8 accounts relating to irrigation supply and rainfall checked by the Jamabandi officer?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Akhara:—“Again I regret I must ask for notice of that question.”

Question 31. With reference to the answer to interpellation No. X (a) at the Council meeting of the 12th March, will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the length of the channel irrigating the nearest lands of the Agrum village is 3,392 yards to the fourth sluice, and the length of the channel to the fifth sluice is about 2,000 yards?

(b) whether the fifth sluice, which is the lowest in the tank, is only opened when the water-level sinks below the fourth, as stated by the Settlement Officer in G.O., No. 174, dated 18th January 1916?

Answer—

(a) The Government have no information as to the exact length of the channel.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative. It is unnecessary to open the fifth sluice as long as water can flow from the fourth sluice as there is a channel from the fourth sluice which supplies water to the whole of the fifth sluice system.

The Hon'ble Mr. Khatu Palla:—“With regard to (2), will the Government be pleased to investigate whether that is correct?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Akhara:—“Yes, we will make enquiries.”

Question 32. With reference to the answer to the same interpellation, that irrigation is given by turns, and on the days on which water is supplied to Agrum village no other lands receive a prior supply, will the Government be pleased to investigate and state whether there are not less than seven branch channels from the main channel before reaching the branch channel which irrigates Agrum village, simultaneously irrigating fields in villages Nos. 121, 132, 371, 372, 355 and 374 to the extent of 1,165 acres?

Answer—

The Government will call for a report.

Question 33. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the famine analysis register shows the remarks of the Revenue officers on the economic condition of Agrum village?

(b) If so, whether such remarks were taken into consideration before raising the assessment from Rs. 2,681-4-0 to Rs. 2,501-11-0?

Answer—

The answer is in the affirmative.

Question 34. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the ryots of Agrum village or any other village under the Pannosi tank supplied information to the Tahsildar as regards their indebtedness?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to give the information so obtained as to the indebtedness of the village or villages under the tank?

*Questions and Answers.**(Mr. KESAVA PILLAI; Mr. ATKINSON.)**Answer—*

Out of 63 petitioners, 29 appear to have informed the Tahsildar that they owed money, but to whom or to what extent does not appear, and it is evident that no conclusion can be based on such information.

Question 41. Will the Government be pleased to state the assessments of the villages under the Tenasserim task in full 1913, and the resettlement assessments of the villages, respectively, and also the percentage of increase under the resettlement?

Answer—

A statement* containing the information asked for is placed upon the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—“Will the Government be pleased to state why assessment has been increased by more than 15 per cent. whereas it was notified in paragraphs 3 and 6 in the supplement Part I to the Madras and Chingleput District Gazette that ‘the soil classification of lands would be restored and considerable changes in assessment other than 15 per cent. of general enhancement prevented?’”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“I should thank the Honourable Member for having given notice of this supplementary question which enables me to answer it to the best of my ability. I do not know if I understand the Honourable Member's question correctly; but according to my understanding of it, the answer is as follows:—

“The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the sentence which immediately follows that which he has quoted from the re-settlement notification, namely, that ‘in certain particular cases in which the old system does not properly represent the productive capacity of the land, the soils will be reclassified.’ Where land is, in the course of such reclassification, raised from one class to another, the increased assessment consequent upon such raising of the classification of the soil is in addition to the general enhancement of assessment which the Government has ordered for the whole district. Reclassification is based upon the fact that at the last settlement soils were in some instances, through mistake or fraud, placed in a lower class than their quality demands and the reclassification is merely a rectification of the mistakes made by the classifiers thirty years ago, through whose mistakes the landholders have in some cases for thirty years benefited unduly. It is mainly owing to corrections of such errors by reclassification that in certain small areas the higher percentage of increase in assessment arises.”

Question 42. Are the *ayakats* of tanks fixed likewise according to the level and capacity of each sluice; if so, will the Government be pleased to state if this principle has been followed in the case of lands under the Neman tank, Sainjank taluk, Koneswaram and Jai Suddagudrakam tanks in the Conjeevaram taluk?

Answer—

The meaning of the question is not very clear, but if its purport is to ascertain whether in the case of tanks with more than one sluice each sluice has a definitely defined *ayakat* so that separate sluices may be placed in a different class of sources, the answer is in the affirmative so far as the larger tanks are concerned. The principle referred to has been followed in the case of the Neman tank in the Sainjank taluk, but not in the case of the two small tanks in the Conjeevaram taluk referred to in the question. In the case of these smaller tanks, differences in irrigation facilities owing to lands being under high or low level sluices are allowed for in the classification of the land.

Question 43. (a) Is it a fact that dry lands are registered as ‘*manjani*’ and ‘*schuchetta*’ at the resettlement because of the heads raised to prevent the surface drainage water from running off the lands?

* Enclosed as Appendix 11.

*Questions and Answers.**(Mr. Kama Pillai.)*

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state if there is any rule laid down as to what should be the height of the bunds, and what should be the distance of the field from a recognised source, to justify the conversion of a dry land into manavari or achavatti?

Answer—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) No hard-and-fast rule has been laid down regarding the height of the bund or the distance of the land from the irrigation source whose supply is interfered with.

Question 44. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether dry lands within the watershed of tanks, whether cultivated or not, have been treated as manavari and, if so, the reasons for such a treatment?

(b) Whether dry lands, which are generally banded to store up rain water and which do not intercept the surface drainage feeding a Government work but intercept the supply to a river, backwater or sea, have been treated as manavari and, if so, for what reason?

Answer—

(a) Of the 11,448 acres of occupied tank-bed land in the Chingleput District, 4,203 acres were treated as wet at the original settlement. The whole extent of occupied tank-bed land has now been registered as manavari in accordance with the long recognised principle that such cultivation should, as a rule, be charged a rate somewhat higher than the ordinary dry rate both because tank-bed lands usually possess good soil with a fair amount of permanent moisture and because cultivation in tank-beds is detrimental to the tanks.

(b) Achavatti lands which intercept water that would otherwise flow into the sea are treated as manavari because the water impounded enables wet crops to be grown thereon.

Question 45. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether manavari lands, when irrigated, are treated as dry and charged water-rates in addition to the dry rate, whereas they are retained as manavari for remission of assessment when season fails?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to rectify this anomaly and treat the manavari as dry for remission purposes also?

Answer—

The Government are aware that there is an anomaly in the treatment of manavari lands when irrigated from a Government source inasmuch as they are charged a lower rate than would properly be chargeable under the differential water rate rules, these lands being treated as dry for the purpose of charging water-rate. The Government, however, do not understand that the Honorable Member would advocate the withdrawal of this concession from these lands. The Honorable Member will observe from paragraph 23 of the re-settlement notification, printed in G.O., No. 3149, Mercara, dated 18th November 1920, which has been placed upon the Editors' Table, that manavari lands are already treated as dry for purposes of remission.

Question 46. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have empowered Collectors to cancel manavari assessments when reports are made to them that the lands to a field have been removed?

Answer—

Collectors have not hitherto been specifically empowered to sanction the transfer of dry lands to manavari and vice versa. The question whether such powers should be delegated to them will be considered by Government.

Questions and Answers

(Mr. K. S. P. Pillai; Mr. Perera Panola; Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.)

Question 47. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to G.O., No 2249, dated 14th August 1909, in paragraph 14 under "monavari lands," whether a monavari land, in which a dry crop only is raised for want of water owing to the failure of rains, will be charged monavari or dry assessment?

Answer—

Lands classed as "monavari" are charged "monavari" rates irrespective of the nature of the crop grown. This has been the practice in the Chingleput district since the last settlement.

Question 48. Will the Government be pleased to give the assessment as it exists for Conjevaram taluk, and the assessment to be levied under the rectification, and to state the percentage of increase?

Answer—

A statement * furnishing the information asked for is placed upon the table. The figures are provisional.

The Hon'ble Mr. Perera Panola.

Question 49. (a) Is it a fact that license fees for passenger (madharoo) and cargo boats plying in the navigable canals under the Goldsari and Kistna Ancient systems and in the Buckingham canal were raised after the completion of the East Coast Railway?

(b) If so, is the number of such boats decreasing annually since the increase of license fees?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of such licensed boats in the year prior to the increase and in the subsequent years until last year?

(d) In view to encourage and develop inland canal navigation in this presidency, will the Government be pleased to reduce the rates of license fees?

Answer—

(a) The existing rates of license fees for the boats came into force in 1895-1896. The Madras-Decanada Railway was completed for through traffic in 1894-1895.

(b) The answer is in the negative, except in the case of passenger boats on the Buckingham canal, in which there was a slight decrease.

(c) A statement † showing figures for the years referred to is placed on the table.

(d) The Government do not at present see any reason to reduce the fees.

Question 50. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table its views submitted to the Government of India as to free primary education?

Answer—

From the report of the debate in the Imperial Legislative Council, it is understood that the Government of India with whom the matter rests intend to publish the correspondence on the subject of free primary education.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.

Question 51. Will the Government be pleased to open small agricultural farms attached to selected Local Fund primary schools, one in each block in one or two districts to begin with, for the training of the children of ryots under teachers specially trained in agriculture?

*Questions and Answers.**(Mr. Kannevara Rao Nayudu.)**Answer—*

The question was carefully considered by Government a few years ago, but any such scheme was considered to be practically unworkable in view of the difficulty of securing the necessary areas of land suitable for a farm and situated within a convenient distance of the school buildings and of obtaining a sufficient supply of persons competent to manage the farms properly and teach.

Question 57. Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that the village karnams and karyas (village munsifs) should hold meetings of ryots once in a month in their villages and explain to them whatever instructions they require and maintain a record of the same?

Answer—

The Government are not prepared to issue such instructions.

Question 58. Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of natives of and above the rank of clerks in the Land Revenue Department in any three Taluq districts, say, Chandy, Kistna and Cuddapah, that retired in the past three years and of those that had retired previously but died within three years of retirement in the past three years?

Answer—

The Government have no information on the subject.

Question 59. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of natives that were newly taken into the Land Revenue Department in the said districts in and above the grade of clerks in the past three years and the total number of those in service who died in these years?

Answer—

The Government have no information on the subject.

Question 60. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that nearly 90 per cent. of the natives of India serving in the several departments of the Government do not take advantage of the furlough leave rules?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to take steps to modify the furlough rules so as to be more useful to those for whom they are intended?

Answer—

(a) The Government are not aware of the precise proportion of natives of India serving under this Government who do not take full advantage of the furlough concessions to which they are entitled under rule, but they believe it to be a fact that these concessions are not at all as largely used as the rules would allow, the main reason being, it would seem, that the officers in question prefer not to go on half pay, which is a necessary furlough condition.

(b) The simplification of the leave rules, so as to make these less complicated and rigid, was one of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, and so such is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Question 61. Will the Government be pleased to call on the Presidents of the District and Taluk Boards to report whether the present system whereby the District Board Engineers are under the dual control of both these classes of officers is working satisfactorily and if not to submit proposals to improve the present state of things?

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Kammaru Rao Nayudu.*)

Answer—

The Honourable Member is referred to article 172 of the Local Fund Code under which the District Board Engineer and his establishment are completely under the orders of the President, District Board. The Government are not aware of any reasons for calling for a report as to the working of the present system.

Question 57. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of Sub-Magistrates and the number of Uriyas in that grade in Kanjim?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order that the alternate vacancies in the grade of Sub-Magistrates should be given to qualified available Uriyas till their number in that grade reaches a fair proportion?

Answer—

(a) The total number of Deputy Tahsildars and Stationary Sub-Magistrates in the Kanjim district is 16, of whom 3 are Uriyas.

(b) The Government are not prepared to issue orders of the kind proposed by the Honourable Member. They have however directed that no one who is not acquainted with both Telugu and Uriya should be appointed as Sub-Magistrate.

Question 58. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any Uriyas in the grade of District Munsifs?

(b) If none, will the Government be pleased to advise the High Court to take an Uriya as a Munsif as soon as a qualified candidate becomes available?

Answer—

(a) There are no Uriyas among the District Munsifs.

(b) The Honourable Member's suggestion will be referred to the High Court for consideration.

Question 59. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether travelling allowance is payable to members of the District and Taluk Boards when deputed by Presidents to inspect or check-measure repairs and construction of roads and their works?

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to issue orders allowing the same?

Answer—

Hitherto, travelling allowance has only been allowed for attendance at meetings of the Boards or, in rare cases, of sub-committees. In other cases applications for travelling allowance have been disallowed. The matter will be reconsidered.

Question 60. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the present unpaid chairmen of some of the big district municipalities in the presidency cannot spare sufficient time which the outdoor and indoor work thereof demands?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of splitting up some of such big district municipalities into two sections with separate chairmen and councillors for each?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to try the suggestion in one or two selected municipalities by amending the District Municipalities Act if necessary?

Answer—

(a) The Government have received no specific complaints on the point.

(b) & (c) The Government do not consider it necessary to split up any of the larger district municipalities into two as suggested by the Honourable Member even if such a course were feasible.

*Questions and Answers.**(Mr. Kankarao Rao Nayadu.)*

Question 51. (a) Is it a fact that the ordinary rainfall in Ganjam is sufficient and evenly distributed in the year for yielding fair crops except once in seven or eight years (unlike other districts)?

(b) If so, has this fact been taken into account in fixing resettlement rates of wet assessment under the Bushikulya system?

Answer—

The Government are not prepared to tolerate the very favourable description of the climatic conditions of the Ganjam district which is set out in clause (a) of the Honourable Member's question, but such advantages as the district possesses in regard to rainfall have been given due weight in fixing the rates of wet assessment at the resettlement.

Question 52. Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of Government tanks in the area irrigable by the Bushikulya system and the number sold up to date for cultivation, and whether it is intended to eventually sell away all the remaining tanks?

Answer—

The total number of tanks in the area irrigable by the Bushikulya system is 2,016, of which however 531 are not commanded by the system. Two hundred and forty-three tanks have been sold. It is not intended to sell all the remaining tanks.

Question 53. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Bushikulya system is designed for irrigation independent of irrigation from existing tanks under it or only to supplement it?

Answer—

The Bushikulya system was designed to irrigate by direct flow the dry lands in the area commanded and also to supplement the supply to the previously existing irrigation under rainfed tanks.

Question 54. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that the water supplied from Suradi and Bussellkonda reservoirs is devoid of silt like well water?

Answer—

The Government have not taken observations to ascertain how much silt is carried by the water that comes from these two reservoirs.

Question 55. Will the Government be pleased to state the total extent of land grown with second crop under the Bushikulya system in the past year, i.e., 1918, and whether the system is capable of irrigating a larger area for second crop and if so to what extent?

Answer—

The area grown with second crop under the Bushikulya system during the year 1918 was 1,001 acres. The area which can be supplied with water for second crop varies each year as it depends upon the supply of water available in the reservoir. The Executive Engineer fixes this area in consultation with the Collector before the 15th January of each year. A copy* of the rules for regulating the supply from the reservoir is placed upon the table.

* Printed as Appendix V

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kameswara Rao Nigude; Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.)

Question 64. Will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the proposals to construct additional reservoirs to supplement the present supply of the Rushikulya system are, and whether there is so early prospect of their being put into execution?

Answer—

The details of the scheme now in course of preparation are incomplete in some particulars. It is not possible to say at present when final orders will be passed.

Question 65. Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of placing the waste Rushikulya canal also under the second group of irrigation instead of in the first for the purpose of reclamation, having regard to the remarks contained in paragraph 5 of Mr. Piddison's report on the reclamation of Berhampur taluk printed at page 5, G.O., No. 302, Revenue, dated 29th January 1910?

Answer—

The answer is in the negative. The Rushikulya system is superior to any other irrigation system in the Ganjam district and could not, in comparison with those systems, equitably be placed in any class lower than the first in respect of the best irrigated lands under it.

Question 66. (a) Is it a fact that any lands have, in the reclassification of soils in the Berhampur taluk, been placed in a higher class than that of last settlement, owing to improvement in the soil due wholly or partly to the exertions of the ryots?

(b) If so, has the fact that the improvement is due to the exertions of the ryots to improve and fertilize their fields been taken into account?

Answer—

The answer is in the negative.

Question 67. (a) Is it a fact that at the last settlement waste lands were placed in a class lower than would otherwise have been fixed with reference to the special circumstances of the district?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to take similar action with reference to the lands referred to in question 68?

Answer—

The answer is in the negative.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.

Question 70. Will the Government be pleased to state the area of waste lands sold under the Rushikulya system in the Gossamer and the Berhampur taluks in the Ganjam district and the amount realized therefrom?

Answer—

The area of waste land, including tank-bed land, sold under the Rushikulya system in the Berhampur taluk was 5,075.49 acres and the amount realized was Rs. 4,51,240. The corresponding figures for the Gossamer taluk are 148.73 acres and Rs. 15,334 respectively.

Question 71. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether, in fixing the assessment on waste lands sold under the Rushikulya project, the officials employed for settlement purposes adopted a basis higher than the one adopted for similar lands at the time of the previous settlement?

(b) Whether, in consolidating the dry or rainfed assessment with the water-cuts under the Rushikulya system, a similar course was adopted?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Singaperi See Pandian.)

Answer—

The Honourable Member is mistaken in supposing that, in the course of resettlement, the lands referred to were uniformly placed one taran higher than that adopted for similar lands at the previous settlement. In making the resettlement, the old tarans were disregarded and all lands were classified on their merits according to fertility of soil and facility of irrigation.

Question 72. (a) Is it a fact that purchasers of waste lands under the Bushikulya project expended large sums of money in purchasing and reclaiming the lands and have not had sufficient time to reap a remunerative return?

(b) Have the Government shown any and what concession in the resettlement of the Berhampur taluk to such purchasers?

(c) If not, will the Government be pleased to show any concession to them now?

Answer—

Waste lands under the Bushikulya project were sold subject to the express provision that the rates of assessment were liable to revision at resettlement, and purchasers of such lands must be presumed not to have bid higher prices for them than would yield a profit after allowing for this liability. The Government are not prepared to reduce the assessment on these lands.

Question 73. Are the Government aware that the commutation rates adopted for paddy in the resettlement of the Berhampur taluk results in an increase of 41 per cent. over the rate adopted at the previous settlement?

Answer—

The answer is in the affirmative.

Question 74. Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in fixing the enhancement of assessment in the Berhampur and the Chinnole taluks, they had in view the principle embodied in the Eastern Land Act, section 20, clause (b), which limits the enhancement of rent on the ground of rise in prices to two annas in the rupee?

Answer—

The answer is in the negative. The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 4 of the Resettlement Manual which lays down the principles which should determine the enhancement of assessment in ryotwari tracts.

Question 75. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the best soil of the Berhampur taluk is inferior to the best soil of Chinnole taluk?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Bushikulya project is only a protective work and is inferior to the river system of Chinnole?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Bushikulya channels carry an appreciable quantity of silt to enrich the soils of Berhampur taluk?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a sufficient supply of water from the system cannot be guaranteed to the Berhampur taluk for tillage and transplantation purposes?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Suddi and Russikenda reservoirs are not opened for supplying water for the second crop in the Berhampur taluk?

(f) Are the Government aware that the wet fields in the Berhampur taluk are generally terraced and irrigation carried from field to field rendering the retention of water and the fertilizer more difficult than in Chinnole where fields are flat and provided with field channels?

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Rogers Ros Puntala.*)

(c) If the answers to all or any of the above questions be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to reconsider their order whereby the first *tereno* wet rate in the Berchamper taluk was raised from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 6-8-0 and direct its reduction to Rs. 5 and a corresponding reduction in the other *terenos*?

Answer—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Bushkulya was designed and classed as a Protective work. Owing to the low rates hitherto charged for the water, it is financially inferior to the river systems in Chinacole, but as regards its practical duty, i.e., the supply of water, it is superior. It may be remarked that the distinction between a Protective and Productive work is mainly based on the financial returns.

(c) As a considerable proportion of the supply carried by the Bushkulya channels is derived directly from the rivers, it is probable that a fair amount of silt is carried by them. As to what quantity is so carried and how much of it reaches Berchamper taluk, Government have no information.

(d) So far as Government are aware, water can be guaranteed to Berchamper taluk when required during the first-dry season.

(e) The Honourable Member is referred to the rules for regulating the water-supplies from the reservoirs, a copy of which has been placed on the table. The supply available for second crop is believed to be generally insufficient to enable Berchamper taluk to be supplied.

(f) The Government have not sufficient information on this subject to enable them to accept the gentrification suggested in this clause.

(g) The Government see no reason to reconsider the orders already passed. The ratio of first-class lands under the highest *tereno* in the Berchamper taluk is 1 per cent, only as against 22 per cent, in Chinacole. For the very best of these first-class lands in Chinacole the first *tereno* provides a prudent assessment, for the remainder and for all those under this *tereno* in Berchamper it provides a fair assessment. As regards lands under other *terenos*, there is no reason to believe that those in the Berchamper taluk are inferior to those in Chinacole.

Question 76. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether well irrigation is much resorted to in the Berchamper taluk?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to direct the reduction of the maximum dry rate from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-12-0 and the other *terenos* proportionately?

Answer—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The orders of Government were passed after the most careful consideration of the economic condition of the tract, and the Government see no reason to modify them. The extent of land assessed at the highest dry rate of Rs. 3 in Berchamper taluk is 192-43 acres only out of a total extent of 56,966 acres.

Question 77. Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing separately the extent of wet, dry and rainfed lands in the Berchamper taluk as it stood immediately before the introduction of the Bushkulya system, and the extent as it stood in 1918, and the revenues including water-rates derived under each head at the above periods?

Answer—

A statement* containing the information asked for by the Honourable Member so far as it is available is placed upon the table.

* Printed as Appendix VI.

*Questions and Answers.**(Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.)*

Question 78. Will the Government be pleased to state how far the amount of revenue derived in the Berhampur taluk creditable to the Rushikulya system from the fall in which it was introduced to fall 1318 under the following heads?—

- (1) Revenue due to the system.
- (2) Share of land revenue due to the system.
- (3) Four per cent. on sale-proceeds of tank-beds and other waste lands.

Answer—

A statement * showing the amount of revenue for falls 1304 to 1313 under the heads (1) and (2) detailed in the question is placed on the table. Talukwar figures for fall 1303 are not readily available, and no area in the Berhampur taluk was irrigated by the Rushikulya system in fall 1303 when irrigation accounts were for the first time prepared for that system. Talukwar figures under the head (3) are not available.

Question 79. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the duty adopted in designing channels and sluices under the Rushikulya system, and how it compares with that adopted for the Chaverry, Kistna, Oddeppa and Periyar systems?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if any statistics are available for arriving at a definite duty for the channels under the Ganjam Minor River system in the Chivorela taluk? and if so, how does it compare with that of the Rushikulya channels?

Answer—

- (a) The maximum capacity duty for which the Rushikulya channels were designed is 100 acres per cubic foot per second, the sluices being designed for a duty of 85. The corresponding duty now in use for the Godevari and Kistna deltas is 70. The Periyar main canal was designed for a duty of 65, but has usually worked to a duty of about 85. The above are all continuous flow duties.

The Chaverry channels can hardly be said to have been designed upon any fixed principles as regards duty and the supply being intermittent the system cannot be usefully compared with those mentioned above.

The conditions of the Rushikulya system can best be compared with those of the Periyar as both systems contain old-fashioned tank irrigation which is supplemented and assured by storage in large reservoirs. In the case of the Periyar, it was originally intended to abandon all the tanks and this accounts for the duty of 65. The difference between the actual duties of 100 and 85 may be accounted for by the difference of rainfall in Ganjam and Madras.

- (b) Complete information is not available for these channels, but the supply being intermittent the maximum capacity duty must necessarily be considerably lower than that of Rushikulya.

Question 80. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the District Collector of Ganjam has submitted a report on the advisability of applying the system of differential water-rates to lands in Ganjam?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to defer the introduction of the system into the Ganjam district until the results of the experiment in the other districts of the presidency are ascertained?

Answer—

- (a) The reports received from the Collector of Ganjam regarding the introduction of the differential water-rate system into that district will be found in G.O., No. 2874, Revenue, dated 20th October 1903, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Rajah's Questions.)

- (8) The Ganjam district has been selected as one of the districts in which the system should be introduced as the re-settlement of the district furnishes a convenient opportunity for so doing. The Government do not see sufficient reason to postpone the introduction of the system as proposed by the Honourable Member.

Question 81. Will the Government be pleased to open a demonstration farm in the northern part of the Ganjam district for the benefit of the ryots unacquainted with the improved methods of agriculture?

Answer—

As already publicly announced by His Excellency the Governor in his reply to the address of the Ganjam District Board at Bhubaneswar on 4th February 1908, the Government hope to open an agricultural station in the Ganjam district as soon as trained men are available for the charge of it.

Question 82. Will the Government be pleased to start a weaving school at a convenient centre for the benefit of the weavers of the Ganjam and Vinayapattam districts in view of the fact that these districts contain a large weaving population?

Answer—

The question of opening a weaving school or factory in the Vinayapattam district is under the consideration of the Department of Industries. The Director has been requested to submit proposals on the subject to Government at an early date.

Question 83. Will the Government be pleased to state what proposals are under consideration with regard to the consolidation of new taluks in the Ganjam and Vinayapattam districts under the scheme of Sir William Meyer?

Answer—

The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 367, Public, dated 15th May 1907, which has been placed on the *Notice Table*.

Question 84. In view of the reply of the Government to question No. XII of the Hon'ble the Raja of Kurupam, dated 9th April 1907, will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector of Ganjam as to whether there are any competent non-official gentlemen at present willing to take up the office of Vice-President of the District Board, Ganjam?

Answer—

A report will be called for.

Question 85. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if their attention has been drawn to a letter in the Calcutta Statesman of the 17th of February last from Mr. O. J. Millman with regard to drunkenness amongst the Khonds?

(b) Is it a fact that the auction system has been recently introduced into the Agency tracts of the Ganjam district and, if so, will the Government be pleased to state into how many villages it has been so introduced?

(c) If the auction system has been recently introduced, is it a fact that the Khonds are opposed to it?

(d) Is it a fact that the number of shops has been increased and, if so, are the Khonds generally opposed to such increase?

(e) Is it a fact that a large extent of the lands of the Khonds is passing into the hands of the drink-sellers?

*Questions and Answers,
(Mr. Rayappa Rao Pandita.)*

Answer—

- (a) The Government have now pursued the letter referred to.
- (b) & (c) The auction system has not been introduced recently into the Agency tracts in the Ganjam district but has been in force there since 1892.
- (d) The number of shops has not been increased but reduced from 99 to 47 from 1st April 1929.
- (e) Information is not available as to the extent to which land has been alienated by Khonds to liquor-sellers as distinguished from other low-country traders.

Question 86. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if, under the existing rules, it is necessary even for duly qualified vakils to obtain sanads annually from the Agents to the Governor in order to be able to appear in the Agency Courts?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to modify the rules so as to remove the disability in the case of qualified vakils?

Answer—

- (a) The rules require all pleaders, whether duly qualified or not, to obtain authority from the Agent before they can practise in Agency Courts. But the authority need not be renewed annually: the term of its validity is a matter at the discretion of the Agent.
- (b) The Government see no reason to modify the rules.

Question 87. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any representations have been made by the people of Chikmagalur for the location of a Telegraph office in that place and whether in view of the existence of a District Munsif's Court, a Deputy Tahsildar's office and various other offices, the Government will be pleased to sanction the opening of a Telegraph office there?

Answer—

No such representations have been received by Government. The question of opening a Telegraph office there will be considered.

Question 88. In view of the commercial importance of Bimlipatam, and its special natural advantages as a seaport, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of connecting it with Vizianagaram by railway?

Answer—

The Government have considered the desirability of carrying out this project of connecting Bimlipatam and Vizianagaram by railway but have decided that they would not at present be justified in recommending the construction of the line for sanction by the Government of India.

Question 89. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the railway accident which occurred between Waltair and Darwada on the night of the 8th January 1929, in which thirteen people were reported to have been killed?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if any enquiry has been held, and, if so, with what result?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been recommended to be taken for the prevention of similar accidents in future?

Answer—

- (a) The answer is in the affirmative.
- (b) A Committee of Railway officers enquired into the cause of the accident and came to the conclusion that it was due to the fact that the persons killed were trespassing on the railway line on a dark night, and that the

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Nageswara Rao Pasikula.*)

noise caused by their walking over the corrugated sheet iron footway on the bridge prevented them from hearing the train approaching until it was almost upon them, and that they were overtaken and run over before they had time to get clear.

- (c) The measures to be taken to prevent trespassing on the North-East Line are being specially considered in communication with District Magistrates.

Question 90. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the Civil Assistant Surgeons in the other provinces are gazetted officers?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to rank the Assistant Surgeons in this presidency also among the gazetted officers?

Answer—

- (a) The Government have no information as to the position in other provinces.
- (b) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O., No. 191, Public, dated 8th May 1908 (paragraphs 1 to 5), which was placed on the Editors' Table and which contains a list of the posts open in this presidency to Civil Assistant Surgeons which rank as gazetted appointments including all Assistants to District Medical and Sanitary Officers and the holders of a variety of special appointments. The Government are not prepared to go further at present.

Question 91. (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the professional qualifications possessed by the persons now holding the office of Local Fund Engineers under the various District Boards in this presidency?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to show preference to Bachelors of Engineering in the appointment of the Local Fund Engineers?

Answer—

- (a) The statement * required by the Honourable Member is laid on the table.
- (b) The claims of Bachelors of Engineering whenever such apply are most carefully considered and if more suitable candidates are not available they are appointed.

Question 92. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the judgment of Mr. F. H. Hannett, J.C.S., Sessions Judge of Madras, in the Kanakasur murder case referred to in the South Indian Mail of 8th November 1909?

(b) In view of the learned Judge's opinion "that an enquiry into the conduct of the Police is necessary," will the Government be pleased to state if any enquiry has been instituted and, if so, with what result?

Answer—

- (a) The Government have perused Mr. Hannett's judgment.
- (b) The Inspector-General of Police has suspended the superior officers of police concerned and is conducting an enquiry.

Question 93. Adverting to the reply on 18th March 1910 of the Hon'ble Mr. Harry Addison in the Imperial Legislative Council to the question No. 1 of the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao regarding Provincial Service appointments, will the Government be pleased to state if at an early date they will appoint a member of the Provincial Civil Service as an Under Secretary to the Government?

Answer—

The views of Government on this subject will be made clear in the discussion which will presently arise on the resolution to be moved by the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur R. Nageswara Rao on the same matter.

* Printed as Appendix VIII.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Rajahs Rao Pandita; Mr. Shanmugam Pillai.)

Question 95. Will the Government be pleased to state in how many districts the enforcement of service taxes has been finished, and how long it will take to complete the enforcement operations in the whole presidency?

Answer—

The enforcement of village service taxes in proprietary estates is practically complete in all districts in the presidency except Salem, Chingleput and parts of Nellore and North Arcot. It is expected that the work remaining to be done in those districts will take approximately a year to complete except in North Arcot where it will probably take two years.

Question 95. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of civil suits filed in each of the last five years in the Court of the Agency Munsif at Gungur in the Vengalpet district?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to relieve the Munsif at Gungur who is also the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of a portion of his week by the appointment of a full-time Stationary Munsif to dispose of civil suits of the Gungur taluk?

Answer—

(a) Separate figures for the suits filed in the Court of the Agency Munsif at Gungur are not available.

(b) The Government have no evidence before them that the appointment of a full-time Munsif at Gungur is necessary.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmugam Pillai.

Question 96. Will the Government be kindly pleased to state—

(a) Whether they have received any communication from Mr. Dubashikadhir Sahib Bahadur, Zamindar of Pandalkudi, Madras district, through the Inspector-General of Prisons, praying for the grant of a concession on behalf of the Mutasamman jail prisoners, permitting them to follow their devotional exercises, in the jail on the Ramasa and Nag-id days?

(b) If so, whether any final orders have been passed in the matter?

Answer—

(a) The zamindar has not addressed Government, but the Government have received from the Inspector-General of Prisons a copy of his correspondence with the zamindar on the subject.

(b) Proposals to grant all Hindu and Mutasamman convicts a holiday every year on one of their principal festivals are under the consideration of Government.

Question 97. (a) Are the Government aware that Mr. Dubashikadhir Sahib Bahadur, Zamindar of Pandalkudi, some time ago offered a free site with a moiety of the cost of construction for a hospital at Albertina Nattam, but that the Taluk Board of Revenue have refused to entertain the proposal?

(b) If not, will the Government be kindly pleased to call for a report from the President, District Board, Madurai, on the subject?

Answer—

The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Question 98. Will the Government be kindly pleased to state—

(a) Whether the inhabitants of the villages irrigated by Kumbhar river in the Nanguneri taluk, Tinnevely district, have submitted to Government any memorial praying for early orders for the necessary repairs and improvement of the existing sources of water-supply including an old salubut, which are defective?

(b) If so, whether any orders have been passed on the subject?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Sheshagangai Pillai; Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)

Answer—

- (a) The answer is in the affirmative.
 (b) The Government are enquiring into the matter.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.

Question 99. Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) If it has been decided to close the Medical School at Tanjore and, if so, under what circumstances the decision has been come to?
 (b) If the school is known as the "Prince of Wales Medical School" and was built and established out of subscriptions collected from the people of the Tanjore district to commemorate the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor (then His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales) to Southern India in 1875?
 (c) What was the total amount subscribed by the people of the Tanjore district, the amount spent in the construction and equipment of the above institution, and the amount of endowment now attached to it?
 (d) How the institution has been maintained till now?
 (e) If the institution with the endowment attached to it is a public trust?
 (f) If the answer to clause (e) is in the affirmative, if the opinion of the Law officers of the Government was taken before deciding upon the closure of the institution; if not, will the Government be now pleased to obtain it and reconsider their decision?

Answer—

- (a) & (f) The Surgeon-General has suggested that the Tanjore Medical School might be amalgamated with the Mysorepore Medical School with advantage to the education of medical students. The District Board, Tanjore, has opposed the suggestion, but the amalgamation has been deferred pending certain improvements to the Mysorepore School.
 (b) The statement of the name and origin of the school is correct.
 (c) The amount of the endowment is Rs. 1,05,100.
 (d) Till June 1905 the school was maintained by the District Board of Tanjore almost entirely from the interest accruing on the endowment and the contributions paid by other local bodies whose medical subordinates were trained in it. In 1905 the contributions paid by other local bodies ceased and the Government, on application from the Tanjore District Board on which the increased net cost of the school fell, agreed to relieve it by taking over the management of the trust. The transfer was made on the 1st July 1905, the movable and immovable properties belonging to the institution being vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. Since then, the net cost of the school has been met by Government.
 (e) The answer is in the affirmative.

Question 100. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of water-cess collected on account of irrigation by percolation in the several districts in the presidency during the last three years?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the procedure usually followed in fixing the cess payable by individual holders?

Answer—

- (a) The information asked for by the Honourable Member is not available.
 (b) Provided that the land irrigated by percolation appears to be liable to charge, water-cess is levied at the same rate as on any other dry lands irrigated from a Government source of irrigation.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Sripinger.)

Question 101. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) What was the number of dacoities committed within the limits of the Police station, Valangimann, Tanjore district, during the six months ending 30th June 1903?

(b) What were the steps taken by the Police in these cases and with what result?

(c) Whether the portion of the Kumbhakdamm taluk over which the station-house officer of Valangimann had jurisdiction is a troublesome area?

(d) Whether they will be pleased to reconsider their decision about closing the Valangimann station?

Answer—

The Government are not in possession of the information required, but have called for a report.

Question 102. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the leading article in the *Blade* of the 16th instant under heading "The Tanjore District Board Railway"?

(b) Are the facts stated therein correct?

(c) Does the existing contract between the District Board of Tanjore and the South Indian Railway Company under which the Tanjore District Board Railway is worked by the South Indian Railway Company secure to the Tanjore District Board advantages, either as regards the revenues or public conveniences equal with those accruing to other portions of the railway system under the same administration?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to safeguard the interests of the Tanjore District Board when the revision of the contract next comes up?

Answer—

(a) The Government have now perused the article.

(b) The Government cannot undertake to verify the correctness or otherwise of every statement made in a newspaper article.

(c) & (d) The Government are aware that complaints have been made that the terms of the existing contract are not as favourable to the Tanjore District Board as might be desired. Representations have already been made to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State in the matter.

Question 103. Will the Government be pleased to grant batta and travelling allowances to karmans when they are called upon to attend the office of Tahsildar or Divisional Officer?

Answer—

The Government have given their careful consideration on more than one occasion to the proposal put forward by the Honourable Member but have not found it practicable to adopt it. They have, however, issued orders to prevent the undue detention of karmans in the Taluk and Divisional offices.

Question 104. Are peons who accompany Collectors, Divisional Officers and Tahsildars in camp allowed any travelling allowance and batta? Is a similar concession allowed in the case of clerks and peons accompanying officers of the Salt and Abkari Department? If not, will the Government be pleased to grant the same concession in the latter case as in the former?

Answer—

Peons who accompany Collectors, Divisional Officers and Tahsildars in camp are allowed travelling allowance and batta. In the Salt and Abkari Department, clerks and peons accompanying Deputy and Assistant Commissioners draw travelling allowance and batta. Clerks of Inspectors and peons of

• Questions and Answers.

(Hon. Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)

Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors do not get travelling allowance for ordinary journeys made by road within their jurisdiction. The Government do not propose to grant the concession suggested, as when the pay of these servants was fixed the necessity for these journeys and the cost of them was taken into account.

Question 105. Is it a fact that Sub-Inspectors of the Salt and Akkari Department are not paid travelling allowance for journeys made by road, when they have to go out of their jurisdiction for attending on the Inspector or the Magistrate's Court; if so, will the Government be pleased to consider their claims?

Answer—

The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The Government will enquire into the matter.

Question 106. (a) Is it a fact that the work of many Secondary schools is at a standstill on account of the uncertainty in regard to the details of the course of studies to be followed to qualify for a Secondary school-leaving certificate?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to take steps for the early publication of the syllabus in the various subjects?

Answer—

(a) The Government are not aware that work has come to a standstill in any Secondary school.

(2) The matter rests with the Board for the award of Secondary school-leaving certificates who have already met to consider it.

Question 107. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of damage done to the Grand Anicut on the Cauvery by the floods of 1909?

(b) Are the Government satisfied that the damage could not have been avoided?

(c) Were any steps taken by responsible officers to prevent the damage?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state if the damage could be repaired before the next monsoon and the steps that are being taken in the matter?

Answer—

(a) Owing to leakage under the floor of the under-sluis, which displaced the sand upon which the whole of the Grand Anicut is founded, there was subsidence of the foundations which caused the first two arches and the right abutment to collapse on August 23rd, 1909. The damaged part of the work has since been completely removed and is being rebuilt upon solid clay foundation. The accident has shown that the foundations of this part of the anicut must have been in a very unsatisfactory condition and that nothing short of complete rebuilding would have sufficed to prevent it from being a continual source of anxiety and danger. The cost of the work will be about Rs. 1,25,000. There was no damage nor loss to crops on account of the accident.

(b) & (c) The answers to both are in the affirmative.

(d) The work of restoration has made good progress and is expected to be completed before the south-west monsoon with the exception of the arches of the bridge which will probably have to wait until next working season. If time permits, this part of the work will also be completed this season.

Question 108. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a communication published at page 3 of the *Indian Pioneer* of the 21st March 1910 under heading "District Court Barikshudars"? Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of not keeping these officers in the same district for more than a limited time?

*Questions and Answers.**(Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)**Answer—*

The Government have read the article referred to. A District Judge is at liberty to recommend to Government at any time that his Sarishtadar should be transferred. The Government do not think it desirable to assign any fixed period for the tenure of a Sarishtadar's appointment.

Question 109. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of complete Secondary schools in each of the Inspectors' in the presidency, the number of times each of these schools was inspected during the last three years and the duration of each inspection?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if any of the Inspectors recently appointed had received any special training; if so, where and what was the period of such training?

(c) How many of the European Inspectors can carry on a conversation in one of the vernaculars of the presidency?

Answer—

(a) There are 3 Inspectors' circles in this presidency and on the 31st March 1907 there were 16 complete non-European Secondary schools in the first circle, 16 in the second circle, 12 in the third circle, 23 in the fourth circle, 20 in the fifth circle, 24 in the sixth circle, 25 in the seventh circle and 21 in the eighth circle. Each school is formally inspected and reported upon annually. The Inspector usually pays each school a second visit during the year for the purpose of giving advice as to the teaching and other matters. The inspection usually occupies from 10 to 20 hours and is frequently supplemented by interviews with the members of the staff. These schools are also visited from time to time by the Assistant Inspector who also frequently assists at the inspection. The services of the Sub-Assistant Inspector are also frequently utilized for the vernacular classes. As many schools as possible are also visited from time to time by the Sanskrit Sub-Assistant Inspector.

(b) Of the newly appointed inspectors, one underwent a three months' course of training in the duties of an Inspector of Schools under the Board of Education, London, and apart from any special training, they all have a knowledge of the working of schools which are in a far higher state of efficiency than the majority of those which exist in this country.

(c) The European Inspectors are at considerable pains to acquire a knowledge of the vernacular or vernaculars of their districts, five of them have passed an examination in a vernacular and there is no reason to suppose that a want of knowledge of the vernaculars has proved to be any obstacle to efficient inspection.

Question 110. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the present strength of the Kumbakonam College?

(b) Is it a fact that the strength has been going down from 1907 and, if so, will the Government be pleased to enquire into the causes that have brought about the fall in the strength?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to strengthen the staff of the college?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing to the Kumbakonam College one of the three European officers recently appointed to the Indian Educational Service?

Questions and Answers: Malabar Inheritance Bill.

(The Hon. Balakrishna Varma, Raja of Kollengode.)

Answer—

(a) & (b) There are at present 124 students in the college.

The numbers for the past ten years have been as follows:—

1893	..	182	1903	..	247
1894	..	183	1904	..	229
1895	..	176	1905	..	221
1896	..	194	1906	..	234
1897	..	230	1907	..	264

The fall in this year has been chiefly in the first and second year classes. The fall in the former class was principally due to the small number of matriculation and also was partly due to increased strictness in promotion. The strictness in promotion has also affected the second year class. The Director of Public Instruction reports that the standard of efficiency is being not too quickly forced upwards in this college.

(c) The Government have recently strengthened the staff of the college and will give careful consideration to any proposals made by the Director for further additions.

(d) The European officers referred to are required for the Presidency College. The policy of the Government has been to rely as far as possible upon the Provincial Educational Service for carrying on the teaching work in their medical colleges.

MALABAR INHERITANCE BILL.

The Hon. Raja VASUDEVA RAJA, Raja Nambidi of Kollengode, moved for leave to introduce a Bill regarding the inheritance to the self-acquired property of Marumakkathayam and Aliyasantanam Hindus dying intestate in the Presidency of Madras, entitled "The Malabar Inheritance Bill." In doing so, he said:—

"Your Excellency.—Under section 31 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of this Council, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a short Bill to define the rules of law applicable to intestate succession to the self-acquired or separate property of Marumakkathayam and Aliyasantanam Hindus in the Presidency of Madras. The Marumakkathayam system of law and the Aliyasantanam system which is only another word for Marumakkathayam are, as this Council is aware, in force in the districts of Malabar and South Canara respectively. The Marumakkathayam system obtains also in the adjacent Native States of Travancore and Cochin, and the observations I propose to make on the necessity for a change in the law would be equally applicable to those States though, no doubt, the Council is not concerned with them.

"There are, I think, no doubt in the minds of all acquainted with Malabar and South Canara that there is a clear conflict between the law laid down by the Courts and the rules which the people actually try to adopt as far as lies in their power, with respect to the devolution of self-acquired property. And it is still more certain that they dislike and disapprove of the law which the Courts are bound to govern them. Such a condition of things, I feel sure Honourable Members will agree, is altogether unsatisfactory, when the matter relates to inheritance, with respect to which there is no object in coercing the community to follow rules different from those which by long tradition and sentiment they consider more suited to themselves and more in accordance with the just claims of those who are related to a deceased person. The followers of Marumakkathayam law—and in speaking of it I always include the Aliyasantanam system which, as I have observed, is only another name for it—suffer from one serious disadvantage. Their country is regarded as a land of mysteries, full of odd and antiquarian features, interesting to the traveller, to the archaeologist and to the seeker after peculiar customs, but of no practical concern to others than those who live in it. The customs of Malabar are regarded as

*Malabar Inheritance Bill.**(Bills of Kalligode.)*

so peculiar and so essentially different from the usages of other parts of the presidency that even people of wide culture and influence are content to imagine that they have no business to meddle with them. But if Honourable Members be pleased to consider the matter a little closely, they would be easily convinced that Malabar is scarcely suffering from arrested growth, and that the administration of law by the Courts constituted by the British Government on principles recognised in English jurisprudence is, in no small degree, responsible for this stunting process.

The main features of difference between the Marumakkathayam system and the system of Mitakshara law, which governs Hindus generally, in this presidency, are the custom of impartibility of joint family property and the matrilineal system of inheritance. The mother is the stock of descent and not the father. The family, called a tarwad, consists of the mother and her children and of the children of her female issue. The children of the male members—being to the tarwads of their mothers. Fictitious obligations to the names of deceased persons are to be offered, according to ancient tradition, not by the son in the case of males, but by the sister's son or marumakkathayan—who gives the name to the Marumakkathayan system of law—be being of course the nearest male descendant according to the matrilineal system. In the case of females, they are to be offered by the son who is the nearest in blood to the deceased, and in his absence by the daughter's son.

The matrilineal system, it is now well established by written sociology, was not originally confined to Malabar, but was probably a feature of an early stage of civilisation in many countries in the world. That system has, however, continued to survive in Malabar after it has become extinct almost everywhere else in the civilized world. The absence of partition again, or rather the comparative infrequency of it, was no doubt a feature of the early law in other countries also, and undoubtedly it must have been so amongst the followers of the Mitakshara law. But here again the change from communal to individual ownership was arrested in Malabar by the British Courts which would recognise no change in customary law. Perhaps Honourable Members will feel it a strain on their credulity if they are asked to believe, what is an undeniable fact, that there are tarwads in the present day of 200 members or more, a number sufficient to fill a whole village. Need it be said that the individuals constituting such a family cannot all of them be related by blood in the same degree, that the relationship between the members must vary very widely, and that between many of them the tie of blood must be very remote? This large community, which passes for a single family, is centred and ruled by the senior-most male member of the group, who is bound, and is in theory supposed to be able, to treat all the individuals composing it with equal affection and equal favour, and the units of this communitarian are supposed to treat the karmavasa and every individual senior in age with respect and reverence, and to love with equal affection every other unit. Does it seem to be possible that there could be harmony and happiness in such a family? Those who know the actual conditions of Marumakkathayan society might well point to that community as an illustration of the evils of communal institutions. I am not attempting to deal with this evil now. The problem of finding a cure for it is beset with every difficulty. The joint family system is still dear to the hearts of Hindus, and especially so to the followers of Marumakkathayan law. The extent to which the evils of the system could be mitigated without a revolution that will seriously unsettle existing conditions and bring down the strong disapprobation of the people, and the manner in which the necessary changes should be buttressed with safeguards that will satisfy the sentiments of the community, are questions which, while they deserve the attention of the legislature, require to be handled with great caution and deliberation. It is with the evils arising from a most important deduction drawn from this custom of impartibility by the Courts that I ask the Council to deal in the Bill, which I request permission to introduce. We find from books on Hindu law that formerly no member of an undivided Hindu family was regarded as capable of acquiring immovable property for his own benefit. The acquisition of every member went to swell the common stock to which all the members were equally entitled. Some authorities gave the acquirer a double share, when partition took place, in the acquisitions made by him. Gradually, however, his

*Malabar Inheritance Bill.**(Rujs of Kollengode.)*

exclusive right to his acquisitions was recognised. But it was still supposed that, if he died undivided from his co-parceners without disposing of them, the acquisitions would lapse to the undivided family, and would be available for partition amongst all the remaining co-parceners. His own heirs under the law, whether sons or others, would have no higher right than any of the other co-parceners, although they would be entitled to them exclusively if the acquirer had been divided from the other co-parceners. This view was laid down by the Madras High Court with respect to both Mithakdars and Marumakkathayam Hindus (see 1 M.H.C.R., 413 and 2 M.H.C.R., 162). It was only in 1903 that the Privy Council for the first time laid down in *Krishna Nachiar versus Raja of Sivaganga* (5 M.L.A., 543) that this was not in accordance with the principles and rules of Hindu law, and that the succession to the property of a person depends on the character of the property, whether ancestral or self-acquired, and not on the status of the person owning it, whether a separated or an undivided member. It is no wonder that the Courts in India should have misunderstood the law on the subject, as we may be certain that the co-parceners of a deceased acquirer would have claimed every nerve to add the properties acquired by him to the common property of the family, and would press and coerce the lawful heirs of the deceased to consent to its being treated as the common property of all, and in many cases the heirs must have submitted to their demands. But as partition was the rule and might be enforced at any time at the will of any co-parcener, we may assume that the heirs of the acquirer would often assert and insist on their legal rights. The Privy Council decision, however, settled the law for ever so far as the Mithakdars Hindus were concerned. In Malabar also, notwithstanding that partition was much less common than elsewhere and that the members of the tarwad would be in a position to press their demands more effectively on the heirs of the acquirer, who were bound to continue to live with the other members of the tarwad under the protection of the common karnavan, the heirs as a rule successfully maintained their right to the property of a deceased acquirer. Mr. Holloway recognised this fact; but that learned judge, influenced possibly, if I may respectfully say so, by his conception of the Hindu law and probably also by the Roman law of which I understand he possessed a deep and thorough knowledge, thought that the followers of the Marumakkathayam law were trying to set at naught what he understood to be the principles of that law, his view being that Mithakdars Hindus were acting contrary to their law, and was determined to enforce those principles and laid down that the self-acquisitions of a Malayali must lapse to the whole tarwad, though he conceded that the acquirer could dispose of it during his life-time as he pleased. Mr. Cook, a judge of experience in Malabar, bears testimony to the usage of succession to the immediate heirs of the acquirer though he too would appear to have been under the impression that the principles of law required that the self-acquired property of a member of a joint family must lapse to the family, and that the contrary usage which he found prevailing must have been a practice contrary to the law. I do not think that there is any evidence that the common practice of the people was ever different from what Mr. Cook found it to be in his own time. It is of course possible and perhaps likely that the pressure of the karnavan or of the members of a tarwad might have prevailed in some cases in inducing the heirs of the acquirer to waive their rights as heirs for the benefit of the whole family, but it is unlikely that this should have been the prevailing usage or that any valid custom should have existed which should deprive the heirs of their inheritance.

"According to the Marumakkathayam system, the nephew is the person entitled to perform a man's funeral ceremonies. So says the great Thanthai Kishathachan in his translation of the *Malabarname*, *Santi Parva*. Mr. Logan, in his *Manual of Malabar*, says that the right of inheritance goes in the direction of the nephews. He says further that the property acquired by a tarwad 'has been usually regarded as the separate property of the members who compose the tarwad and not as part of the common stock of the tarwad, even where there has been no formal deed as to what is and what is not common property. But the High Court has of recent years held otherwise and the testimony of the Courts is now to regard all property as common property until a formal division thereof has taken place.' Mr. Strange, a

*Malabar Inheritance Bill.**(Raja of Kollegal.)*

judge of long experience in Malabar who finally became a judge of the Solar Court, says in his *Manual of Hindu Law* that a man's heirs are his sisters, sisters' sons, sisters' daughters, sisters' daughters' sons and daughters, mother, mother's sisters, etc. Kerala Varma Tirumulpad, a Travancore writer, says, in his work on Kerala Arakasa Kramam, that the heirs are the mother, brothers and sisters and the issue of sisters law-law-sonner in the first instance; and in default, his grandmothers, her brothers and sisters and such sisters' issue in the issue line up to three degrees of descent and so on (see paragraphs 218 to 221 of the work): and that a woman's heirs are her sons law-law-sonner; and in default, those who take the property of a male speaking broadly (see paragraphs 226 to 230 of *id.*). The followers of Marumakkathayam law themselves have always entertained opinions similar to those of these writers. No Court has yet doubted that the property of a separated member of a tarwad would go to his own immediate heirs as laid down by them. And according to the principles of Malabar law, as according to the principles of Mitakshara law, the succession to a person's property should depend on the character of it and not on his status. Therefore self-acquired property should devolve to his own heirs who are recognised beyond doubt in the Marumakkathayam system. It is unfortunate that, while Mr. Holloway's view of the lapse of self-acquired property which he had propounded with respect to Mitakshara families was regarded as erroneous by the decision of the Privy Council with respect to those families, a similar course was not adopted with respect to his decision regarding the succession to the self-acquired properties of a Marumakkathayam Hindu. I would remind Honorable Members that Mr. Holloway did not base his decision with respect to Malabar law on the usage obtaining among the people but on his opinion of what ought to be the principles of the Marumakkathayam system. How was it that the High Court failed to recognise at once the result of the Privy Council decision in the Sivaganga case with respect to Mr. Holloway's judgment about the Marumakkathayam system? I can only account for it by supposing that the High Court somehow imagined that Mr. Holloway's decision was based on his knowledge of Malabar usage and not upon a logical deduction from the supposed principles of Marumakkathayam law; and the impression that Malabar was a country by itself and the Marumakkathayam law a peculiar system led to the repetition of the error committed by the esteemed Judge. The result is that we find that even after the High Court realised, as they did in a case reported in I.L.R., 4 Mad., 182, and in other cases subsequently, that the Sivaganga decision made it impossible to hold that succession to self-acquired property is regulated by survivorship, they still continued to believe that the tarwad was entitled to succeed to such property, apparently regarding it as a rule of inheritance sanctioned by the Marumakkathayam custom forgetting that Mr. Holloway's decision was not based on the existence of any such custom. Are there then two rules of inheritance to the separate property of a man, one when he is divided from the other members of his tarwad and another when he is a member of an undivided tarwad? I understand that there is no reported case where the High Court had to face this difficulty, no case in which it had to decide the heirs to the property of a separated Marumakkathayam man. This is no doubt due to the fact that partition is not common in Malabar, and that even where it takes place, the original tarwad is split up into two or more smaller tarwads, and that individual members do not generally choose to live apart from all other members of the original tarwad; and in cases where they do so, they generally dispose of their property before their death, either by gift during their life-time or by testamentary instruments. The High Court recognised wills as valid even when made by undivided members though such recognition could be supported only on the view propounded in the Sivaganga case, and would be inconsistent with any right of survivorship in the tarwad. The people of Malabar, I confidently assert, have never adopted or recognised themselves to Mr. Holloway's view of their law. Of course it is impossible to expect that in many cases the tarwad should not take advantage of judicial pronouncements to grasp at a deceased man's or woman's property and refuse to allow it to be taken by the immediate heirs to it. But public opinion has always been decidedly against such conduct. Many are the cases where the tarwad according to their own sense of right and wrong have obtained from courts any such right and allowed the nearest relatives of the acquirer to

*Malabar Inheritance Bill.**(Bills of Extension.)*

take his or their property. Often the acquirer would before death take the necessary precautions to obviate disputes and litigation and to make the immediate heirs' succession safe. But there are cases where no such precautions have been taken and still the public opinion of the community and the tarwad's consciousness of what is right and proper have been sufficient to protect the interests of the rightful heirs. Several judicial officers have from time to time expressed opinions regarding the actual living usage of the people as being utterly at variance with the judge-made law. Mr. Wigram, who was for a long time District Judge in Malabar, bore testimony to the practice of the people not being in accord with judicial decisions although he speaks of the practice as one that 'has sprung up' meaning probably that it was of recent origin. Mr. Chanda Menon, a Subordinate Judge of considerable experience and a member of the Malabar Marriage Commission, also laid down judicially that the self-acquired property of a Nayar should go to his own tarwad and not to his tarwad. Mr. K. H. Krishna Menon, Mr. Gopalan Nayar, Mr. Kamasam Nayar, all of them Subordinate Judges, and Mr. Imbichand Nayar, the present Subordinate Judge of Palghat, are all of opinion that judge-made law in this instance has not succeeded in altering the practice of the people. The evidence collected by the Malabar Marriage Commission is to the same effect. That eminent Hindu Judge, Sir T. Mortimer-Smyth Aiyar, the President of the Commission, says (see page 6 of his Supplementary Memorandum): 'It is true that the majority are not satisfied with the law of intestate succession to self-acquired property as now administered; but the general belief disclosed by the evidence is that this law is founded on an erroneous decision of the High Court reported in 2 M.H.C., page 162.'

"Then again, I may state that according to the report of the Malabar Marriage Commission, only 10 witnesses out of the 131 that were examined were 'content with the existing law under which self-acquisition lapses to the tarwad in case of intestacy.' And in Travancore, where a Commission was recently appointed by His Highness the Maharaja to report on several questions connected with Marumakkathayam law on which there was a loud cry for reform from the people, 1,012 witnesses out of a total number of 1,097 examined, deposed that the rule of law to the tarwad which was adopted in that State by the earlier judges (whom Mr. Hoar, one of the present judges of the Travancore High Court, speaks of as the pupils of Mr. Holloway) was opposed to the usages and sentiments of the people.

"The High Court of Madras has recently declared itself unable in 12 Mad. 501, on the principle of stare decisis to reverse the decision of Mr. Justice Holloway and left the necessary changes to be effected by the legislature, although as early as 1854 in an *Alicamentum* case that came up from South Canara, it had directed an enquiry as to the usage of the people with respect to succession to self-acquired property and of course arrived at the only possible conclusion that the succession was to the immediate heirs of the acquirer. I cannot but express regret that the High Court did not find itself able to direct a similar enquiry with respect to the usage in the district of Malabar; for, I am confident, that it could have led only to one result. As it is, the people of Malabar have no other alternative than to ask the help of this Council to rectify the mistake which has been the cause of so little inconvenience and bad feeling. The present state of the law is a serious temptation to the tarwad to claim property which, according to their own notions of right and wrong, they are not entitled to; and indeed, a kamayam, who incites the temptation, would according to the law deserve the condemnation both of his tarwad and of the Court, for he is bound to claim for the tarwad all property which, according to the law, ought to belong to it. A state of things according to which the claims of the nearest relations are defeated for the benefit of a large assemblage of people of very different degrees of relationship cannot cease to produce profound dissatisfaction in the hearts of the people who are bound to submit to it. The Marumakkathayam community has in season and out of season continued to protest against it. They were recently able to get a small instalment of reform at the hands of the legislature, which declared in 1895 by Act V of that year the unrestricted right of Marumakkathayam Hindus to dispose by will of their separate and self-acquired property. But that legislation does not sufficiently meet the necessities of the case. Hindus in general, and not less so the people of Malabar, are averse on sentimental

*Malabar Inheritance Bill.**(Raja of Kallazhady.)*

proceeds to the making of wills if they can help it; and even where they do so they put it off to the last possible moment. But is any great it is not fair if my observations are well-founded to refuse relief to the people because they have the means of mitigating to some extent the misery of their situation. Many a person is unwilling to make any will at all and runs the risk of his immediate heirs coming into conflict with the law and with regard to his property. I need hardly observe that widows, not to speak of other people less happily situated, are not qualified under the law to make a will. It would not be wise policy to leave a people disinclined to make wills till the last moment to the sole remedy of making testamentary dispositions which are often likely to result in harassing attempts by the law and or karnavans to invalidate them on the ground that they were made when the testators had not what lawyers call a disposing state of mind or that they were made when under the undue influence on the part of those most nearly related to the testators. There can be no doubt that nearly the whole, if not the whole, Marumakkathayam community are anxious to have legislation of the sort that I invite the Council to undertake. I thought it advisable before taking the responsibility of initiating legislation on the subject to ascertain the opinions of the more elderly members of the most conservative portion of the community and I find that their desire for legislation is equally pronounced. In fact, I have communicated with several members of the aristocracy of Malabar who are most conservative in their opinions and also with other leaders of the community at large. I have further ascertained the views of several Judges and Messrs who were or are connected with Malabar and I have also acquainted myself with the views of several members of the Bar in Malabar. I find that they are all, with perhaps one or two exceptions, in favour of this legislation. It would be impossible for me to read out to you within a short time the numerous communications I have received in the matter pointing out the absolute necessity for this legislation. But I hope to print them and place them at your disposal later on. I shall, however, with your permission take the liberty of quoting from three or four letters.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Benson, who has considerable experience of Malabar, says: 'I have read your Malabar Inheritance Bill with much interest. I am in entire sympathy with its general purpose, as I think its provisions are in accordance with the prevailing practice and sentiment of the Nayar community, and it will put an end to the divergence which has arisen between that sentiment and practice, and the law as laid down by the Courts.'

"Mr. T. V. Ananias Nair, the present Sub-Judge of Mangalore, says: 'I am definitely in favour of the view that legislative interference is imperatively necessary so far as the rule of succession to self-acquired property is concerned.' The present Sub-Judge of Palghat, Mr. Imbichurni Nayan, says: 'My views on the dereliction of self-acquired properties of individual members of Malabar teravada are already known to you and I need hardly tell you, therefore, that your Malabar Inheritance Bill has my most hearty support.'

"Mr. Anantharam Aiyar, Subordinate Judge of Calicut, says: 'The main principle of the Bill have my approval. That the Full Bench ruling in I.L.R., 32 Mad., 351, has produced some unrest and created a desire for legislation in the minds of a section of the educated Marumakkathayam community is, I think, indisputable.'

"The present Chief Justice of the Travancore High Court says: 'I have gone through your carefully thought-out Bill with great interest and pleasure. It proceeds on the lines of least resistance and it tries to give effect to a reform in the law highly desired by the whole community. As a judicial officer, I have been able (I am glad to say) to find in a judgment of the Travancore High Court recently that the law of succession to self-acquired property of a Marumakkathayam intestate is along the lines indicated by the Bill which you are promoting.'

"The Malabar Janani Sabha, an influential association of landholders of Malabar, also passed a unanimous resolution at their meeting that legislation on the lines I have already indicated was necessary.

Malabar Inheritance Bill.

(*Raja of Kallingsode; Mr. Sahagiri Aiyar; Mr. Kristnan Nayar; Mr. Hannick; Mr. Richmond.*)

"I hope I have said enough to convince this Council of the necessity for this legislation, and I trust the Council will entirely support it. I now move for leave to introduce a Bill entitled 'The Malabar Inheritance Bill' at an early date."

The Hon'ble Mr. SETHUPATHI Aiyar:—"Your Excellency, I have much pleasure in seconding the motion before the Council. There is some appropriateness in a person unconnected with Malabar seconding this proposition. To persons outside Malabar it would come as a surprise to be told that one's self-acquisitions will not go to one's sons, but they will be shocked in the common stock as part of the ancestral property. So far as the Mithakshari Hindus are concerned, this question was set at rest by the decision of the Privy Council. The object of the present Bill is to extend the principle enunciated by the Privy Council as early as 1843. Your Excellency, the Full Bench decision in 33, Madras Series, proceeds upon the well-known principles of *jure domini*. If there has been a course of decisions for a long time, it is not in the province of Judges to depart from it, but it is left to the legislature to say that there should be a departure in the rule of law administered by the courts. That is the reason why the Judges in 33, Madras, did not think fit to interfere with the course of decisions in Malabar. If your Excellency and Members of this Council will look into this matter fully, you will find that there is ample justification for this Bill. Even as regards the West Coast people, it has been decided that the self-acquisitions of a member can be willed away. It has also been decided that, if a man dies, his property is liable to be taken hold of for his separate debts. If these two propositions are correct, it is impossible to contend that the self-acquisitions of a member of a Malabar tarwad are held-named as tarwad property in case of intestacy, and will revert to the tarwad and not go to his children, as pointed out by the Raja. All people in Malabar seem to agree that the course of decisions is opposed to the sentiment and conscience of the people. Many eminent men in Malabar, lawyers and others, have pronounced that there should be a change. Sir T. Madhavan Aiyar, one of the greatest judges, agrees in the view that the course of decisions in Malabar is opposed to the sentiment and conscience of the people in Malabar. I do not therefore suppose that there will be any difficulty in granting leave to introduce this Bill. Before sitting down, I should like to say that I do not wish to be understood that I am in agreement as regards the line of succession. It is possible that the line of heirs may be improved. That is not a matter with which I need trouble the Council at present. I want to say, especially, that the principle enunciated by the Privy Council in their judgment in the Juggampet case should not be extended. Notwithstanding the high authority of that judgment, it is believed by persons who know something of the law that it does not proceed in accordance with Hindu Law. If the principle of the decision in Juggampet case is to be applied with regard to the suggestion as to the line of heirs, I think we should be careful to see that what is believed to be wrong law is not further extended. With these remarks I wish to second the proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I beg to support the motion before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. HANNICK:—"Speaking on behalf of the Government, I wish to say that the Government will not in any way object to the introduction of this Bill. We will reserve any comments we have to offer till the Bill is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHMOND:—"I also desire to support the Honourable member in his application for leave to introduce this Bill. There are many matters of a controversial character, but I understand that they are not proper matters for discussion or consideration at this stage. One reason which induces me to support this application for leave to introduce this Bill is that Malabar has lost her credit in the eyes of European merchants and capitalists on account of the doctrines regarding *pathravakasa* properties and other allied matters which are dealt with in this Bill. An matters stand at present, no European merchant would stake an anna in the hope of realising it from his constituent's landed property in Malabar. The present may be a fitting opportunity for the legislature to put the law regarding *pathravakasa* properties on a reliable basis, so that people in Malabar and out of Malabar may

*Malabar Inheritance Bill; Malabar Partition Bill.**(Mr. Richmond; Mr. Krishna Nayar.)*

then have no difficulty in knowing what the Malabar law is as regards creditor and debtor when the debt has to be secured on a landed property therein situated and it is the circumstances which induce me to support this motion."

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

MALABAR PARTITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNA NAYAR moved for leave to introduce a Bill regarding partition among the Maranakkathayam and Aliyasantanam people in the Presidency of Madras entitled "The Malabar Partition Bill." In doing so, he said:—

"The motion that stands in my name is one connected more or less with the subject matter of the Bill referred to by my Honourable friend the Raja of Kolingode. If this motion be carried, in the usual course of business the Statement of Objects and Reasons for the Bill and the Bill itself will be printed and circulated to Honourable Members on a future occasion.

"I move for leave to introduce 'The Malabar Partition Bill.' If this motion be carried, on a future occasion I shall introduce the Bill in this Council, and the Honourable Members may then discuss the principle of the Bill and its general provisions.

"Maranakkathayam or the Aliyasantanam system of inheritance is one according to which a man's heirs are his sister's children and not his own. An enquiry into the origin of this system, however interesting it may be, is profitless for all practical purposes. This system of inheritance exists nowhere on the face of the earth except in the West Coast districts of South Canara and Malabar and in the adjoining Native States of Cochin and Travancore. The system is one which a person who is not accustomed to the ways and habits of the Malayalis finds it difficult to understand. A system of law under which a father's property does not, as a matter of course, descend to his own offspring, but to the offspring of another, must be sufficiently perplexing to one who is brought up in modes of life and with ideas that are prevalent in other parts of the world. The Maranakkathayam and Aliyasantanam laws of inheritance, though they may appear strange and even unnatural to persons who are not accustomed to them, have their own advantages. These systems of law have served in the past and are serving at present a useful purpose in the social economy of the West Coast. There is neither a desire nor an attempt on the part of the people following these laws to change them altogether, though there is a widespread desire among such people to have a change which will enable a man's children to inherit a portion of his properties. The present attempt at legislation, however, is not intended to bring about this much-needed change.

"As stated already, the system of Maranakkathayam inheritance is one according to which a man's heirs are his sister's children and not his own. Descent is always traced in the female line and never in the male line. For instance, a man's nephews and nieces, being the issue of a female, namely, his sister, are his heirs. The children of these nieces being themselves issued females, are also his heirs. But the children of his nephews, being the issue of males, are not his heirs. Stated in this form, the constitution of a Maranakkathayam family or tarwad is very simple. But in practice, very often it is an exceedingly complex body. Descendants from a common ancestress in the female line to the remotest degree form an undivided family or tarwad. In the language of Mr. W. Logan who was for a long time the Revenue officer of Malabar: 'a Malayali tarwad corresponds pretty closely to what the Romans called a *gens*, with this important distinction, however, that whereas in Rome all members of the *gens* traced their descent in the male line from a common ancestor, in Malabar, the members of a tarwad trace their descent, in the female line only, from a common ancestress.' In some tarwads the number of members is very large and becomes unwieldy. There are tarwads which contain more than 200 members, and according to the existing law, all these members are obliged to live as one undivided family and under the control of the eldest male member or *karnavan*, who has the right to manage the tarwad affairs. The inconvenience and hardship arising from this enforced state of union can better be imagined than described.

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(Mr. Krishna Nagar.)"*

"As mentioned already, the manager of a Marumakkathayam family or tarwad is its eldest male member called the karnavan of the tarwad. His powers of dealing with the family properties are practically unlimited. He can collect the tarwad income and spend it as he pleases. He is not bound to keep an account of his income and expenditure. He is not liable to account for the surplus income which remains in his possession after meeting the legitimate expenses of the tarwad. He can squander it as he likes. He can pledge the credit of the tarwad and on the strength of that credit borrow any amount he likes. He can encumber family properties. It is only through him that the tarwad speaks in its business concerns to the outside world. He alone can sue and be sued in courts of law as the representative of the tarwad. Almost the only check that is placed upon him is his dealings with tarwad properties: is that, without the sanction of the other members, he cannot effect an outright sale of the tarwad properties. But even this check very often proves abortive; for tarwad properties can be sold through courts of law in execution of decrees obtained against the karnavan alone. What is thus directly prohibited is often indirectly allowed to be done. The junior members of the tarwad have only the right of maintenance, and that too, generally only in the tarwad house. However rich a tarwad may be, and whatever its income, the junior members are not entitled to anything more than maintenance. Theoretically they have also the right of preventing the karnavan from making unnecessary encumbrances on tarwad properties, and also of deposing or removing him from management for acts of misfeasance. But these rights which the junior members have in theory are very often illusory. To set aside an encumbrance raised by the karnavan, the junior members or sramadavams have to institute suits. These are often costly, tedious and protracted. Very often, suits for setting aside encumbrances which ought to be instituted are not instituted by junior members for want of funds. When, in some cases, such suits are instituted, the karnavan with all the resources of the tarwad at his command and the influence arising therefrom resists them to his utmost and takes them to the highest court in the land. The results of few suits are notoriously uncertain, and even if the junior members ultimately win, the expenses they have to incur and the trouble they have to undergo make the ultimate success one of doubtful utility. As for suits for deposing or removing karnavams from their management, they require heavy litigation fees. Again, such suits can be instituted only after the karnavan has committed acts injurious to the tarwad and the consequent mischief has been already done. The powers of a Malesar karnavan are thus supreme and absolute.

"These large powers which the karnavan possesses are often used by him to the detriment of the tarwad. The karnavan's interests are often in conflict with his duty. His interest prompts him to enrich his wife and children at the expense of the tarwad. Naturally, a karnavan has greater affection for his wife and children than for the members of his tarwad. It is not therefore surprising that he should utilise the income of his tarwad for the benefit of his wife and children. But his wife and children are strangers to the tarwad and have no right to his tarwad properties or the income accruing therefrom. Members of his tarwad are the persons entitled to the tarwad properties and their income. The duty of a karnavan is therefore to utilise the tarwad income for the benefit of his tarwad. When this duty is violated by the karnavan, the members of the tarwad resent his conduct. This resentment always produces domestic unhappiness and sometimes ends in physical violence and law suits. The evils thus arising from a conflict of the karnavan's interests with his duties become accentuated when the tarwad happens to be a large one. In a tarwad consisting of a large number of members, some of the members may be closely related to the karnavan while others are only remotely connected with him. Some members may be his sisters and their children and thus belong to his branch or tavath; others may be related to him only in a distant way, and thus belong to another branch or tavath. Here again, the karnavan naturally has greater affection for the members of his own branch than for the members of a distant branch. He therefore favours members of his branch at the expense of the members of the other branch who, in common with the members of his branch, are equally entitled to the tarwad properties. This unequal distribution of a

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Karsavoo's favour to the different branches or *varasils* in the tarwad, to whom he is bound to be strictly impartial, also breeds family quarrels and produces much misery.

*The only effective way of putting an end to these quarrels and misery is to give to the tarwad members a right of enforcing partition of the family properties. The evils and inconvenience arising from a large number of people residing as members of a joint family under the management of a common *karsavoo* who often has no affection for them, have long been felt; and the people in general are desirous of having a right to enforce compulsory partition. It is this right of compulsory partition that prevents Hindu families governed by *Metakabara* law in this presidency from becoming too large and unwieldy. When by the increase of members in a Hindu family, the bond of fraternal affection gradually becomes loosened, partition is affected and the family is split up. Domestic unhappiness and misery due to an increase of members in a family are thus rendered impossible. All the followers of the *Ahyasastava* law and a very large majority of the followers of *Marumakkathayam* law are Hindus in religion. Except in the systems of inheritance, there is practically no difference between the followers of *Aliyasastava* and *Marumakkathayam* laws and other Hindus. Families governed by Hindu law live in large numbers in the midst of the people governed by *Marumakkathayam* and *Aliyasastava* laws. The system of impartibility which is now in force in a Malabar tarwad is, in the opinion of Mr. Mayne, the same as that which was generally prevalent among the followers of Hindu law, as long as the Hindu family retained its antique patriarchal form. Mr. Mayne writes in his book on Hindu law 'it was by very slow steps that the right to a partition reached its present form. At first, it is possible that a member who insisted on leaving the family for his own purposes, went out with only a nominal share, or such an amount as the other members were willing to part with. This is the more probable, since, as long as the family retained its patriarchal form, the son could certainly not have compelled his father to give him a share of all or any larger portion than he chose. The doctrine that property was by birth—in the sense that each son was the equal of his father—had then no existence. The son was a mere appendage to his father and had no rights of property as opposed to him. The family was then in the same condition as a Malabar tarwad is now.' The same process of evolution has apparently been at work, in different epochs, in Hindu families as well as in Malabar tarwads. There is therefore nothing surprising in the followers of *Aliyasastava* and *Marumakkathayam* laws desiring a change in their system.

"Voluntary partition is now often resorted to in *Marumakkathayam* families for the purpose of getting rid of the evils of impartibility. But in order that such voluntary partition may be effected, according to the existing law, the consent of every member is necessary. Even a single refractory member, by withholding his consent, can prevent partition in a family consisting of hundred members. Though, therefore, many families have been voluntarily partitioned, many others which are equally desirous to effect a partition are prevented from doing so by the unreasonable conduct of a few refractory members.

"It has been already mentioned that *Marumakkathayam* exists in the Native States of Cochin and Travancore also. As in the districts of British Malabar and South Canara, the people in these Native States also have long been desirous of having a law for compulsory partition. After the institution of the Sri Muzen Popular Assembly by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, the *Marumakkathayam* representatives in the assembly of 1895 formally requested Mr. Malabar Rao, the then Dewan of Travancore, to enact a law for compulsory partition in the State. Mr. Modhava Rao then promised to appoint a Commission to enquire into and report on the matter. In 1897, the request was repeated, and a formal memorial also was submitted to the Government of His Highness praying for the appointment of a Commission and a satisfactory settlement of the question at an early date. In 1898, the request was again repeated, and a new memorial was submitted to the Dewan. Mr. Rajagopal Chari, the present Dewan of Travancore, accordingly appointed a Commission to investigate and report upon this question and various other matters connected with the *Marumakkathayam* system. The Commission which consisted of

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representative and experienced Marumakkathayam gentlemen, one of whom was a retired District Judge in the State, was presided over by Mr. A. Gonsalves Pillai who was then a Judge of the Travancore High Court and who has since retired. The Commission travelled through the State, took elaborate evidence at various centres and, after making an exhaustive enquiry into the various matters connected with the Marumakkathayam system, submitted a report and a draft Bill to the Government of His Highness. One of the recommendations contained in the report and embodied in the Bill is that a law for compulsory partition should be introduced into the State. I understand that the Bill is now pending consideration by the Government of the State. What has taken place in the State of Travancore where the conditions relating to Marumakkathayam are exactly the same as those prevailing in the British districts of Malabar and South Canara is itself a strong recommendation for the enactment of a similar law by the Government of this presidency.

"A right to partition will also encourage thrift, and generate habits of industry and enterprise in junior members of tarwads. At present the junior members of tarwads have neither the necessary capital nor incentive for engaging themselves in any work useful to themselves and to society. They have no opportunities for doing anything good nor have they any 'laudable ambition.' A large majority of them are also without any education worth mentioning. Karamana of tarwads generally educate only their own children and the children of their own branches or tarwads. The children of the remote branches or tarwads are not generally educated at the expense of the tarwad. All this will disappear if partition be permitted. Junior members of tarwads will, under a system of compulsory partition, be enabled to get possession of tarwad properties. Possession of properties and the opportunities to make use of them will create a sense of responsibility and engender habits of industry, which are often now wanting. With the income of the properties obtained on partition, the tarwads or branch karamanas will also be enabled to give education to the children of their branches. Marumakkathayam tarwads and the society at large will thus be benefited by the enactment of a law for partition.

"There are reasons to believe that, before the establishment of British Courts in Malabar, partition was not unknown among the followers of Marumakkathayam law; for there are today in Malabar innumerable tarwads having only community of pollution among themselves but not community of property. The fact that there is community of pollution but not community of property between two tarwads shows that at one time they must have formed one undivided tarwad, and that severance of community of interest was effected by partition. When a tarwad having only community of pollution with another becomes extinct, the properties of the extinct tarwad are inherited by the other tarwad. This also points to the common origin of the two tarwads in the past. But for the obstacles placed by courts in the tendency of the Marumakkathayam people to divide and sub-divide, the natural course of evolution would have followed, and the law of partitionability might have been the law of Marumakkathayam people now. The decisions of our courts, however, prevented partition, and the system of impartibility became inflexible and rigid. The remarks which Mr. Mayne makes in this connection in his preface to the first edition of his Hindu Law are well known. He says 'even in Malabar I have witnessed continual efforts on the part of the natives to cast off their own customs and to deal with their property by partition, alienation and devise as if it were governed by the ordinary Hindu Law.' These efforts were constantly successful in the Provincial Courts, but were invariably foiled on appeal to the Sadr Court at Madras, the objection being frequently taken for the first time by an English Servitor.' Again, in the body of the work, Mr. Mayne observes 'it is certain that the Malabar tarwads would long since have broken up into families, each headed by a male, if our courts had allowed them to do so.' As has been already observed, the system has now become inflexible and can be changed only by a statutory enactment. The necessity for a change in the existing law has been noticed by many who have had occasion to observe or deal with it. The late Mr. Justice Moore, in his book on Malabar Law and Custom, referring to the decision in A.S. No. 53 of 1901 by Justice Sir R. Benson and Justice Moore, both of whom were District Judges in Malabar for a long time, says as follows: 'As to what the law is regarding this matter, there can be no doubt but it becomes

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every day more and more a question for consideration as to whether the time has not come for the legislature to step in and afford the members of the Malabar tarwads greater facilities for bringing about a division of the family property. In a suit (Pulavoli Chelichath Sumpaganni Nair v. Pulavoli Chelichath Checan Nair and others) to remove a karnavan, which recently came before the High Court, it was shown that there were two hundred members in the tarwad who lived in thirty separate houses. The karnavan whom the courts were asked to remove was a man of seventy-seven years of age who had not succeeded to his office till he was almost seventy. The affairs of the tarwad were in great confusion, endless suits being from time to time filed against the karnavan by the rival branches for malversation. It was scarcely possible that any karnavan could restore order to the chaos shown to exist, but as all the members would not agree to division, all that the courts could do was to remove the worn-out old man of seventy-seven and put a man of sixty-three in his place. In the case of overgrown tarwads such as this where there has been endless litigation and intercaste conflicts for years between the several branches, compulsory partition by a court decree is clearly the only remedy. No language could be stronger than this.

"Mr. H. O. D. Harding, District and Sessions Judge of Mangalore, approves of this attempt at legislation.

"Mr. S. B. Wood, the present Collector of Malabar, believes that the present Bill is in the right line.

"Mr. Mendappa Bangera, District and Sessions Judge of Ganjiam, who is himself a follower of Ahimsastava law, supports the Bill with all his heart and hopes that it will be passed into law without opposition.

"Mr. U. Asothan Nair, a retired Sub-Judge, who is a follower of Murumakkathayan, is in favour of partition.

"Mr. T. V. Azanjan Nair, Sub-Judge of Mangalore, who is also a follower of Murumakkathayan law, says that the proposal for tarwadi partition is a measure of much-needed reform.

"Mr. F. Narayana Menon, a retired Deputy Collector of Malabar, strongly supports partition.

"Mr. F. Kocin Menon, who is a retired Inspector of Salt and Akkiri Department and who was acting as an Assistant Commissioner for some time, supports the Bill and says that the measure ought to have been passed into law long ago.

"Mr. K. Krishnan Nair, the District Board Engineer of South Cannara, also strongly supports the Bill.

"Mr. V. K. Kochumal Moosa, who was for a long time a District and Sessions Judge in the Cochin State, says that the right of compulsory partition given by this Bill, though limited in its scope, will save many tarwads from utter ruin.

"Many Musahis, professional men, landlords, almost all men of light and leading, and the general public of Malabar are desirous of having a partition law.

"Before concluding, I may state that I have not gone into the details of the Bill. This is not the time for it. I may, however, state that the present Bill seeks only tarwadi partition and not individual partition. In other words, the right to enforce partition is given in this Bill not to individual members but generally only to tarwads or groups of members in a tarwad.

"In these circumstances, I hope my motion will be carried by this Honourable Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAIS PANCHALA:—Your Excellency, although I come from the East Coast, I will not hesitate to give my support to this Bill by seconding the motion. The present Bill as well as the previous one turn some points of resemblance to the Gains of Learning Bill introduced into this Council by the late Sir V. Bhaskaran Aiyangar, the greatest Hindu lawyer of forensic ability which this presidency has ever produced. But I hope that this Bill will not share the same fate as the Gains of Learning Bill. The Bill will indicate the disadvantages that the people of Malabar are labouring under, and of the rigidity of customary law; and

*Malabar Partition Bill; Council Rules of Business.**(Mr. Perrage Pauliste; Mr. Richmond; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar.)*

that is due no doubt to the fact that notions of Western civilization as to the rights of property in other countries have been ruling the minds of a large portion of the public. Of course, it is said that people make the law; but it is also said that the law makes the people. There is one disadvantage under which the people now labour. All law is of customary growth and customs develop into law; and in older days there was the advantage that custom-customs abrogated previous customs developed into law and there was then opportunity for people to develop their customs, so that they might have the force of law. Here on account of the construction put by Courts, customs found to exist by Law Courts, after receiving the sanction of the Courts, henceforward became very rigid; and the evils arising from the present law will be adequately and sufficiently realized by those who have an accurate conception of the laws and customs of the people. So far as the general notions of the property rights are concerned, I think every one ought to lend his support to this Bill; and I will not therefore hesitate to favour the introduction of this Bill. As regards details they will be considered later on."

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHMOND:—Your Excellency, I have had some experience of Malabar, having had a good deal to do with its litigation once, and the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar having asked me to extend his application for leave to introduce the Bill I promised him to do so, and as the motion has already been seconded, I will only support it with a few observations. I may mention at once that my reasons for supporting the motion are more or less the same as those advanced by me in favour of the Bill which the Hon'ble the Raja of Kollegala has obtained leave to-day to introduce. Before Malabar could attain any commercial prosperity, she must establish her credit. The partition at which this Bill aims tends in that direction. Personally, I am for individual partition, which seems to be the best in the interests of businessmen and the prosperity of the country. But I fear that individual partition will not at the present moment be received with much favour in Malabar and the next best thing is what is proposed in this Bill, that is, partition by townships. It is possible that partition by townships might pave the way for individual partition which is the only thing that will ultimately conduce to the prosperity of the country. For these reasons I beg to support the motion."

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AT MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR moved a number of amendments in the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council. In doing so, he said:—

"Honourable Members are aware that the existing rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council were passed in 1893 and subsequently amended in 1894 and 1896. Certain changes have been rendered necessary therein in consequence of the new Councils Act; and opportunity has also been taken to introduce certain verbal amendments in the rules."

The following amendments which were severally seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. CHRISTIANSTEN SEIERSTAD were then put to the Council and agreed to; the revised rule 5 was moved with the permission of the President in lieu of the amendment of which notice had been previously given.

Rule 1.

(i) For the definition of the word "Council," substitute the following:—

" 'Council' means the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George."

(ii) For the definition of the word "President," substitute the following:—

" 'President' means—

" (a) the Governor, or

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(*Mr. Sivasubramani Aiyar.*)

"(B) the Vice-President appointed by the Governor under section 4 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, or

"(c) in the case of discussions referred to in section 5 of the said Act the Member appointed to preside in pursuance of a rule made under that section."

(ii) *For the definition of the word "Secretary," substitute the following:—*

"*Secretary* means the Secretary to the Madras Legislative Council and includes every person for the time being exercising the functions of Secretary."

Rule 3.

For rule 3, substitute the following:—

"3. The business before a meeting shall be transacted in the order in which it is arranged in the statement of business prepared under rule 7; but the President, without any discussion or vote, or the Council, upon motion made and carried, may adjourn any meeting to any part of the same day or to any future day or may postpone the disposal of any business until after the disposal of any other business before the meeting; the Council may also, upon motion made and carried, postpone the disposal of any business to any subsequent meeting. When the business, not so postponed to a subsequent meeting, is concluded, the President shall declare the meeting dissolved."

Rule 4.

In the first sentence after the word "adjourned" insert the words "or postponed" and in the second sentence for the words "the Council shall adjourn the meeting or business" as the case may be substitute the words "the meeting or business shall be adjourned or postponed accordingly or if the motion carried be that the Council pass to the business next in order to the statement of business, the business then under discussion shall be considered to be disposed of."

Rule 6.

For rule 6, substitute the following:—

"If within one hour from the time appointed for holding a meeting or adjourned meeting, the quorum specified in Regulation XIII of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of Council is not present, the meeting shall be dissolved. If at any time after the Council has commenced its sitting for the day the President ascertains that the quorum mentioned in Regulation XIII above referred to is not present he shall, without question put, adjourn the meeting as provided in rule 3 or declare the meeting dissolved and the fact shall be noted by the Secretary in the journal of the Council."

Rule 9.

For the words "is transacted," substitute the words "shall be entered in the statement of business prepared under rule 7."

Rule 15.

(i) *For clause (1), substitute the following:—*

"(1) the Secretary shall call the names of members (if any) who have not taken their seats since election or nomination and such members if present shall take the oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown prescribed in Regulation VII of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members and shall then take their seats."

(ii) *For clause (2), substitute the following:—*

"(2) questions and supplementary questions may be asked in connection with the rules for asking questions provided that supplementary questions shall be asked only immediately after the answer has been given to the question to which they are supplementary."

(iii) *In clause (3), for the words "the President," substitute the words "the Governor or the President on his behalf" and for the words "Her Majesty" the words "His Majesty."*

*Council Rules of Business.**(Mr. Simonson Alper.)*

(iv) In clause (4), add at the end the words and figures "and any orders passed by the Governor under rules 8, 53, 58, 43 and 71."

(v) For clause (5), (7) and (8), substitute the following:—

"(5) (a) on the day appointed for the presentation of the revised financial statement, the revised financial statement shall be presented and discussed;

"(b) on the day appointed for the presentation of the budget, the budget shall be presented;

"(7) the business postponed from or left unfinished at a previous meeting, if any, shall be disposed of;

"(8) members may move for leave to introduce Bills in accordance with rule 51;

"(9) reports of Select Committees on Bills shall be presented and discussed and any other business connected with Bills before the Council shall be disposed of;

"(10) on the day appointed for the discussion of the budget, the budget shall be discussed;

"(11) matters of public interest may be discussed in accordance with the rules framed under section 3 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909."

Rule 12.

Between the words "may" and "draw" insert the words "at any time."

Rule 13.

In the second paragraph between the words "speak" and "any" insert the words "or any member rises to draw the President's attention to a violation of order or to make an explanation under rule 17."

Rule 15.

Add the following to this rule:—

"If more members than one rise to speak, the President shall direct which of them shall address the Council."

Rule 49.

For the word "sections," substitute the word "clauses."

Rule 53.

For the word "sections," substitute the word "clauses."

Rule 54.

For the portion of the rule beginning with the words "and the vernacular languages" to the end, substitute the following:—

"and in such vernacular languages as the Local Government may direct, as an Act of the Governor in Council assented to by the Governor-General."

Rule 56.

For the words "Her Majesty," substitute the words "His Majesty" and for the words "by the Governor" the words "by or on behalf of the Governor."

Rule 57.

For the words "Her Majesty," substitute the words "His Majesty."

Rule 58.

In clause (6) for the word "sections," substitute the words "clauses or sections."

Rule 71.

For the word "President" where it first occurs, substitute the word "Governor" and for the word "Secretary" where it occurs a second time the word "Secretary."

*Budget.**(Mr. Attorney.)*

THE BUDGET FOR 1910-1911.

The Hon'ble Mr. Attorney then presented the Budget for 1910-1911 and, in doing so, he said:—

"Your Excellency, we have arrived at the third and last stage in the evolution of the Budget for 1910-1911, and it is my duty to describe the changes that have been made in the figures of the Revised Financial Statement, and to explain why any resolutions passed in the Council have not been accepted. I am fortunate in the fact that these two duties imposed upon me by statutory rule are this year of the lightest. The only change that has been made in the figures of the Revised Financial Statement is that entailed by the partial acceptance of the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaranarayanan's resolution, the purport of which is in the recollection of Honorable Members, viz., that under the head 43. Minor Works and Navigation—Civil Officers the allotment of Rs. 6.54 lakhs was raised to Rs. 7 lakhs by a corresponding deduction under that of Public Works officers under the same major head. This duty done, I think, with permission, I may with some advantage seize the opportunity for a brief survey of the condition of our Provincial finances—a survey which I venture to hope will be of assistance to those Honorable Members who have for the first time taken their seats in this Council, and which will throw light on some of the principles by which the Government have been guided in their management of the public funds entrusted to them.

"For my present purpose, it is necessary to look back as far as the year 1904-1905 when the existing quasi-permanent financial settlement between the Imperial Government and that of Madras first came into effect. I may perhaps remind Honorable Members that the object of this general revision of the financial settlement between the Supreme and the Provincial Governments which was brought into effect in that year was 'to give the Local Governments a more independent position and a more substantial and enduring interest in the management of their resources than had previously been possible.' The security thus granted to Provincial finance against periodical revision or the resumption of accumulations was, however, obtained by some sacrifice of the share we had previously enjoyed of certain of the expanding sources of revenue. As a consequence, the Provincial revenues were less able of themselves to meet all the charges thrown upon them and it was found necessary for Imperial revenues to come to our assistance more largely than previously by means of what is known as a fixed assignment: and at the same time in order that Provincial finance might be given a fair start, an initial lump grant was made to us from the Imperial Exchequer.

"This lump grant was Rs. 55 lakhs, while the fixed assignment was Rs. 59.44 lakhs.

"And now let us see how this settlement worked in practice. In 1904-1905, Provincial revenues including the fixed grant amounted to Rs. 367.32 lakhs and charges to Rs. 381.34 lakhs. The circumstances of the year were exceptional and the balance which had been Rs. 85.12 lakhs at the beginning of the year was reduced to Rs. 81.10 lakhs at its close. In the following year 1906-1906, receipts stood at Rs. 377.55 lakhs, charges at Rs. 416.35 lakhs, and the closing balance at Rs. 63.36 lakhs. In 1906-1907, our opening balance was raised to 88.00 lakhs by the merging in the Provincial balances of 4.79 lakhs being the balance at the credit of the abolished Ryotwar Village Service fund. Our actual receipts were Rs. 490.75 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 475.57 lakhs leaving a surplus of revenue amounting to Rupees 15.18 lakhs and thus bringing our balance up to Rs. 103.57 lakhs.

"In 1907-1908, there was a small excess of expenditure of just under half a lakh, and the closing balance on 31st March 1908 was Rs. 99.82 lakhs.

"With the commencement of the following year we entered upon a revised Provincial settlement, the general tenor of which was to increase the Provincial share in the principal heads of revenue, with a corresponding liability under charges, while the fixed assignment from Imperial to Provincial remained entirely, and its place was taken by a small fixed assignment from Provincial to Imperial. The fixed assignment from Imperial to Provincial, which at the commencement of 1904-1905

*Budget.**(Mr. Atherton.)*

had stood at 59-66 lakhs, had by special grants in that and the subsequent years been raised in round figures to 67, 105, 161 and finally to 166 lakhs in 1907-1908. This was not a satisfactory or healthy financial position, and having regard to the principle upon which the quasi-permanent settlement of 1904 had been carried out, it was felt that a financial readjustment was called for, and accordingly in all the divided heads both of Revenue and Expenditure in which the Provincial Government had under the settlement of 1904-1905 received a better share for only one-fourth of the total sum concerned, the fraction was raised to one-half.

"We thus profited materially by the conversion of fixed payments into growing revenues. As above stated, our fixed payments from the Imperial Exchequer amounted to 156 lakhs a year which in present conditions would have been increased to about 200 lakhs by the fact that the Government of India in making the new settlement presented us with a fresh and fixed allotment for Police reform, by our having to be compensated for taking over half the charges under major irrigation works, by the special allotment made to us by the Government of India for sanitation and by various other adjustments. Under this settlement we got our net revenue under Excise, Amended Taxes and Forests increased from one-fourth to one-half of the total amounts raised in the province. We similarly got one-half instead of one-fourth of the Land Revenue receipts, continuing as before to bear the whole of the Land Revenue charges. The result was that instead of our depending for about 31 per cent of our total income on non-expanding revenue, the whole of this was converted into expanding receipts, and the fixed payments were transferred from our share of the amount to that of the Government of India. We made them a fixed assignment which originally stood at 22½ lakhs, but which subsequent adjustments, as set forth in paragraph 23 of the Revised Financial (now Budget) Statement, have reduced to 18-7 lakhs. Figures which I have just prepared show that if 1908-1909 the effect of these new arrangements was to give us 1½ lakhs more in the shape of net revenue than we should have obtained under the old system. This profit to Provincial has increased to 19 lakhs in 1909-10 (revised estimate) and will stand at 24½ lakhs on the budget figures of 1910-11, while in future years, if the heads of revenue above mentioned continue to expand, as we may hope that they will, the advantages to Provincial under the present settlement will become still more marked.

"This revised settlement came into force as I have said with the financial year 1908-1909, and has therefore now been in effect for two years; but so yet we have the actual results for only the first of these two years, 1908-1909, and these results are given in the briefest possible form in the statement contained in paragraph 4 of the Revised Financial Statement which I had the honour to present to the Council on the 12th March. Stated succinctly they amount to this, that commencing the year with a balance in hand of Rs. 9½-52 lakhs, we closed it with one of Rs. 125-07 lakhs. We had budgeted for a surplus on the year's transactions of roughly 10 lakhs, but since our revenue exceeded anticipations by 29 lakhs, in spite of an increase of 10 lakhs over our budget provision for expenditure, we closed the year better by 29 lakhs than we had commenced it.

"For the year that has just closed, the second during which the revised Provincial settlement has been in force, as as yet of course have not got the exact actual figures of receipts and disbursements. The nearest estimate that we can make of these figures is that contained in the revised estimates for 1909-1910, which will be found summarised in paragraph 5 of the Revised Financial Statement; and Honourable Members will observe that according to these revised estimates we anticipate that we shall find that during the year 1909-1910 we have realised Rs. 9-89 lakhs more revenue, and incurred Rs. 1-84 lakhs more expenditure than we budgeted for. It is quite possible, of course, that, when the figures are finally made up, these calculations will be found to err from absolute accuracy by 2 or 3 lakhs either way; but they are the nearest we can at present make, and according to them our net position is Rs. 7-85 lakhs better than we had anticipated it to be when the budget for 1909-1910 was framed. Moreover we had budgeted in the year which has just closed for a surplus of Rs. 4-27 lakhs, and this added to Rs. 7-85 lakhs, the unanticipated betterment to which I just alluded, makes a total of Rs. 12-12 lakhs,

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(Mr. Abinam.)

representing the estimated increase in our balances at the commencement of the current year 1910-1911, and bringing them up to the satisfactory figure of Rs. 1,219 lakhs.

"I call the figure satisfactory, for, considering the very heavy expenditure that awaits us in the near future in connection with our schemes for reform of the police, for the introduction of the scheme of which my Honourable friend Sir William Meyer is the sponsor here, for the building of hospitals, provision of water-supply, drainage, and other sanitary works, especially those required in this city; for the extension of education and assistance of trade, and for the fastening of those irrigation schemes which under the rules must be charged to Provincial revenues; and considering the ever present possibility of seasonal and other disasters, it is exceedingly satisfactory that we should have so well filled a purse to draw upon. But we have thought that our financial stability is sufficiently secure to permit us in the current year to draw upon our accumulated balances, and therefore, with the sanction of the Government of India, we have decided to allot a sum of about Rs. 19½ lakhs out of those balances to supplement our normal programme of non-recurring expenditure on various schemes of public utility, the details of which were carefully considered by the Finance Committee, and have now been entered under the appropriate service heads. Generally speaking, it may be said that the 19½ lakhs in question were distributed to local bodies for sanitary works, hospitals, water-supply and drainage, to the Public Works Department for minor works and navigation, and to the Madras Port Trust Board as a subvention towards the harbour development scheme.

"There is perhaps one drawback attendant on the possession of a large credit balance, that it is apt to engender a mistaken idea of one's ability to undertake recurring obligations. A credit balance is not income; once spent it is gone, and he who would abstain from it to meet continuing expenditure is not unlike the ignorant woodman who tells the fruit tree to gather the fruit. Recurring expenditures must be met from assured income and therefore since our whole administration depends on our ability to pay for our various departmental establishments and other annual charges, it is a matter of merely elementary prudence to take annual stock of our different heads of income.

"A reference to the statement on page 2 of the Revised Financial Statement will show that out of 18 major heads of Receipts only six bring us in revenue in excess of 10 lakhs per annum, viz., Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Forest and Registration. I do not say that the others are to be despised; in the aggregate they give us a surplus of 40 lakhs of our annual receipts, but individually they are of small importance and incapable of much expansion. Now, Sir, any man who is blessed with a modulus of capital and a growing family, if he is prudent, is sensible in his care that his investments are safe and remunerative. The Madras Government have a very large and continually growing family of children and dependants, and it behoves us,—and when I say us, I mean not only the Executive Government but the Council in equal measure,—to see that our sources of income are remunerative and safe. Our expenses are always growing, and the rate of growth tends always to quicken. I wish I could with equal assurance say the same of our principal heads of Revenue. It is true that up to the present we have enjoyed a steady increase under them, and to this alone is it due that we have been able to go on adding to our expenditures on such recurring matters as salaries, establishment, allowances and so forth. It is impossible to make a calculation, such as will secure every one's approval, of the normal growth of our revenue under existing circumstances. I need not trouble the Council with the very elaborate calculations and the formidable array of figures that would be necessary by way of illustration to show what we believe to be this normal rate of growth, but will merely say that it may be taken at about 15 lakhs per annum. This is about the average of the actual growth between 1905-1906 and 1908-1909, taken on the assumption that present settlement conditions had obtained throughout those years. And it will be seen that after the most careful calculations under such separate head of Revenue we have budgeted in the current year 1910-11 for an increase of Rs. 15.89 lakhs over the receipts of 1909-10. But a thousand and one things may occur to upset these calculations. Take for instance the

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head of Land Revenue. There we expect an increase of Rs. 5-55 lakhs, over a third, that is, of our whole anticipated increment. Some Honourable Members, I fancy, look on any increase of Land Revenue derived from revaluations as a highly objectionable, not to say iniquitous, method of raising revenue. And I have no doubt that in the course of the debate on this budget we shall hear complaints as to the increase of assessments in any and every district where such are contemplated. Then again a reference to paragraph 10 of the Revised Financial Statement will show that out of this anticipated increase of Rs. 5-55 lakhs no less a sum than Rs. 5 lakhs is expected to come from sale of lands under the Divi project. Well, here too we are receiving protests and objections, protests which it is quite possible may receive support in this Council. Let us assume that in these matters of re-assessments and of the sale of land to Divi Island it should be decided to give way to the protestors. What then becomes of our anticipated increase under Land Revenue? Not only does it vanish, but the increase is turned into a decline, and failing any compensating increase under other heads of Revenue, we should have to look about for some item or items of expenditure wherein to reduce charges.

"But is Land Revenue the only head of Receipts which is subjected to criticism as bringing in what I suppose the critics would call 'ill-gotten gains' to the public exchequer? Assuredly not. Every one of our principal heads of Revenue, not Land Revenue alone, but also Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Forest and Registration, has constantly been attacked, with the avowed object of reducing the income derived from them. I take it that the good sense of this Council will see it from embarking on any 'wildcat schemes of finance'—to adopt the phrase of my Honourable friend Sir William Meyer—either in the matter of Receipts or Charges. But the much more insidious danger is, that which is so small as to be unmentioned, the little claims for remission here and for favourable treatment there, which are so apt to be granted not on any ground of principle but because they are thought to be too small to matter. Take the case of Forest, our gross income from which is about 31 lakhs, and not, after deduction of the expenditure debited to Forest, about 3½ lakhs. Probably no major head of our Revenue is more subjected to nibbling attacks than Forest. If we were to accede to a quarter of the requests for reduction or remission of grazing fees, of charges for minor produce, for firewood and so on, our surplus would soon vanish into thin air, and we should find ourselves working the forests at a loss.

"I will pass by the heads of Stamps, Assessed Taxes and Registration, the anticipated growth of revenue in which is fairly steady, and which perhaps are in less danger of attack than the other two to which I have already alluded, and I go on to what the Hon'ble Sir George Forbes last year called 'the bydra head' of Excise. From Excise we expect in the current year to derive an income of almost Rs. 1½ lakhs, i.e., nearly Rs. 5½ lakhs over the income of the past year. When the budget for that year 1928-29 was framed, it was expected that there would be an increase of just Rs. 5 lakhs over the Excise revenue of 1926-27. That estimate, however, has turned out to be too low by almost Rs. 5 lakhs, and the total increase in Receipts under Excise during 1927-28 is therefore somewhere about Rs. 5 lakhs. Are we likely to have a similar experience in the current year? We believe not. That there will be an increase in Revenue we do anticipate, and have budgeted accordingly. But we have the solid facts before us that over 2,000 toddy and arrack shops have been closed, and that the consumption of country spirits is decreasing; and we think, therefore, that we are justified in expecting some retardation in the rate of increase of Excise revenue. This retardation, Honourable Members will observe, is due to the stringent measures we have taken and are taking to compel people to drink less. You cannot make people moral by Act of Parliament; it remains to be seen whether the action we are taking in regard to facilities for drinking will diminish the drinking habit. There is, I need scarcely say, the danger that it may foster illicit practices.

"I have dealt so far with our heads of Receipts, and the general result of the survey is that our revenues are for the present in a satisfactory state, but that constant and vigilant care is necessary to guard against their being frittered away.

*Budget.**(Mr. Atkinson; the President.)*

"In regard to Expenditure, I have little to say. It is unnecessary for me to traverse each head in the budget. A full nomenclature will be found in Part IV of the Revised Financial Statement, a perusal of which or—if Honourable Members prefer the more laborious task—a perusal of the bulky volume of the budget estimates will show how great is that portion of our expenditure which is recurring. Probably 90 per cent. is not an excessive estimate. The most obvious form of recurring expenditure is that on salaries and establishments, but in regard to supplies and services, allowances and contingencies the greater part of our provision under each budget head must necessarily be repeated from year to year. And it would not be far amiss to say that almost every outlay even of a non-recurring description carries with it a recurring liability. Even the construction of an office building, a tank, or a drainage system entails the necessity for annual repairs and maintenance.

"Such expenditure as is not recurring occurs mostly in the matter of buildings, offices for our establishments, school-houses, police lines and station-houses, sanitary works, roads and bridges and irrigation works.

"It is as difficult in the case of Expenditure as in that of Receipts to calculate the normal rate of increase, but Rs. 15 lakhs per annum is probably a near enough estimate for practical purposes. That is the figure deducible from the accounts of the last five or six years. But, as I said before, there is a constant tendency to acceleration in the rate of our expenditure. This not to go back beyond 1906-1909, the year in which the revised financial settlement was introduced, a comparison of that year with its successor will show that there was an increase of expenditure in the latter of about Rs. 24 lakhs, while in the current year we are budgeting for increased expenditure of over Rs. 26 lakhs, of which Rs. 19½ lakhs are to be taken from balances and the rest met from current revenues.

"In taking 15 lakhs as the normal annual rate of growth of our expenditure, I have thus taken a very moderate figure indeed; but if it be approximately correct and if my previous estimate of the annual increment of our receipts at Rs. 15 lakhs be also fairly correct, we are left with the very small margin of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum to meet fresh and unusual charges. Of these there is likely to be no lack in the immediate future. We have ascertained among recurring items the schemes for revision of establishments in the Forest, Registration, Police, Education, Agricultural and other Socialistic departments, increase of pay for Sub-Magistrates, revision of the Deputy Collectors, and of the pay of members throughout the presidency, while in addition to these objects of recurring expenditure there are the numerous wants under non-recurring, most of which should under a sound system of provincial finance be met from current revenues, for though the account under a particular non-recurring item may be closed to-day, the morrow is certain to bring fresh demands of like character.

"The conclusion then is that our Provincial finances are at present healthy. It is our duty as a Council to keep them so—a duty that we owe to the whole body of tax-payers, and which is paramount over any sentiment for individuals or classes other than that of strict justice. To adapt a remark made in a recent issue of one of our leading daily papers, it is for us to follow the same line as in provincial economy that we do in domestic economy."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Gentlemen, before we adjourn for the luncheon interval, after which it is proposed to proceed directly with the various resolutions on the statement of business, I should like, if I may, to interpose a very few remarks. In the first place, I think that we can congratulate ourselves upon the statement which we have just heard read by my Honourable Colleague Mr. Atkinson. The condition of our finances as revealed by the statement which he has just read to us is certainly one of efficiency, which may, as I believe it is, well be a source of envy to every other province in India. But, large as this balance which stands to our credit is, yet I can assure you, gentlemen, that it is by no means too large if only we look ahead and realize the number and magnitude of the obligations that inevitably await us in the near future. And, therefore, I would endorse with all the earnestness of which I am capable the advice given to us by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson to 'hasten slowly' in the dissipating of these balances because, as he has already sketched to us to outline, there are many

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(The President.)

hungry forms of expenditure waiting to swallow lakhs and lakhs of our balances, and, when the reforms and expansions and extensions of administrative enterprises which we have in view are taken in hand, these balances will very rapidly and very certainly dwindle.

In the course of the past two or three years, I have generally taken the opportunity of the Budget debate to pass in review the events of the previous twelve months. That was a proceeding which had certain advantages, though indeed it was really to a great extent a work of supererogation, seeing that every year we issue, as Honourable Members are aware, a very full and comprehensive administration report which goes over the same ground as that which in the past I have been accustomed to traverse. It was also, I feel, a very great tax on the patience of my colleagues in this chamber. But though, as I said just now, it had advantages, I think that the day has gone by for such a proceeding. I will try to explain my reasons for saying so. Hitherto, the Budget debate has been the only opportunity available for the review and criticism of the administration of this Government, but if we come to examine the new scheme of the work of the Council, I think we shall agree that anything like a general review of the administration on the occasion of the Budget debate is out of place. The procedure at this debate is very clearly laid down and, moreover, I would remind Honourable Members of the object of these new reforms, these changes in our system of work in the Council, and I think they will then see the drift of my argument. There were two main objects which the new scheme had in view. They were, firstly, to ensure that Honourable Members should have a fuller knowledge of the working of the administrative machine and, secondly, that they should have a more direct influence than they have hitherto enjoyed in its guidance and a more effective voice in determining the purposes and ends to which the forces of that machine should be applied. And so it was sought to achieve these two objects, in the first place by removing restrictions on the asking of questions and making provision for the asking of supplementary questions and, secondly, by associating Honourable Members in the work of drawing up and preparing the budget so as to know the purposes for which and the way in which the Government proposed to utilize the revenue which they brought here at their command. For the second object, that is, to enable members to bring a more effective voice to bear on the acts of Government, power has been given to the members to move resolutions, either resolutions on the occasion of the discussion of the Financial Statement for direct alterations in the Financial Statement itself, or other resolutions of a general nature to direct the policy of the Government to some new end or purpose. And, therefore, the Budget debate becomes under the new rules actually what it is in name, i.e., a debate on the budget. I would, if I may, particularly draw attention to rules 29 and 31 on page 150 of the Indian Councils Act pamphlet. Rule 29 says 'the general discussion of the budget in Council shall take place on such later date as may be appointed by the President for this purpose,' and rule 31 says 'the discussion shall be limited to those branches of revenue and expenditure which are under the financial control of the Local Government.' Therefore, I think it is clearly contemplated that the old order should change yielding place to the new, and that the Budget debate, as I said just now, should now strictly be a debate on the budget and not merely a general review of the whole field of administration. This is the reason why I have refrained this year from making such observations of a general nature as I have done in the past; because, in the first place, I felt that I must rule myself out of order, and in the second place I thought that it would be inconvenient for members of this Council, seeing how large is the mass of business which awaits us. The latter is also the reason why I prescribed a time limit for the speeches in the discussion of the budget. I understand, so far as I can gather from the perusal of the papers, that the time limit of 20 minutes allowed in the Imperial Council was adequate to the purpose and I hope that it will prove equally adequate here. We have a great deal of business to get through and the number of members of Council has considerably grown since we met last year. Therefore, we must make up our minds to stick rigidly to the rules about the prescribed time limit, not only in the discussion of the budget, but also in the discussion of the resolutions which will be dealt with this afternoon. Under the rules by which

*Budget; Supplies to Public Servants.**(The President: Mr. HANMICK; Mr. KRISHNA PILLAI.)*

the proceedings of this Council are guided, no discussion on the budget can take place until at the earliest to-morrow; but I take it that Honourable Members will not require more than a day's notice for the study of the statement which my Honourable Colleague has just presented to them, inasmuch as they have already had considerable opportunities to study the financial position of the presidency, and therefore I hope that, as soon as the various resolutions of a general nature are out of the way, we shall be able to proceed directly with our debate on the budget. I now propose to adjourn the Council for the usual interval. Perhaps Honourable Members will be satisfied with an interval of three-quarters of an hour. Considering that we have many gentlemen here whose time is precious, it will probably be convenient to the majority of the members of this Council if in future we begin our work in the morning at 11 instead of at 12. The Council will, I may mention, adjourn to-day at 5 P.M. as there is to be a public meeting which several members have promised to attend; and after adjourning at 5, I propose that we shall meet at 11 to-morrow and continue to meet at 11 till we get through the substantial amount of business which awaits us."

The Council then adjourned and reassembled at 3 P.M., when the Hon'ble Mr. HANMICK, Vice-President, took the chair in the absence of His Excellency the Governor.

The Hon'ble Mr. HANMICK:—"Before we begin the discussion this afternoon, I would draw the attention of Honourable Members to rule 13 of the rules for the discussion of matters of public interest under which no speech, except with the permission of the President, shall exceed 15 minutes' duration, provided that the mover of the resolution when moving may speak for half an hour."

SUPPLIES TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNA PILLAI:—"I beg to move—

"That this Council recommend the Governor in Council to relieve the village manager or headman of the duty of finding supplies to public servants on circuit."

"The resolution stands as amended and admitted by His Excellency. The end that this resolution proposes to mitigate (extradition is not possible under the existing conditions) is of a vast magnitude, far-reaching in its operation and menacing in its effects in the villages and hamlets of the presidency."

"I gave notice of this resolution on the 7th February, the evil seems to be widespread and universal in the country; and the Hon'ble Mr. Chittarai drew the attention of the Government of India to its existence by an interpolation in the Supreme Council on the 19th February. The *Hindu* wrote on the 22nd idem and hoped 'for much-needed relief to the people by removing the burden of having to provide supplies to high touring officers.'

"Its existence has not been unknown in the High quarters of Government and the Government have endeavoured time after time to minimize the evil by granting liberal travelling allowances to officials, high and low, and laying down rules for prompt and proper payment for provisions supplied. And yet it is more or less rampant in the malarial. The depressing and demoralizing consequences of the system are more appalling than the material losses to the villagers."

"The custom of finding supplies or waiting with supplies on officers visiting villages is undoubtedly a relic of unsettled times. Shorn of its ugly features it continues still in one form or other even under our settled Government."

"Whatever might have been its justification once, Mr. Vice-President, it should no longer be allowed to continue."

"Now, officers of various departments go their circuits at stated intervals with the regularity of planets, whether they have work or no work, to count travelling days. You have now convenient centres for purchasing provisions necessary for a camp. And in the villages you can get fowls and sheep and goats if only you offer fair price. An officer set over to collect revenue, to investigate crime, to administer justice, or to

*Supplies to Public Servants.**(Mr. KUNDA PILLAI.)*

do any other public duty, is supposed to know what is which and who is who within his jurisdiction, and if not he, his subordinates, peons and servants should know all about them.

"Travellers as a rule do not find it difficult to get provisions, and why should the officials feel helpless in the villages within their own ranges, provided as they are with servants both at public expense and at their own cost.

"Somehow, the average official mind uttered as it has been to a state of awe and dependence is staggered at the very idea of an official misusing roasted fowls and eggs, or fine rice and ghee, in a village and fears evil consequences if they lose the hold an official has on a manager for punishing him. That it is a greater calamity to the average official mind that the officials should suffer for a day or two, by the feigned neglect of a village manager than the heartache grief of the village dame who is deprived of her egg-laying hen, or her scanty store of ghee. I do not for a moment suggest that all officials do not pay properly for the provisions they get. Far from it. But the money filters through the fingers of the hatter, the peon and the manager and reaches little reaches the poor ryot or the labourer. There are some good and sympathetic men who have the patience to look to the proper payment for all they get. But the evil of imposing a duty on the manager with a peon attached to it has been his more in the circumstance that the underlings take care to impress on him the duty of supplying them also with food, but without payment. This system might not have been so burdensome when departmental officers going on circuit were few and when the village manager could make income at the Government expense such as concealed cultivation and other device methods. Every inch is now measured and every thing appraised. He cannot cheat Government.

"Now the principle of a village headman being selected from among the biggest ryots of the village is no more adhered to; heredity is giving place to some public tests of a primary nature; and the pay of a manager rises from Rs. 5 upwards. The village manager is civil judge, police magistrate, revenue collector, all rolled into one, and is the representative of Government in the village.

"He is made to find supplies for officials when they visit the villages which happen to occur at short intervals. What could he do to make matters smooth for himself and satisfactory to the officials? The average manager who has not much to lose in the village makes common cause with the official underlings, collects provisions, satisfies the officials and appropriates the remainder. If he runs into debt over the affair, he hides his time and recoups it. Is a remarkable article which purports to be a petition to the late Viceroy Lord Curzon, published in 1901 in that excellent magazine, 'East and West' concocted by no less a person than the illustrious Mahabari whose loyalty is beyond the faintest breath of suspicion, the writer feebly puts it as follows:—

"My Lord, the rural poor with whom I am familiar say that they are governed by lawyers, not by statesmen—that instead of being treated as children of the State and taught gently and lovingly how to conform to the wishes of the State, they are at every step threatened with pains and penalties—penalties for removing soil-mounds, penalties for even removing sand or gravel without license, penalties for ferrying, or plying boats without a license, penalties even for fishing in pools on waste lands, penalties for cultivating bang, penalties for extracting toddy, penalties for cutting even dead trees and penalties for any number of other acts which they never knew were offences. Their old lights, by which they can understand the Penal Code and officers without reading the Penal Code, are of so use to them in such matters, and collection of bribes from them is thus the easiest thing in the world. You have only to tell them that the State has passed a new law under which they cannot use raw water without a previous license, and they will believe you. It is difficult to prove even what is notorious, as is completely demonstrated by the fact that in 1894 only five police officers and eleven policemen in the whole of British India could be convicted of existing encroachments by tatters or of wrongful confinement, and in 1899 only ten police officers and eleven men (vide page 97 of the report by your Director-General of Statistics up to 1898-1899). The petition, therefore, which I submit to you on behalf of the rural poor—the poor whom I have loved and studied

*Supplies to Public Servants:**(Mr. Keane Pöhl.)*

for twenty years, the poor whom I know at first hand—is, "give us back our old autonomous village committees, give us back our old panchayats, and may the blessings of God crown all your efforts and give you a contented and truly prosperous India."

"The village manager is not now amenable to the villagers and does not more concern himself about the good opinion of the villagers than the average departmental official. He does not scruple therefore to make both ends meet especially when he has to live on his few rûpees of pay in these days of high prices and to keep the officials in good temper.

"Why not ryots complain when there are illegal exactions? Ask some of our friends in their ignorance of the actual state of things. I would quote a paragraph or two from a minute of Sir Thomas Munro, dated 31st December 1824, which shows the remarkable insight and sympathy of that great ruler:—

"The peculiar character and condition of the ryots require that some laws should be made specially for their protection. The non-existence of the ryots in general to oppression has been too little attended to in our regulations. We make laws for them as though they were Englishmen, and are surprised that they should have no operation. A law might be a very good one in England, and useless here. This arises from the different characters of the people. In England, the people resist oppression, and it is their spirit which gives efficacy to the law; in India, the people rarely resist oppression, and the law intended to secure them from it can, therefore, derive no aid from themselves. Though the ryots frequently complain of illegal exactions, they very seldom resist them; they more commonly submit without complaining, and they often abscond when they have no longer the means of paying them.

"It is vain to extort them against paying, by telling them that the law is on their side, and will support them in refusing to comply with unauthorized demands. All exhortations on this head are thrown away, after listening to them, they will the very next day submit as quietly to extortion as before. Some of the more bold and intelligent, it is true, withhold payment and complain; but the number is so small as to have no sensible effect, for the great mass submit quietly, and will continue for generations to submit, until a total change shall have been wrought in their character. There is nothing extraordinary in this; it is the natural consequence of their condition. They had always under their native princes been accustomed to implicit submission to their demands and have long since been under a foreign yoke, first, of Muhammadans, and afterwards of Europeans; and their exclusion under both from all share in the Government has rendered the ryots of less consideration, and made them still less disposed to resist unauthorized exactions, than under their ancient native rulers. As, therefore, they will not protect themselves by resisting injustice, we must endeavor to protect them by laws, which would be unnecessary in England.

"We do not now see very much of a change for the better in the condition of the people though litigation and faction have increased, and the only hope of protecting the people is for the Government to impart education to the villages and revive the panchayat system in some acceptable form. Another aspect of the case is more deplorable, and tends to lower the prestige of a Government official in the public estimation. Not finding supplies to the satisfaction of an official entails upon a village manager who is not able to get them in his village swift corporal punishment or some indignity in the presence of the villagers, but this is fortunately rare and it must be admitted that the better sort of officials see generally considerable in the treatment of a village manager."

"I have no time to touch upon many other aspects of this question and I believe other Honorable non-official Members will make it more intelligible to this Council. The remedy is that the village manager should be relieved from this duty, as an official function.

"It will work a change in the attitude of the official mind; the official will become more self-reliant. The servants would not make it an excuse to coerce the

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(*Mr. Keenan Pillai: Mr. Perera Pantulu.*)

monitor or join him in coercing the villagers. The less scrupulous monitor will find no weapon closed to him for making money or for gaining the sympathies of controlling and supervising officers.

"But this will not take away the sense of obligation which a monitor would feel to find supplies for strangers coming to his village, and much more so to the officers who could bring him to book in so many ways, when those officers are in difficulty about necessary provisions."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERERA PANTULU:—"I would second the resolution. No doubt the subject matter of this resolution is a delicate one. On one side it will be asked if an official who has to discharge his official duty goes to a village probably at some inconvenient hour, and the local officer at the spot will not assist him, how is he to obtain his supplies and to discharge his duties satisfactorily? No doubt, this system of finding labour and supply has long been in vogue. It has a very noxious origin. In olden days when the Sovereign's representatives came to a place it was the duty of the local people to receive him, and extend to him hospitality. But times have changed, and the representatives of the Sovereign that go to these places are very many nowadays. This question of supply has relation to two sorts of supplies—supplies to military officers and supplies to civil officers. We are not now concerned with the system which relates to the supplies for military officers, as that stands, of course, on a different footing. We are now concerned with the question of finding supplies to civil officers. We have to consider the balance of inconveniences. No doubt, there is inconvenience to the official who goes out into camp if he does not get his supplies, and there is inconvenience to the people if they are charged to look after these supplies. Experience has shown that the system of finding supplies has a great demoralising tendency and that has worked most oppressively in the case of the villagers and very many devices have been made and precautions have been taken to prevent this result. Not only by this Government, but also by various Provincial Governments the subject has been considered and stringent rules have been passed. A short time ago, the Government of the United Provinces had to consider this subject and came to the conclusion that certain rules ought to be passed and they passed a rule to the effect that District officers should first give instructions as to the rules of all the supplies, so that the subordinates might be guided thereby. But, with all that, it has been found extremely difficult to put these instructions into force. Now what the Government has to consider is whether the time has come now to at least modify the system that has hitherto obtained. There is a vast difference in the conditions that prevailed when this system was introduced and now. We have now got enormous facilities of communication—there are railways, roads, canals and communications. Now the aspect of the country has been considerably changed. We will not now do as much difficulty as before in the matter of securing the necessary supplies for any Government official. If ordinary care be taken, I think it would not perhaps except in the hill tracts be impossible for any Government official to look after his own supplies,—to send his servant in advance and get his supplies. As the Honourable Member has submitted, a good many of the officials do not hesitate to pay for their supplies; they pay scrupulously all the money that has to be paid for those purchases; but it will, as it were by gravitation, stick into the hands of the peons and other intermediaries and will not go to the person who has to pay for them. But how to prevent it, is the greatest difficulty. As I said, we have to consider the balance of inconveniences. There would be less inconvenience in public officials being asked to make their own arrangements for supplies than to make the local village officers find the supplies. The difficulty in regard to this matter is experienced not only with European officials but also with native officials. If the butler is not satisfied, he will mix water with milk or mix oil with ghee. The system leads to so many temptations. In the abstract principles, there cannot be so much objection. What is there in an officer paying for and getting supplies? But it is in the manner in which this system is worked there is objection. It is impossible to provide safeguards against all the evils. In the present days, with facilities of communication, when the face of the country is so changed, I don't think that the same necessity for the enforcement of this system exists as before. It is said in one paper that this is a relic of the barbaric age when the

*Supplies to Public Servants.**(Mr. Perreja Pantula; Divan Behadur Raghunatha Rao; Mr. Atkinson;**Mr. Kesava Pillai.)*

liberty of the subject was not respected and the labourer was not considered worthy of his hire, but having regard to the liberty of the subject the practice must be condemned. This matter was complained about in the Provincial Conference last year that I attended. The Provincial Conference in Barhampton was unanimous in condemning the *degar* system. The Conference in Northern India—in the United Provinces—condemned this system. There has been this condemnation all over India, because there is so much evil in this system which Government officials cannot see but people see. There can be no difference of opinion as regards the condemnation of this system and I hope the subject will be treated in a fair spirit. It is in so cordial spirit that the matter is moved; but having regard to the present way in which this system has been working and its oppression to a large number of people, my friend has thought fit to move in the matter. I met one Tahsildar who said, when the Collector asked him, 'in this journal if I see there is not so much attention paid to all the things they all want.'—'Sir, we had in old days *jamabandi* lands and the income of these lands was spent for serving the wants of all these officials; but unfortunately there is not one cent of land now available for the purpose and how are we to pay?' Every official looks to the village officer for supplies; the policeman falls upon the village officer; the Revenue officer, including the Divisional Officer and the Collector, looks to him for supplies. This man must naturally find money somewhere. This is a subject on which I believe your Government will look with equal interest and I hope the Council will adopt this resolution and the Government will give it proper attention as promptly as possible."

The Hon'ble Divan Behadur Raghunatha Rao:—"I am not aware of any law calling upon the headman to find and laying down upon him the duty of finding supplies to public servants, nor do I find any Government Order imposing such a duty as that upon the *mosaigir*. If any such order exists, this Council would be justified in asking the Government to reconsider that order and to cancel it. If there is no order of Government to that effect nor law on the subject, the resolution becomes unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson:—"With reference to what has fallen from the last Honorable speaker, Honorable Members are probably aware, as those who have studied the question are aware, that the obligation, which lies on the *mosaigir* to assist travellers and officials in obtaining supplies, is contained in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. There is no statutory obligation; and it is merely a departmental one. I did not quite catch whether the mover of the resolution objected to that portion of the Standing Orders which imposes the duty on the *mosaigir* of providing supplies for travellers other than officials. Do you object to that?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai:—"No."

The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson:—"Then we have this ludicrous distinction that travellers other than officials including the Honorable Members of this Council and others ought to be allowed to make use of the *mosaigir* to get supplies, but Government officials to whom is entrusted the maintenance of order and the protection of people from oppression, and of seeing that subordinate officials do their duty, it is they alone that are not to get their supplies from the *mosaigir* but are to be supplied in their travelling. I regret that my friend Mr. Kesava Pillai made that invidious distinction. Had it not been for that, I should have been glad to say and I intended to have said that I congratulate him on the moderate way in which he introduced his resolution. Both he and the Hon'ble Mr. Perreja Pantula recognize that it is a difficult question which can only be decided by a balance of what is right and wrong, by a balance of advantages and disadvantages. Now I do not quite follow exactly what the disadvantages are. At times the mover of the resolution seemed to me to derive the abrogation of the existing rule in the interests of the *mosaigir* himself, because the *mosaigir*, in former days, as the Hon'ble Mr. Perreja Pantula said, had what is called '*jamabandi* lands,' as the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai said in former times the *mosaigir* used to have concealed cultivation and from that he recovered himself any expenditure he might have incurred in getting supplies for

*Supplies to Public Servants**(Mr. Skinner.)*

officials. To that extent, it appeared that the resolution of the Honourable gentleman was intended to relieve the monitor. On the other hand, they also said that the monitor was apt to join hands with the subordinates of the touring officials and to defraud the unhappy villagers of their dues. Now that certainly is a difficult question. No doubt it is the case that there is difficulty in securing that the money which is paid for supplies shall reach the hand that ought to receive it. But how shall we secure that better than by insisting that payments be made through the man who lives in the village, who knows all the ryots, who has their interests at heart, who is primarily interested in looking after them? Is it likely that we shall secure the end better by leaving the question of payment in the hands of the official for whom supplies are sent or his subordinates? Does the Honourable member of this motion suggest that whenever an official, Collector or Divisional Officer, camps at a village, he is to send for all those in the village who made him supplies—men who made supplies of rice, grain, fowls, etc.—and that the Collector or the Divisional Officer or policeman is to pay 5 annas or 8 annas or whatever it be into the hands of these individuals? Does he suggest that? It must be obvious to every member of the Council that this is impossible. The payment can only be made through somebody. You may say that the payment may be made by the butler of the travelling official. But where is the protection for the villager? Is it likely that the butler will attend to their interests? Is it not much more likely that the butler or servant, when the money has been paid into his hands, will make himself scarce; though he will produce receipts, and tell his master that he has paid. Is it likely that he will pay? Is it not infinitely more likely that the monitor who lives in the village will look after the villagers? The Hon'ble Mr. Karna Pillai has not the interests of the villagers at heart in moving this resolution. What he tries to do is to throw impediments in the way of the Government officers touring. That is a passion which the Government cannot accept. The Government of this presidency, like the Governments of all other provinces and the Government of India, are responsible for the preservation of law and order and as far as possible for the prosperity of the people committed to their charge. It has been an accepted axiom of administration, ever since the British occupation commenced, that the office of Government should tour about the country and make themselves personally acquainted with its conditions; and nobody laid greater stress on it than Sir Thomas Munro who has been quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Karna Pillai. If this resolution be carried and given effect to, the result will be that our officers could not tour. I will tell you what occurred in the early part of the last century. It was brought to the notice of Sir Thomas Munro that, in those days—about 1820—there was difficulty in this matter of supplies and that the village officers and the villagers complained that they were not getting proper payment for the supplies. That fact shows that this is a long outstanding question. Sir Thomas Munro issued orders that the monitor should no longer be made responsible for getting supplies. What was the effect of that order? It was to throw impediments in the way of Government officials travelling. That continued for many years, until Government issued orders upon which the present standing orders are based, whereby monitors are told that they should assist travellers and Government servants. I can conceive nothing more dangerous for the administration of this country than that the freedom of travelling which is now enjoyed by Government officers should in any way be curtailed. The Hon'ble Mr. Karna Pillai is a champion of the ryots, is a champion of the poor and is a champion of those who are in any way oppressed; and yet though I presume he will admit that their wants, requirements and rights are best served by the touring of Government officers among them, by personal enquiry into what their grievances are, we have him here bringing forward a resolution which will throw the utmost impediment in the way of the Government officers travelling. He tells us that it will be possible for Government officers to get supplies without the intervention of the monitor. How will these supplies be got? I mentioned just now an officer's butler. Suppose he does not succeed, if it be the Collector or the Divisional Officer that is touring, will he not call upon the taluk peon to get the supplies? Would the Hon'ble Mr. Karna Pillai hand over the people to the tender

*Supplies to Public Servants.**(Mr. Atkinson; Rao Bahadur Tyagaraya Chetti; Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.)*

means of the taluk peon instead of the manager? Suppose it is a policeman who is travelling, the Police officer must get his supplies by the intervention of his orderly. I do not endorse the opinion, but there is a strong opinion, which I dare say the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai holds, that the Police are, generally speaking, not the very mildest officials; they are said to know methods of oppression and dubious methods of obtaining what they want. If the Police officer tells his orderly that the supplies must be got somehow, is it likely that the wants and feelings of the villagers will be better considered by him than by the manager? It appears to me that the Honourable gentlemen have completely misunderstood what would be the effect of the resolution that they have proposed. They say that it would be easy for officers to obtain supplies now because there are larger towns and more facilities for travelling by railway than formerly, but it is just in larger towns and villages along the line of railway the officers do not so much need to travel. Places where mischief occurs and oppression takes place are in the interior, far from the beaten track; and these are the places to which we wish our officers to go on tour. At the same time, I am perfectly ready to admit that there are difficulties. To this resolution as it is proposed I must offer the strongest opposition possible. If it be passed and accepted, it would be a calamity for the whole country and especially for those poorer classes whose interests the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has mostly at heart. On the other hand, as I say, the Government feel that there is a case for consideration and revision of the rules, as they at present exist; these rules, if you will refer to the Board's Standing Orders, date from 1860—some of them from 1858. Therefore, I propose as an amendment to this resolution to delete the words 'relieve the village manager or headman of the duties of finding supplies to public servants on circuit' and in place thereof insert the words 'consider the revision of the rules regarding the duty of the village manager or headman to find supplies for public servants on circuit.' It appears to me that to those Honourable gentlemen who understand and have experienced the state of affairs in the mafful districts that amendment should commend itself. That is all that can reasonably be expected. To pass the resolution as it is would be detrimental to the whole of our administration. If you have confidence in this Government—I suppose we have not in any way forfeited your confidence—you will trust us to use our best discretion and care to revise the existing rules."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"I heartily second this amendment. I had an opportunity of speaking to the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai on the subject and as it is admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson there is some cause for complaint, the only difficulty is how to get the people out of the difficulty. This resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai will not relieve the ryots or the manager of his difficulty and the best way to help the ryots is to modify the existing rules so that there may be as little trouble to those people as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU:—"I beg to say a few words in supporting the original proposition. I come from one of the districts and I voice forth the opinion of the people of some of the mafful districts. I am in favour of the retention of the original proposition because I find there is not the same necessity for imposing the duty upon the headman now as before. I think, theoretically, one would admit the proposition that, except for some special necessities shown, the village officer who is a Government servant should find supplies to other Government servants is one which will not be commendable. The question is whether there is any special necessity to retain this obligation on the part of the village officers who are to all intents and purposes known as Government servants. Looking at the Divisional Officers we find that they generally hold their camps in important places only, if not on the railway line, at least only at important places where dikh bungalows or local fund bungalows exist or at some place where conveniences could be had. So far as the officials are concerned, it will not be difficult for them to make their own arrangement for supplies in important villages. The village officer has this duty and hence the ryots suffer; otherwise, the ryots are not sellers of grain and other things and would not supply at all, as they are not bound to supply. Within a radius of five miles, you will find some shop or person from whom the officers can have all their supplies. Suppose there are some villages where these supplies cannot be easily had, then how can the village headman create these things. If they are to be found, I think the

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(*Mr. Baglana Rat Panchai; Hon. Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayaka; Mr. Richmond; Mr. Subbaraj Nagar.*)

officers can directly deal with those who offer for sale these things. I ask how the touring will be affected by abrogating or removing this rule. So far as I understand, in the present condition of things when communications, such as railways and roads are to be found everywhere, there will be no real difficulty, so far as officials are concerned in obtaining their supplies. As regards the village headman's duty to travellers, it is more a moral obligation and not an obligation which can be enforced; nor will it be ever enforced. It is only when the officials come into question, they can enforce this rule by punishing the village officials. If it is only a moral obligation, then it is not a hardship to the village officers or the ryots; but if it becomes an official mandate, it works hard not only on the village headman but also through him on the ryots; otherwise the ryots' question will not come into importance at all. With these remarks, I beg to support the original proposition.¹²

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur RAMABHADRA NATUDU :—“ In supporting the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, I beg to say a few words. If the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai be passed, I am of opinion that that resolution will simply be a dead letter, because I know that that resolution will not be given effect to. The heads of the Forest, Education and Engineering Departments are the only persons that will not be attended to. Still the Revenue officers will be attended to by the manager at all times. If the manager or headman can cause to oblige the Tahsildar and Revenue Inspector, it is only then that I can think of depriving the other officers of the services of the manager. I think that in matters like this we must simply appeal to the good sense of the public servants and if the Government can undertake to revise the rules and also promise to issue a mandate to the public officers that the rules are not to be altered, the purpose for which the resolution has been proposed will be served. Further, if the Government will be pleased to sanction the revision of the rules and strengthen them, I would ask the Honourable Member to graciously withdraw his motion.”

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHMOND :—“ Mr. President, the observations made by the Honourable member and the Honourable member are simply observations of a destructive character. Such observations seldom carry conviction unless accompanied by suggestions of a constructive nature. It is no doubt very easy to make suggestions to demolish or to remove the existing practice. If only this resolution, and the arguments in support of it are supplemented by suggestions to replace the existing practice, then of course the question would entirely receive a very different attention. I have no doubt, so far as European officials and most of the native officials are concerned, they do pay for their supplies. The only question is whether the money gets to the village head or whether it does not go further. If it does not go further, you are sure to get complaints from the ryots. So far as I can gather, no complaints have come from them. Complaints of this sort are brought forward by people who are not sufferers from the village mandai. They emanate from people who are not concerned directly with the matter. On the contrary, if the money does not even reach the village mandai, I cannot understand the scramble which exists for mandai-ships. Very often, they spend hundreds of rupees and carry on petitions for these appointments to the Board of Revenue and even to Government. That shows that these appointments are popular. They could not be popular if those men are victims of official oppression and have to find supplies to touring officers without payment. It is impossible they would always suffer fraud without complaint. The amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson will meet the case if there was a case which requires attention. For these reasons, I would vote for the amendment and oppose the proposition.”

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHASAI AYYAR :—“ I wish that the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai would withdraw his resolution in favour of the amendment suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson. The principle on which I ask him to do it is that it is better to have half a loaf than no loaf. Even if this resolution were passed, some rules will have to be made by Government for supplies. Knowing that they are going to make rules, we may leave it to Government after consultation with the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai to frame such rules as would work the least

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(*Mr. Subbayyir Aiyar; His Honour Krishnaswami Aiyangar; Mr. Sandanda Mudaligar; Mr. Krishnan Nayan.*)

barship. I do not entirely agree with the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson when he says that supplies for officials and non-officials stand on the same footing. In regard to officials, he brings down the weight of authority upon the village official; but that is not the case in regard to non-officials who pay more for articles than they are worth. In the case of non-officials, the man does get more than what he is entitled to. The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond says there has been no complaint. What right has he to speak? What does he know of the villages? My Honourable friends Mr. Kesava Pillai and Mr. Peranna Pantulu are entitled to speak better than the Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond on the matter. What does he know of complaints? I know that the villagers do complain in regard to the supplies. It is not the reason that there are no complaints which compels me to ask my friend to withdraw his resolution in favour of the amendment. When some rules are to be made, it is better to know the Government to make rules in consultation with the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai and other friends. Upon that principle I would ask him to withdraw the resolution."

The Hon'ble His Honour KRISHNASWAMI AITANYAR:—"I wish to say one word. I do not know whether it is the village council that has the grievance or the supplier. There are places where it is no doubt true that this system is resorted to more than what may be necessary. At the same time it must be confessed that there are other places where, but for the supply system, it will be impossible for officials who visit those places to get all that is required. What seems to be necessary is a revision of the rules so that there may not be unnecessary and in a place where the supply system is unnecessary. To do away with it altogether will be to shut out some of the interior tracts of the country against the visits of public officials whose presence there might be absolutely necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. SANDANDA MUDALIGAR:—"I beg to support the amendment proposed by my Honourable friend Mr. Atkinson. I have very closely followed the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai in regard to the resolution which has been so ably and eloquently moved by him. I for my part do realise the hardship that has been laid upon the village council. You know, Sir, that in this world everything is associated with evil; there is no good unmingled with evil. Every human institution must necessarily have some defects. We must put up with these defects. We cannot help it. As the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has just pointed out very ably and eloquently, I say that the vehicle of administration could not run smoothly, unless we retain this system, whatever hardship it may entail upon the class of village councils. Of course, we may trust to the discretion of Government to find out the defects and suggest remedies. Our Honourable friend has asserted in that he would revise the rules, and we must be satisfied with that. I do not know what rules he is going to make. I hope it will be in the interests of the village councils. I hope he will so modify the rules which will be embodied in the standing order that much good will result from the carrying out of these rules. I want also in this correction point out that even in regard to private gentlemen—non-officials—they too sometimes have business to go to these distant villages, and are compelled to have recourse to the help of the village council for supplies. I shall just point out one instance in which I myself have been compelled to seek his help. I travelled to Udumalpet, 42 miles from Coimbatore. The ponies were tired at a village 5 miles distant. The driver could not drive the horses. There was fatigue. I went and asked some of the villagers for a carriage, but I could not get any carriage; after all I had to go to the village myself who willingly supplied a carriage and I had to pay. Generally, we do not go to village headmen for their help. If people are sufficiently educated, all these things will be avoided. We are bound to put up with this system however pernicious it may be. What we can do is to suggest rules for remedying these defects. I quite agree with the amendment which has been proposed by my Honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAN:—"Instead of giving a silent vote on this resolution, Mr. Vice-President, I should like to explain the vote which I am going to give. If my Honourable friend Mr. Kesava Pillai does not withdraw his resolution,

*Supplies to Public Servants.**(Mr. Krishna Sagar ; Dewan Bahadur Govinda Raghava Aiyar.)*

I feel bound to vote for the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson. The continuation of the existing rule will work hardship on Government servants. It is after all, as the Hon'ble member, the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson had stated, a consideration of the balance of convenience and inconveniences on both sides. It seems to me that if we take the balance of convenience, it is in favour of the retention of the existing rule. The Government have promised to revise the rules, and even if that promise were not made, the retention of the existing rule is better than its abolition. As I stated, the Government have gone further; they have admitted the necessity for the revision of the existing rule and they promise to do so, and I believe the expression of an opinion by Government that an infringement of the existing rules or the rules to be made hereafter, on the part of a travelling officer, will meet with the severest displeasure of Government, will be all that is necessary. With these words I wish to support the amendment suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Govinda Raghava Aiyar:—"Mr. Vice-President, I wanted to give a silent vote upon the resolution before the Council, and but for what has fallen from one Hon'ble Member I would have voted silently. I do not want that the members of this Council should go with the impression that the evil that is sought to be remedied by this resolution is not an existing one. I believe, many of us who know anything of what is going on in the rural parts, some of us who are natives of places outside Madras can speak with some authority on the point, will endorse a great deal of what the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai said with respect to the hardship that the villagers and the village managers are put to. It is not an argument against the resolution to say that there is scrambling for the office of the village officer whenever it falls vacant, because, I think, every one of us may say with perfect truth that if the village officer wants to get into office it is not because of the opportunities of promotion that he has when he is asked to give supplies to public servants. There are other considerations which he has in view. I don't think it is necessary for me to trouble the Council with them. I take it that the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has also recognised that there is some evil which requires at least to be mitigated if it is not to be removed. But the difficulty, as has been pointed out, is how to mitigate the evil. I should personally think that the change in conditions that obtain now, with the facilities for public officers to get their supplies, it is not so necessary to insist upon the village officers supplying what they require, as it used to be in the old days. There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the scope of this resolution. It is not that the village officers should not be called upon to make supplies, but that they should not be liable to be punished if they fail to make the supplies. That is the scope of the resolution and this the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has explained in his speech. Of course the travelling public do avail themselves of the services of the manager and if the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has not included the case of the travelling public also in the resolution, it is because of his knowledge—it is to the knowledge of many others as well—that there has been no hardship to village officers by their being asked to supply the travellers. It is because the public servant with his prestige has the power to punish the man who refuses to supply, the village officer as put into a state of terror. Such a power does not exist in the case of the travelling public. If the Council should think there is any intrinsic distinction between the travelling public and the public servants, it is justified by the circumstances to which I have drawn attention. It is no doubt a difficult question for the Government to tackle. I do recognise that public officers will be put to some inconvenience, although in my humble opinion that inconvenience is exaggerated by the village officers not finding the supplies. When we have the assurance of the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, who is himself a member of the Government, that these rules will receive early reconsideration of the Government, and will be revised in the light of the experience gained since the time of the framing of these rules, it appears to me that the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai will be well advised in accepting the amendment that has been proposed. I should have agreed to this amendment—all of us, would, I think, more cordially accept, the amendment—if the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has told us what the difficulties are in which the revision is proposed to be made. That requires some consideration and some consultation.

Supplies to Public Servants; Location of Toddy, and Arack Shops.

(*Dewan Bahadur Govinda Raghava Aiyar; Mr. Kameswari Pillai; Mr. Hammer;*
Mr. Perera Panthala.)

I take it that before the Government arrive at the final rules, they will consult not only public servants but also other persons whose experience is unquestioned and can be of assistance, so that a *modus vivendi* may be arrived at which will ease the least hardship to the people concerned. I know that the hardship complained of is not a hardship on villagers only; but it is a hardship even to the messiahs. It sometimes happens that the messiah abuses his position and prevents the villagers from getting what is due to them. It sometimes happens that the village officer is mistreated in the amount that he has to pay to the persons from whom the supplies were taken. It is not a complaint against the public servant; it is a complaint against the system which allows superintendents to be considered, just as it casts the servants of those officers to have recourse to. So, in these circumstances, I shall be best doing my duty in accepting the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson."

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMESWARI PILLAI:—"In deference to the request of my Honourable friends, especially Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar and Mr. L. A. Govinda Raghava Aiyar, I am quite willing to withdraw this resolution in favour of the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson. Some of the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar have been well answered by the Hon'ble Mr. Govinda Raghava Aiyar, and therefore I don't think that I am called upon to reply to the remarks of my Honourable non-official colleagues. I would say a word to the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson. You have been very kind and considerate in considering the hardships felt by the villagers and I beg to thank you for the kind compliment you pay me and I take it in the spirit in which you kindly give it, and at the same time I would draw your attention to the fact that the present conditions are altogether different from those which prevailed in 1870. Sir Thomas Munro prohibited the messiah and wanted to carry out the very resolution I am moving. That failed, because there were no communications; and the messiahs were interested in throwing impediments in the way of the officers touring. There were days of extended cultivation and robberies, and in those unsettled times they would not have welcomed touring officers. Nowadays villagers are within easy reach, and I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has rather exaggerated the few difficulties the touring officers face. This duty of supplying, thrown on the village officers, is, I submit, subject to penalty, when it is not discharged to the satisfaction of the official. However, I do not want to take up the further time of the Council. I would accept the amendment and I hope and trust that the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson will kindly bring his sympathetic heart to bear upon the question and see that the revision is done in the best way possible. Sometimes village officers, as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Govinda Raghava Aiyar remarked, suffer, and sometimes the villagers suffer; and sometimes both suffer. You will kindly see also that the village officers are not ill-treated by officers. If Government do take serious notice of it, it will have a wholesome effect upon the officers. Sometimes they ill-treat them in the presence of the villagers themselves. It only detracts from the dignity of your officers. Those messiahs are Government servants after all. Sometimes Government do place a man at Rs. 3 in the village without any stores. What will he do? This aspect of the question also the Government, I hope, will consider. I withdraw my resolution."

With the permission of the President, the original resolution was withdrawn and the amendment was put as a substantial resolution to the Council and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMER:—"I would ask the Hon'ble Mr. Perera Panthala to take up the Resolution No. 3 about the location of shops."

LOCATION OF TODDY AND ARACK SHOPS.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERERA PANTHALA:—"On page 16 of the Financial Statement you will find that the revenue under the head of license, distillery fees, fees from the sale of liquors and drugs is put down as 196 lakhs in 1903-1907. In the next year, 1907-1908, it rose to 221 lakhs, in 1908-1909 it rose to 245 lakhs and in the budget of 1909-1910 the figure budgeted was 241 lakhs, and the Government had to alter that figure in its revised budget to 259 lakhs, and the present budget is for 270-51 lakhs. Thus we see that the drink revenue in this presidency has been increasing very high

*Location of Toddy and Arrack Shops.**(Mr. Perera Panaha.)*

year after year and it will also be observed that nearly 90 per cent. of the receipts is derived from country spirits and toddy with which the present realisation is concerned. It is very unfortunate that, although shops were taken for the reduction in the number of shops—over 1,000 shops are said to have been closed—realisations were the largest, and then, as regards the toddy revenue, the tree-tax was raised in nine districts and yet rentals showed an increase. It is said by Government that vigorous measures have been taken to check consumption and if, in spite of these vigorous measures, consumption has been increased, there must be something wrong somewhere, and steps ought to be taken for bringing about the desired end which the Government and the people have—namely, to check this drink evil. But it has to be borne in mind that we have still 10,125 shops for the sale of liquors, and this number is only less than that of previous year by 541, that is, in the year 1908-1909, the number was reduced by 541. From the administration report we find that it is only some petty and unnecessary shops that were closed and that only in one district of Vinnagipian some shanty shops were closed, while in all the other districts put together a large number of the shops that were closed were petty shops and the more frequented shops have not been closed. That is the reason why the shop rentals rose in 1908-1909 by 5 lakhs over the rentals of 1907-1908. We find that there is a net increase of 5 lakhs in 15 districts. In 15 districts there has been a steady and persistent increase. The tree-tax was increased in 15 districts and yet the increase in revenue is nearly 8 lakhs. Again, in spite of the reduction in the number of shops, we find that there is 5.4 per cent. increase in the consumption of country spirits. Thus we find that although the number of shops was reduced apparently to a very large extent we find that the consumption in country spirits increased by 5.4 per cent. That is what we learn from the administration report before us. From this it is evident that the shops that were removed were petty and unimportant—shops which did not issue a large quantity of liquor and in which people do not resort very largely. We find that the district of Tanjore shows the largest increase and that in very many districts in spite of enhancement in rate there is a very great increase. There is decrease only in six districts and owing to unfavourable season only six districts show less consumption of liquor, whereas all the other districts have shown a larger consumption of liquor. The increase in country spirits is due, it is said, to the larger realisation of excise duty and owing to increased consumption generally. The duty was increased only in four districts. That is the duty on certain liquors. Even as to the location of shops there is no definite principle followed. For instance, in Tanjore there is one shop for 1.4 square miles, in Giddavnt one shop for 3.5 square miles; and then the largest revenue is got from Tanjore, and the toddy revenue in that district is 6 lakhs. Madurai has contributed a toddy revenue of 5.15 lakhs, Kistna 2.68 lakhs, Giddavnt 1.49 lakhs and poor Cuddapah contributed a toddy revenue of 1.47 lakhs and Anantapur which is the poorest district in the presidency has contributed a toddy revenue of 5.65 lakhs and Bellary of which we were anxious when there was no rain contributed a revenue of 5.44 lakhs. Thus you will see that the revenue has been growing considerably and the vigorous measures which the Government have adopted has not led to the result which we all hoped and therefore we have to find some other remedial measure. I would suggest that the Government should adopt the plan which was adopted in Japan and worked most successfully. The suggestion that I would make is 'let us reduce and contract the area of distillation.' If we contract distillation, if we reduce the number of shops and if these shops are relegated to proper places, then only there will be perceptible decrease in the consumption of liquor; otherwise the object that we all have at heart cannot be realised. It has been the avowed object of Government to check consumption. Unless the quantity to be consumed is prohibited and the quantity to be distilled is limited, the desired object of the Government cannot be gained. With that view it is proposed that the system may be tried in this presidency. The system of local option as to the location of shops is not a new or novel principle. There is local option in almost the whole of Canada and there is local option in the United States and in Australia. Local option in these countries has worked remarkable results. It may be said that here in India the conditions are different and therefore local option cannot be beneficially exercised. The subject of local option has proved to be a vexed question. Sir, you may be aware that there was an Excise

*Location of Tiddy and Arrect Shops.**(Mr. Parrajé Panikha.)*

Committee, Indian Excise Committee, presided over by Sir James Thomson. Although the subject of local option was not referred to that Committee, the Committee dealt with that subject and gave its opinion. The Excise Committee received a large body of expert and other evidence, called all that evidence and then they also referred to the divergent opinion on the subject. In the opinion of some, these shops must be put in public places open to the public gaze, so that there will be less number of people resorting to these shops. On the other hand, if the shops be located in prominent places, they will be an affront and that will lead to a larger consumption of liquor and therefore these shops must be relegated to obscure places. These shops, being frequently scenes of drunken revelry, must not be located in respectable quarters and thoroughfares and they must therefore be relegated to obscure places where people can resort and exhibit all their symptoms due to drunkenness and not expose them to the public gaze in respectable neighbourhoods and thus save them the sights which we very frequently see in front of these liquor shops. I see that from the opinion of the Committee, they cannot advise local option to be the rule in this presidency and they said that local option means the prohibition. I do not go to that length. The local option in continental countries implies also prohibition; the municipalities there have power to prohibit the sale of liquor. In some cities in Canada, liquor is sold only for medicinal purposes and not for drink purposes; but I do not go to that length. I do not ask local option to be adopted to that extent in our presidency. One of the reasons urged by Sir James Thomson's Committee was that the municipalities are not properly constituted; there may be factions and there may be some people who represent the drinking propensities and also some people may have temperance tendencies and therefore the municipalities cannot be trusted to discharge their duties in this respect properly. The circumstances prevailing in this presidency are different from those which exist in Northern India where Mohammedans and Sikhs live and where temperance attempts may lead to political consequences. We see from statistics that in all cold countries in spite of every precaution taken by Government the quantity consumed of alcoholic liquor will be perceptibly large, as a large number of people cannot get on without their drinks. I am understood that in cold countries, in the Himalayan regions and in Northern India and the Punjab; but in tropical Madras the case is different where the greatest beverage is a pot of toddy and where the distillation of country liquor has been a notorious evil. It has been recognised here that the ordinary country beer has been the cause of ruin of the physique of a vast number of people. The Excise Committee report that the policy adopted in Madras leads to the spread of these shops. As regards the objection raised by the Excise Committee about municipalities, I submit that since it made its report nearly five years have elapsed and the municipalities have now got a better standing, very much larger powers are proposed to be entrusted to the municipalities and the same circumstances that prevailed a few years ago regarding municipalities do not prevail now and therefore if the municipalities are to be allowed the privilege of local option there is no reason to anticipate any gross abuse of this power, because the resolutions of these bodies are subject to the veto of the Collector and of the Government and there are considerable checks over the acts of municipalities. If municipalities be given the power of local option, the Government need not have any fear that it will lead to any undesirable consequences. In Bengal this subject has been agitating the minds of the people and there they passed a rule prohibiting shops in public places.

"While the Bengal Government have passed that rule, the Madras Government have not passed any stringent rule, and the consequence is, we find, that all over the presidency these shops are located near banks, thoroughfares, railway stations and places where people resort for bath, etc. If you should go to the villages and examine where these shops are located, you will find them in most prominent places. No doubt the Government have been endeavouring to locate them in proper places. I am aware that in municipalities there is a preliminary meeting between the Chairman of the Municipality, the Collector or the Divisional Officer and the Excise officer; they all meet to consider the places where the shops are to be located. But, after all, the Municipal Chairman is only one and even if he represents the opinion of the municipal body, he is in the minority and he cannot see that effect is given to his views. It is also said that if the opinion of the municipal body be asked for and

*Location of Tiddy and Arack Shops.**(Mr. Perera Pashda.)*

there is a risk of that opinion not being followed, then the municipal body will not feel its responsibility. It is only responsibility that makes the people responsible. The great point now is that municipal bodies do not feel responsible because they are not invested with the responsibility. This is what the report says—

'The Bombay Government does not consider it expedient to consult Municipalities or Local Boards, on the ground that such bodies are in no way responsible for the excise administration or for the maintenance of law and order, and that to ask for their advice on a local question would be regarded as the reverse of supplementary unless the advice were accepted.'

'So the municipal body does not feel that its opinion will be accepted and, if there is such a feeling, I do not think that any municipality will feel its responsibility. After weighing all the circumstances that were placed before them in connection with the matter, the result of the deliberations of the Excise Committee is: 'We do not say that all these shops should be located in hamlet places or should be kept in prominent places, but having regard to local conditions the places best suited for the shops should be prescribed'. That being so, the most competent persons to advise in the matter are the municipal bodies. If they do not exercise their functions properly, in spite of the checks that exist, the power may be withdrawn. As regards the Madras Presidency, they say that the number of shops particularly at the entrance of villages should be reduced. That is the opinion of the Excise Committee. As I have already shown, the reduction that took place was, according to the administration report, in regard to tiddy shops in obscure villages, and that is the reason why there has been no decrease in the consumption of liquor, corresponding to the reduction in the number of shops. We are not contented in this presidency with the conditions which exist in the Punjab or in Northern India, and if the Government are really anxious, as people are, to see that this drink habit is checked, the measures proposed by me are the only measures that will bring about this desired end. The drink bill has been simply enormous and the drink evil is growing day by day. I do not refer, Sir, to those who indulge in foreign liquor, but what I say has reference to the large body of workers, the most useful members of the society. I have myself known people going to towns situated at a large distance carrying their vegetables to sell them there. They go sometimes 15 miles and get about 5 or 8 annas as the result of the sale of vegetables and they return home, and on their way back, on the main road, abutting it there is an alluring liquor shop, and these liquor shops are located like the ale shops of England where the villagers regale themselves in the evening. When these unfortunate people regale themselves at these shops and come home with empty heads, the pot will not boil, the wife and children get no food and there is nothing but misery in the house. In spite of the vigorous measures taken by Government, there has been no perceptible decrease in the quantity of liquor consumed. That is the reason why, from the financial point of view, the Finance Member will chuckle with satisfaction at the enormous growth of revenue. There is a larger growth of revenue under this head than under Land Revenue. The growth of revenue under this head has a far more important aspect than increase of revenue under any other head, as it affects the physique of the people. You all know what effects the drink will produce upon the physique of the people. I hope the Government will set an example in this matter by adopting radical measures—to begin with by investing municipalities with the power of local option. My Honourable friend nearest to me suggests the inclusion of Local Boards also. I do not go so far as that. If these municipalities be made responsible for the location of these shops, the Government will have time enough to watch the consequences, and the Government can also make rules regulating the exercise of this power. I therefore beg to propose the following resolution, and I trust that if effect is not to be given to this resolution throughout the presidency it might at least be tried as an experimental measure in some portions at least—

'That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that local option as to the location of shops for vending tiddy and country spirits within municipal limits be given to the Municipal Councils and that no special license be issued for tiddy and country liquor shops during fairs and religious festivals.'

Location of Tolly and Attack Shops.

(*Hon'ble Bahadur Bhagwantha Rao* :—*Mr. Ramaswami Chettiar* ;
Rao Bahadur Yaggaraya Chetti :—*Mr. Hancock*.)

The Hon'ble Bhadur Bhagwantha Rao :—“ I have much pleasure in moving the resolution. This is not the first time that I have heard about the drink question. If this proposition be carried, it will go in some way towards diminishing the consumption of liquor. More than that it will prevent the recurrence of serious offences which have been caused in certain cases, by not following the course which is pointed out in this resolution. The diminution of the consumption of liquor is not a question concerning ourselves only, but it is a big question considered all over the world by the highest intellects. They have done their very best to put it down as much as they can and any effort that this Council may make to reduce the consumption of liquor will be received with pleasure throughout the civilized world.”

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMASWAMI CHETTIAR :—“ Mr. Vice-President, in supporting the resolution, I beg to submit that the location of shops, tolly and attack shops, in prominent places is also, I think, generally to the mistaken impression that respectable people will be deterred from going to those out of deference to public opinion or fear of it. This involves another wrong impression, that is, that the respectable people are given to drinking habit. But that is not true, except in a very few places. On the other hand, the drink revenue is chiefly derived from and contributed by the ignorant and laboring classes. The location of these shops, as they are at present situated, offers the cheap temptation to these men. Whatever they earn in the shape of wages is thrown into the tavern with no effort on their part. The location of these shops from a matter of supreme importance and should be restricted to select places far remote from habitations, thoroughfares and places of public resort. If these shops be located in remote places, it will considerably decrease the temptation to drink and will further ensure the safety and the convenience of the peaceful public. The local question, if given to municipalities, is likely to be exercised properly, as they are better acquainted with the vicinal localities than the officers of the department who only make periodical visits. The local bodies are more competent to determine their location from their every-day experience of the town and from their very intimate acquaintance with different localities. They can decide how far the location of shops in particular localities will conduce to the best interests of the public at large. As regards the withholding of licenses at fairs and festivals, such withholding is absolutely necessary. Fairs and festivals do attract a large number of persons from all parts of the country; the issue of licenses on such occasions will only increase the sale of liquor and thereby defeat the object that the Government have in view. From personal experience I say that if in large towns and municipal towns license is withheld on such occasions, it will go a great way to promote the object of the administration in putting down the drink evil. With these words I beg to support the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur YAGGARAYA CHETTI :—“ Will I be in order in moving an amendment ? ”

The Hon'ble Mr. HANCOCK (on reading the amendment a copy of which was handed over to him) :—“ Yes, you are in order in moving this amendment.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur YAGGARAYA CHETTI :—“ Mr. Vice-President, I beg to move the following amendment: That after the word ‘that’ all the words be omitted and the following be substituted: ‘in festival times the usual supply of country liquor be not increased in shops in general, that no special licenses be issued for tolly and country liquor shops during fairs and festivals, and that the strength of country spirits be gradually reduced from 50° under-proof to 40° under-proof in the course of three years.’ Mr. Vice-President, I say at once any that I am not in favor of local option. As the Hon'ble member of the resolution has said, there may be some persons in the municipalities who would like to help liquor shops and may thus favour the location of shops in places where they ought not to be, or there may be persons who would not like to see the liquor shops anywhere and who would be against seeing these liquor shops anywhere. If in a place where there are ten shops the number be reduced to two, the amount of drink consumed will more the less be the same, because instead of 100 people going to each of the ten shops there will be 500 people going to each of the two shops, so that the

*Location of Public and Private Shops.**(Rev. Bahadur Tejrajya Chetti; Mr. Hansrick Mr. Parrajya Pantola.)*

amount of drink will not in any way be reduced. The question is where is the disadvantage of this drink? It must be admitted that the labourer does require his potation in the evening after his hard labour and it must be our duty to see that his wants are supplied. If that want is supplied, he is satisfied. But the whole difficulty is raised to the drink question is in connection with the supply of liquor at the time of fairs and festivals. If in a village the daily consumption of liquor is 5 gallons, at festival times the consumption goes up from 5 gallons to 50 gallons and it is at these fairs and festivals that all the disturbances take place and quarrels arise, which go to disturb the peace of the village and in many cases people are sent to jail, their families being left without care of them. It is that which we should try to avoid. If it is ruled that in times of fairs and festivals the supply of these shops is not to be increased, you will be doing a great deal of help to these people. I will give you one instance from my personal knowledge. There is a place called Saharpet where every year the celebration of a feast in connection with the Chaglamma Amman temple comes off in April. It happened that this year the liquor shopkeeper lived to close his contract by the end of 31st March and the festival was to have come only in April. He therefore quietly bribed the temple dharmakotha with a 100 rupees to have the festival put back to March, which was done with the result that a large quantity of liquor was sold by the time his contract expired. This occurred in Saharpet and I know it personally. It is such things that we should avoid and this can be secured if this Honourable Council should decide that in times of fairs and festivals you do not allow extra shops or permit extra supply of liquor. If this is done, you will be doing a great deal of good to the people and you will also be crime going down enormously.

"Coming to the last portion of my proposition that the strength of the liquors should be reduced from 50° under-proof to 40° under-proof, I may mention that some years back the strength of liquor was quite different. There are some places where liquors are sold, of 60° under-proof in strength. In other the liquors are stronger than those sold in villages and that is very right, because in places like Madras and Madras, the labourers do get a little bit more in the shape of wages and if they get strong drinks they can take strong food to meet its demands. If people take strong drink, it would require either strong food or their physique would go down. In the case of villages it is admitted the people have very little food and their physique will go down if their drink is kept at a strength of 50° under-proof. Unless they can take strong food, they could not take strong liquor. It may be said that these people are now in the habit of getting 50° under-proof and if the strength is reduced they will not like it and will have recourse to illicit distillation. As to the question of illicit distillation, you have a host of officers in the Akhbari and Police Departments, and besides that you have the system of informers in the Excise Department, and this will certainly help you to put down illicit distillation if there is any. If the strength of the liquors be reduced at once from 50° to 40° under-proof, people will feel it and become dissatisfied. But if the strength be reduced in the course of three years, it will not be felt and people will get themselves accustomed to drinking this kind of weak liquor, and if this be done the question connected with drink can be easily solved."

The Hon'ble Mr. HANSRICK:—"Does any Honourable Member second the amendment? If nobody seconds the amendment, it will drop."

The Hon'ble Mr. PARAJYA PANTOLA:—"I do not want to support the resolution, but if it is to drop for want of a seconder, I will second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. HANSRICK:—"You cannot second the amendment, having proposed the original resolution. As there is no one to second the amendment, it will drop."

The Council was adjourned till 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 4th day of April 1930.

L. M. WYNNE,

As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX I.

List of tanks fed by the Palar in the Tenneri tank group of the Coimbatore minor basin under investigation by the F.W.S.

[Fide Answer to Question No. 34 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1910.]

Number in the group.	Name of tank.	Number in the group.	Name of tank.
25.	Ariyaperambakkam tangal.	97.	Palarar Kō tangal.
27.	Do. ari.	98.	Tadar ari.
30.	Srinagarangal Puriya ari.	105.	Ariyaperambakkam ari.
32.	Kanoo Puriya ari.	107.	Tadar Kōromal tangal.
33.	Do. Sitar.	108.	Kottavakkam ari.
35.	Vadiya Sitar.	109.	Tadar Kōroba tangal.
36.	Vadiya Puriya ari.	119.	Nalray ari.
37.	Mel Mangalam Vajram.	113.	Tandakam Puriya.
38.	Mettavakkam ari.	114.	Do. Vadiya tangal.
40.	Tanjavakkam Puriya ari.	115.	Nalay Kaga tangal.
41.	Do. Puriya ari.	116.	Sivanakudi ari.
43.	Karai Sitar tangal.	121.	Mel Madura mangalam ari.
44.	Srinagarangal ari.	122.	Ramanagarangal ari.
46.	Puriya Kōromal ari.	125.	Sarava tangal.
47.	Isambakkam Puriya ari.	126.	Maduramangalam Puriya ari.
48.	Vishwakudi Kuppam ari.		tangal.
50.	Isambakkam Sitar.	127.	Shalagudi Mel tangal.
51.	Srinagarangal Puriya ari.	128.	Do. Puriya ari.
52.	Do. Sitar.	129.	Do. Kō tangal.
53.	Do. Sitar tangal.	131.	Maduramangalam Puriya ari.
57.	Syetti ari.	131.	Kōromal ari.
58.	Nivalar tank.	132.	Maduramangalam ari.
60.	Kottavakkam Puriya ari.	133.	Maduramangalam ari.
61.	Srinagarangal Lachari tangal.	134.	Kandhar ari.
62.	Do. Puriya ari.		Puriya tangal.
63.	Do. Sitar.	135.	Do. tangal.
65.	Palarar Mel tangal.	136.	Do. Kō tangal.
66.	Do. Vadiya tangal.	138.	Palarar Puriya ari.
		139.	Nadavakkam ari.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the village-wise recorded results by rainfall under the Tenneri tank, Coimbatore taluk.

[Fide Answer to Question No. 41 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1910.]

Village number.	As per Revenue Dept. return.				As per Rainfall.			Inches—column 4 and 7.	Percentage of increase.
	Day.	Wet.	Total.		Day.	Wet.	Total.		
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
101	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
102	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
103	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
104	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
105	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
106	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
107	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
108	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
109	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
110	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
111	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
112	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
113	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
114	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
115	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
116	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
117	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
118	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
119	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
120	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
121	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
122	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
123	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
124	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
125	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
126	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
127	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
128	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
129	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
130	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
131	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
132	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
133	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
134	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
135	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
136	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
137	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
138	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
139	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4	30 4
Total	1,000 4	71,702 8	16,110 2	1,000 4	25,416 6	81,412 8	5,7 21	10 0	

214.—By Indira Devi.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the total expenditure liabilities and amount including water-works of the
Barlongpur taluk, Gungahar district, for years 1901 and 1902.

[*For Answer to Question No. 77 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Bapthana Rao Parthole at the
 meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1902.*]

Class of land		Extent of holdings	Account of including water-works.			Remarks.	
			Amount	Water-works	Total		
		ac.	sq.	sq.	sq.		
For 1901.							
By		81,899	1,87,180	1,888	1,94,765	Figures showing the extent of irrigated land and the revenue derived there- from are not separately available.	
For		26,402	2,07,007	1,907	2,11,474		
	Total	108,301	3,94,187	3,795	4,01,100		
For 1902.							
By		81,875	1,34,000	44,200	1,60,075		
For		26,879	2,64,017	8,800	2,90,421		
	Total	108,754	3,98,017	53,000	4,49,763		

Form.—The Barlongpur system was inaugurated in July 1902.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the revenue due to the Barlongpur system under certain lands in the
Barlongpur taluk.

[*For Answer to Question No. 78 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Bapthana Rao Parthole
 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1902.*]

Year.	Revenue due to the system.	Share of land revenue due to the system.
	Rs.	Rs.
1904	22,544	6
1905	25,705	22
1906	60,858	122
1907	64,979	88
1908	87,671	133
1909	90,983	1,642
1910	92,035	1,507
1911	95,329	2,703
1912	1,38,121	2,037
1913	1,04,719	1,755
1914	1,12,605	3,090
1915	1,21,993	1,922
1916	1,22,976	1,840
1917	1,14,903	3,697
1918	1,34,713	3,265

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the professional qualifications of District Board Engineers.

[File Answer to Question No. 21 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pundarik at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1915.]

Name of District Board.	Name of the Engineer.	Qualifications.
1. Anantapur ..	vacant.	
2. Anant, North ..	W. E. Halliwell ..	Is a Civil Engineer from the Crystal Palace School of Engineering, Epsom, and a member of the Society of Engineers, England.
3. Anant, South ..	E. F. Gwynther ..	Was a student in the Crystal Palace Company School of Practical Engineering, passed through the complete two years' course and obtained successful certificates including an Honours Certificate.
4. Bellary ..	T. B. Cooper ..	Had many years' experience in the Local Fund Department and did good work in Kurnool and other districts.
5. Bellary, South ..	K. Krishnan Nayar ..	R.C.E.
6. Chingleput ..	J. B. Small ..	Has passed the Engineer's test from the College of Engineering, Madras. Was Local Fund Engineer in Salem; Supervisor and Personal Assistant to the District Board Engineer, Tanjore; and for twelve years Local Fund Assistant Engineer in Kurnool.
7. Coimbatore ..	B. L. Melley ..	Completed a three years' course of Civil Engineering at King's College, London, and took a certificate.
8. Cuddapah ..	T. Sureswami Pillai- tala.	R.E.
9. Guntur ..	G. R. Leonard ..	Underwent a two years' course in the Engineering class of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and was Local Fund Assistant Engineer in Giddalur.
10. Giddalur ..	G. Levy ..	C.E. Was for nearly eleven years Local Fund Assistant Engineer in the same district.
11. Guntur ..	J. R. Richmond ..	Had many years' experience in road-making and bridge-building and executed many contracts successfully. Was a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Kistna Project investigation and was familiar with a large portion of the Guntur district.
12. Kistna ..	W. A. Mathews ..	A.C.E., R.C.E. Was Sub-Engineer in the Public Works Department.
13. Koppal ..	(No separate Engineer for this district, the District Board Engineer, Vinayakapuram, being in charge.)	
14. Kurnool ..	K. Mathew ..	Was an Apprentice Engineer for a year under the Resident Engineer, Southern Mysore Railway, Guntakal, during which time he was engaged in preparing drawings and estimates for bridges, buildings, earthwork, etc. Was also during that time in charge of 15 miles of the Mysore Extension Railway and was afterwards in charge of the Cuddapah Local Fund sub-division for more than a year.

Name of District Board.	Name of the Engineer.	Qualification.
15. Madras ..	C. S. Schmidt ..	Was Local Fund Assistant Engineer, North Malabar, and District Board Engineer, South Canara, and had practical experience in bridge work.
16. Malabar ..	A. W. Blake ..	Was educated at University College, London, passed through the Engineering course and was afterwards attached to the Chief Engineer of one of the Big English Railways.
17. Neduv ..	V. Gopala Aiyer ..	B.C.E.
18. The Niyole ..	W. Ward ..	Had three years' training at the Yorkshire Technical Engineering classes, and was for 2½ years Assistant Engineer under the Madras Corporation.
19. Salim ..	G. H. Vaughan ..	C.E. of the Bourkes College. Was Local Fund Assistant Engineer in the Malabar district.
20. Tanjore ..	Perret ..	..
21. Tinnevely ..	R. W. Thompson ..	A.M.I.C.E. Is a Civil Engineer and a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London. Had a great deal of experience as an Engineer in charge of works in India—in Railways, Harbour works and Municipal works.
22. Trichingopoly ..	E. M. DeMello ..	Was for ten years Superintendent of the Trichingopoly Water-works and afterwards Mechanical Engineer under the Madras Corporation.
23. Vengalpet ..	P. B. Ashokkut ..	Was an apprentice on the Nizam's State Railway for a short time and then employed on the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway and the East Coast Railway as temporary Assistant Engineer.

*Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port
St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations
under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict. C. 67,
35 & 36 Vict. C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.*

The Council reassembled at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras,
at 11 A.M. on Wednesday the 6th day of April 1919.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR LAWLEY, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Governor
of Madras—*presiding*,
and 42 Members, of whom 39 were Additional Members.

*Location of Tolly and Armoed Shops.**(The President; Mr. Porraja Pandita; Mr. Akhanna.)*

His Excellency the President:—"The question before the Council is—

"That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that local option as to the location of shops for vending toddy and country spirits within municipal limits be given to the Municipal Councils and that no special licenses be issued for toddy and country liquor shops during fairs and religious festivals."

The Hon'ble Mr. PARRAJA PANDITA:—"Under rule 22 I beg leave to split this resolution into two parts, each containing one point, and deliberate them separately. Rule 22 says 'If any resolution involves many points, the President at his discretion may divide it, so that each point may be determined separately.' I would beg permission that the first and the second portions may be considered separately."

His Excellency the President:—"I have no objection. The first portion is that which relates to local option being given to municipalities as to the location of shops."

The Hon'ble Mr. AKHANA:—"Your Excellency, I should like, in the first place, to express in general terms the sympathy of the Government with what I take it to be the general idea underlying the resolution which is proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Porraja Pandita. His object is to attain some limitation to the consumption of intoxicating liquors and in so far as that entails a reduction of drunkenness or bad habits or anything that tends to demoralize, I need hardly say that the Government are entirely at one with him, but in his resolution, he has limited the matter to two particular points. He desires to attain this end, firstly, by empowering the Municipal Councils to decide on the places where liquor shops within municipal areas are to be located; and, secondly, by putting a limitation on the issue of special licenses during fairs and religious festivals. I take it that the Honourable Member will credit Government with a genuine desire to prevent anything tending to the demoralization of the country; and that being so it is rather difficult to understand why he objects to the responsible Government of the country taking that step which to him put in the forefront of the resolution is a means to the end in view. But surely, he does not credit the Government with any mischievous desires or propensities, with the desire to increase drink. We have endeavoured by our actions to show that this is not our desire; and as a tangible result, in the course of the year that has just closed, as I mentioned on previous occasions, there has been a large decrease in the consumption of country liquor. The Honourable gentleman referred to certain statistics in the course of his speech, which showed, as he read them, that there has been an increase. I think those figures refer to the year before last. During the last year, as I have said previously, there has been a decrease amounting roughly to 140,000 gallons in the consumption of country spirits. Now, the whole of this question which is before this Council has been very fully threaded out before the Excise Committee and it seems to me a work of supererogation that this Council, with its limited knowledge and limited experience and without chances of taking evidence, should step in and endeavour to override the findings and the recommendations of that Committee which sat at great length and made its recommendations after the fullest consideration of evidence taken throughout the length and breadth of India. But without referring to the Honourable member of the resolution did, to the bulk of the report of that Committee, I would just like to refer to one or two reasons why it seems to me that this proposal of his to entrust to Municipal Councils the right of locating shops should not be accepted. The rather less, I say, been very fully considered by the Excise Committee. In the first place, what reason is there to suppose that the Municipal Council will display a greater desire for the good of public morality and the avoidance of intemperance? What reason is there to suppose that the Municipal Council will display a greater desire than the Government? I find on pages 48-49 of the report of the Excise Committee, if your Excellency will excuse me to read it, a passage in which it is stated 'It is, however, necessary to use extreme caution in dealing with objections to sites of shops, since experience has shown that they are often prompted by evil or unreasonable motives.' Some of them are made simply and solely for the purpose of extorting blackmail from the licensees;

*Location of Tolly and Arrack Shops.**(Mr. Athlone.)*

more are got up by disappointed competitors for the licenses, and many are made by fanatical temperance reformers whose real objection is not to the availability of any given site but to any liquor shop being opened anywhere.

"That is the finding of that Committee and I am confident that the members of this Council will recognize that there is a very great deal of truth in it, if indeed it is not entirely true. We know how Municipal Councils in this presidency exercise their powers. Have we not heard how the location of large, street lamps, depends upon the personal wishes, likes, or dislikes of the individual Councillors? I make that statement on the authority of letters that have appeared over and over again in the public press. I cannot see why, in this much more important matter of the location of shops, we should look for a greater degree of independence and indifference to outside influences than in the simple matter of street lamps. Thus further there is a quotation—which I just read—which says there is the risk that the power so granted to Municipal Councils might be used for tyrannical purposes; and, lastly, and this is, it seems to me, a most important objection to the proposal, namely, that this proposal, if it were given effect to, would divorce control from responsibility. On that point, the Honourable Member who proposed the resolution read an extract from the report of the Select Committee. I had not got the book then with me to refer to. I rather think that this was the passage: 'The Bombay Government does not consider it expedient to consult Municipalities and Local Boards, on the ground that such bodies are in no way responsible for the exercise of administration or for the maintenance of law and order and that to ask for their advice on a local question would be regarded as the reverse of complimentary unless the advice were accepted.' I rather think that the Honourable Member got over that quotation by saying that the advice should always be accepted. That is to say, he would in all instances divorce control from responsibility. To my surprise, he put it the other way. Now, that Municipal Councils had been granted many responsibilities, that they were responsible for the government of the town, therefore they would be responsible in case the location of shops was badly arranged for. That is a proposition which, it seems to me, is unsupportable. What would be the responsibility of Municipal Councils in this matter? Are they responsible for the morality of the town or are they responsible for the good order of the town, for the maintenance of public peace and order? Surely not. Would the Honourable member of the resolution like to be installed as a checker out in a grog shop? Would he like to be standing outside to see that there is no disorder? If he says no, that is not his duty and it would not be the duty of the Municipal Council; then all I can say is, they are relieved from the responsibility of maintaining law and order, and therefore they have no responsibility for the ill-effects that may ensue from the exercise of this right of locating shops. Now, there were certain recommendations made by the Select Committee with regard to this very important matter of the location of shops, that is in the matter of taking the opinion of municipalities; and those recommendations have been accepted and embodied in rules that have been issued. Standing Committees have been formed in municipalities for the express purpose of advising in regard to the location of shops. The Committee in the case of the head-quarters municipality assist of the Collector of the district, the Superintendent of Police and the Chairman of the Municipality, that is to say, the three persons who are most concerned in seeing that this matter of the location of shops is managed in accordance with the public requirements. If there be a question that a shop is going to be placed in an undesirable locality, the Superintendent of Police is the man who is responsible and he may be trusted, surely, to see that the locality is not accepted, and again the Collector who is the District Magistrate of the district is equally responsible with the Superintendent of the Police and why should we suppose that these two officers—both of them equally responsible for the maintenance of good order—that they should be untrue to the trust placed in them, that they should desire to place shops in localities which will increase drunkenness or disorder. And the third person sitting on these Committees is the Chairman of the Municipality. If I am told that the Chairman cannot be trusted to represent the side of the municipality, the interests of those that are concerned, the obvious answer is that he is unfit to hold his office. I hold a better opinion of the Chairman of Municipalities and I have every trust and confidence

*Location of Toddy and Arrack Shops.**(Mr. Atkinson; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)*

that in making their recommendations as members of this Committee they will make them with a full sense of the responsibility that is due from them for the good of the people with whose interests they are entrusted. That is the Committee formed to recommend where shops are to be placed in head-quarter municipalities. There is a similar Committee entrusted with the same duty in the case of other municipalities, other than those at the head-quarters of the district, consisting in the same way of the District Officer, the Assistant Superintendent of Police and the Chairman of the Municipality, with the provision that, if the Chairman of the Municipality is the Divisional Officer, the Municipal Council shall be represented by a member selected by themselves who will act with the District officer and the local Police officer. These are the orders on the subject and it appears to me that these orders will sufficiently attain the object which the Honourable member of this resolution had in view. At any rate, it is perfectly clear that, as the Government of the country are entrusted with the responsibility for the maintenance of law and order and regulation of life and traffic, and the maintenance of all that is seemly in our municipalities, it is to that Local Government the supreme authority should be consulted and not to a body who have absolutely no responsibility whatever. Various reasons were assigned in support of this resolution. It is rather an interesting matter that there is such a great difference of opinion. That fact has been brought out in the report of the Enquiry Committee. They comment on it in many places that the opinions in regard to this matter of the regulation of the Enquiry Department are constantly differing. We have had the same thing in this Council. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao supported the resolution, because he said that it would somewhat diminish consumption. The Hon'ble Mr. Thyagaraya Chettiar, possibly as great an authority on the question of drink as the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao, secured us that there will be no such effect; you may reduce the number of such shops, but the amount of liquor consumed will be exactly the same. There was a remark which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Chettiar,—I do not know whether I quote it quite correctly,—but as far as I heard, it was to the effect that it is a pity to put shops in public places, because the only persons that would be deterred from resorting to shops on account of their publicity are the members of the more respectable classes; and then, as the Honourable Member says, it does not matter about the members of the more respectable classes, because the only persons whom we have to consider are the habituated drinkers, those that come from the lower orders. Let shops be put in a hidden corner. Members of the respectable orders will not resort to them and others may go as much as they like. I have a clear remembrance of an argument adduced in this Council, not very many years ago, the exact opposite of that employed by the Honourable Member, viz., that it would be well to have shops in public places because it did not matter about the lower orders; but the only people regarding whom this Council should feel some hesitation in providing facilities are those that belong to the upper orders, and if the shops were put in public places, members of the upper orders would be deterred from going there. In these conflicting opinions, how shall we decide? The best decision is, surely, to leave matters as they are. In conclusion, I would say that the rules which I have mentioned appear to me to give the best security that the interests of law and order and prevention of intemperance will be provided for.

"With regard to the second part of the Honourable Member's resolution, I am glad I shall have an opportunity for further remarks later on."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—Your Excellency, I should like to say a few words in answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson as regards the proposition before the Council. I think it is one of the standing complaints that the Collector is the most overworked official in the presidency. It has always been said that the Collector and the Revenue officials have got a large number of duties to perform and they are altogether unequal to the task imposed upon them. There have been attempts made to separate districts, to take away some work from the Collectors and to entrust it to other officials. Therefore, it is not with any desire to show distrust of the Revenue officials that this proposition has been brought forward. The Municipal authorities in a town are supposed to be best acquainted with the people of the

*Location of Public and Arrect Shops.**(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Sir William Meyer.)*

locality and their wants; and the object of the resolution is to enable Municipal authorities to assist Revenue officials in suggesting places where shops can be located. It is not the object, it is not the intention of the resolution, to show distrust of the work of the Revenue officials, but simply to divide the work and make it more efficient by entrusting the selection of the locality to local people on the spot. The municipality generally consists of people in the town: they know what goes on in the town, they know what the people of the town want and in those circumstances they are best fitted to see where a shop should be located and whether it would offend the sense of the people if it were located in a particular place. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson said that if this duty were entrusted to a municipality, the same squabbles that he found about the location of lamps will also appear in regard to this matter. Does not the Honourable Member know that similar complaints are made against Revenue officials as against Municipal officials, at least against a few of them? I do not know if the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer will endorse the statement, when he proposes, in consequence of the resolution of the Decentralization Commission, to invest the municipalities with larger powers—that they are incapable of deciding upon the location of shops or the location of lamps. I hope he will not agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson with regard to his strictures in this matter. As regards the question of responsibility being divorced from authority, the question is not as to whether the Municipal Councils can enforce any authority in regard to this matter. If this is pushed to the ultimate limit, the only person that ought to be entrusted with the location of shops is the Superintendent or Inspector of Police, and the Collector will have very little to do in this matter, as the authority to suppress riots, etc., will be in the hands of the Police. As a matter of fact, what is claimed for municipalities is that they should be the guiding factors in this matter, that they should suggest places where shops should be located so that Revenue officials may be in a position to take action on the recommendation of the municipality.

"By the way, it was pointed out that the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettyar is opposed to the principle of local option, and therefore the Council is not unanimous—I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettyar will accept the position ascribed to him that he is an authority on drink. He is an authority against drink. I understood the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettyar to define himself in the presidency town. I do not think that he is in a better position to judge than the Hon'ble Mr. Perumal Pantulu as regards the difficulties under which people in the outland districts labour. It is a real grievance which they have and the reason suggested for entrusting the location of shops to municipalities is a thing which I think it would be best in the interests of Government to accept, as it will relieve Collectors of a great deal of their work."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"As the Honourable Member has referred to me and has suggested that the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission on which I had the honour to sit was, in some respects, inconsistent with the remarks that have fallen from the Honourable the Revenue and Finance Member on my right, I say that I do not admit any inconsistency. If the Honourable Member will do me the compliment of once more reading the chapters of the Report of the Decentralization Commission on the subject of Local Boards and Municipalities, he will find that the key-note of our proposals was that financial and administrative control should go hand in hand. We said that, where a municipality has to pay for service, it should control it, and where it is not desirable that it should control any service, the Government should pay for it."

"The Decentralization Commission would never have agreed that municipalities, who have nothing to do with liquor revenue, should control it by placing shops or abolishing shops. Your Excellency, it is supposed to be a concomitant of the vice of drink that those who indulge in it lose the faculty of clear thinking. It seems to me, with all respect to the mover of this resolution, that his consideration of the evils of drink has in some hypochondric fashion taken away his ordinary faculty of lucid thought, for, though I have tried to follow his speech, I really failed to understand exactly what he wanted. The resolution runs: 'That the Council should recommend to His Excellency the Governor in Council that local opinion as to the location of liquor shops should be given to the Municipal Councils.' So far that would simply

*Location of Toddy and Arrack Shops.**(Sir William Meyer.)*

mean that, a certain number of shops having been given to a town, the Municipal Council should have a voice in seeing where they were to be. As the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has pointed out, that is already the case; the Municipal Council has, through its Chairman or some other representative, the faculty of doing this. The actual final decision must rest, as the Government of India pointed out, with the executive authorities; but Municipal Councils have got full opportunities of expressing their views as to the location of shops. The Honourable member then went on in a way to imply that the Municipal Councils should be able to abolish shops or that they should be able to say that they do not want to have shops located anywhere; and that is a proposal which I don't think that this Council should in any way accept. What it means is that the decision as to drink will rest with a body the great majority of whom have nothing to do with the matter. Let us assume that drink is a vice and that people drink too much. After all the number of shops that the Honourable Member quoted is 10,000, for, he said, the whole province; and that comes to one shop for 3,930 people. I do not think this is an over-labouring argument. Let us admit, however, that some people drink more than they ought to. Is it right that the Municipal Councils, consisting practically of people who have nothing to do with drink, should have the decision as to whether these people should continue to drink at all? Now, I take an analogous case, some people—perhaps my Honourable friend would not agree with me—may consider that excessive litigation is a great vice; and it might be argued by those folk that excessive litigation is promoted by an excessive number of legal practitioners. Nobody can stroll about a town without seeing 'High Court Vakil' or 'District Court Vakil' engraved in prominent letters on many signboards, and the result is a man is tempted to go round speed away in litigation while he might have spent it in some necessary and beneficial purpose. It might be argued, therefore, that it was desirable to reduce the number of legal practitioners. A further step would be that the location of legal practitioners should also come under control, so that they should not live in objectionable places from the point of view of those who object to litigation. Finally, to push the analogy, it would be held that the location of legal practitioners, since legal practitioners mostly belong to the higher classes, should rest with a body on which the higher classes are practically unrepresented. I think my legal friends would rightly object most strongly to any such policy. Surely the people that drink—after all they are fellow creatures, and for one man who drinks to excess there are nine who drink moderately—surely they have a right to object to my Honourable friend's proposal that these matters which affect their indulgence so much should be left to a Council on which they are absolutely or almost absolutely unrepresented. I think, your Excellency, the existing situation really merited case. The Government, my Honourable friend Mr. Atkinson has just told the Council, absolutely recognise the desirability of discouraging drink as far as possible; but, in the words of the Government of India,—that has been the policy of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State for a long time past—the Government do not intend to be a tyrannical Government; they have no intention of taking away the facilities of drink from those who desire to drink as long as they do so in moderation. If they entered, there is the Penal Code which runs then in for drunkenness. As long as they drink moderately, they are not to be directly interfered with; but the State does interfere, as far as it can, indirectly by increasing the duties and by increasing the road fees. The results of that policy have been clearly set forth in our successive Financial Statements. My Honourable friend, the member, is rather dissatisfied with that. He says that he regards any increase in liquor revenue as an evil. Suppose that it is, let him go on to the logical conclusion. He must also regard the application of that revenue as an evil. Thanks to this revenue, we have been able to make considerable grants to municipalities for sanitation and other matters; we have been able to increase the pay of low-paid subordinates; we have been able to do a lot of other things which the Council has had under consideration as for. Does my Honourable friend say that we should cease to do all these things, and that we should throw away our liquor revenue? Mind you the people will drink all the same but they will get liquor in other ways by unlicensed methods. Does he desire that we should throw away all liquor revenue, and at the same time stop all beneficial expenditures; or is he prepared

*Location of Tolly and Arrack Shops.**(Sir William Meyer; Dewan Bahadur Gernoda Raghava Aiyar.)*

to say, now that the question of additional taxation is in the air, as was mentioned by the Governor of Bombay, that he and his friends will be ready to provide the Council with the equivalent of the revenue which he desired that they should throw away? That is a little question which I should like to receive enlightenment upon from the Hon'ble Mr. Perera Panabalu in his reply."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur GOVINDA RAGHAVA AYYAR:—^a The discussion on the resolution now before the Council has unfortunately led to a discussion of principles which, to my humble mind, appear to be unnecessary to be dragged into this discussion. There is just one point on which the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has laid very great stress, and I would not refer to it, but for the fact that this is the second time when a resolution before the Council came to be discussed that that point was insisted upon; and that is, that non-official members—I take it that official members have sufficient confidence in Government—should not show that they distrust Government by thinking that Government are unequal to the task that they have imposed on themselves. I am not of course quoting the exact language of the Honorable Member, but I take it that I am accurately representing the view that he insisted upon for the consideration of this Council. To me it appears, your Excellency, that that argument is somewhat wide of the mark, because, if accepted, it will prove too much. There is not, I believe, a single resolution which is now before the Council, and I may even make bold to say, which is likely to be brought forward before the Council at any future time, wherein it is possible for any members not belonging to Government to think that Government are not able to form their own opinions; and non-official members have certainly no reason to think that the Government will not be able to bring to bear on the resolutions which they have to consider the very best light and consideration in their power. If, therefore, the argument is accepted, that the Government could be trusted to do what is right and therefore there is no necessity for resolutions of this kind to be adopted by this Council,—surely the Government is not distrusted,—and there is no place for any resolution whatever. I take it that the reason why these matters are brought to the notice of Government, why it is that we insist upon the consideration by Government of some of these resolutions which might embody views which are not exactly those which the Government may have in the matter, the reason why we do so is, that there is a possibility of a difference of opinion and it may be that, in some respects, those who are not in the confidence of Government may be able to take views which ultimately may turn out to be sound. I would put my case slightly higher, and that is if the co-operation of the people with Government is intended to be secured, it cannot but be by some such means as the course now adopted. Therefore, my humble submission is, it will be no argument for refusing to accept the resolution, to say, that the adoption of the resolution which might suggest the bringing into existence a course of conduct not exactly the same as at present obtains, will mean distrust of Government. I do say for myself and, I think, I may say for every body else in this Council who is not in the Government service that any resolution which we bring forward does not mean that there is any distrust of Government, but we think we have also our duties to discharge and thus respectfully bring to the notice of Government whatever views we have on various matters which are within the control of Government. Coming to the resolution, your Excellency, it has been stated that responsibility and control should not be divorced; because it is the Government that ultimately get the money that comes out of these shops, it must be the Government on whom the responsibility should rest of limiting them. I do not believe that Government themselves will accept the proposition in such a large measure as that, because the recommendations of the Kames Committee to which attention has been drawn is that the Chairman of the Municipality should also be consulted in the location of these shops. What is urged is that the Municipal Council has its exponent in the Chairman. I take it that the difference between the resolution as proposed and the existing practice is, instead of the Chairman being consulted, it will be the whole Council that will have to be consulted. It cannot be that the Revenue officer will have no voice, because he is an ex-officio member of the municipality. Therefore, those elements which will make for the due realisation of responsibility as to the location of shops will not cease to exist;

*Location of Tolly and Arrest Shops.**(Dewan Baladur Girdada Raghunath Aiyar; Mr. Krishna Pillai.)*

only the resolution will give greater power to the municipality to determine the sites where these shops have to be located; and, as your Excellency is aware, any resolution of the Municipal Council is liable to be vetoed by the superior officers of Government and, in these circumstances, it appears to me that the danger is somewhat exaggerated when it is pointed out that there would be such a large divorce between control and responsibility as to lead to undesirable consequences. Then it has been said that the principle underlying this resolution is also vicious, because, if it be applied to other cases, the ridiculousness of the application of the principle would be observed. I am sorry I have to refer to that, but still I cannot help doing it. I fail to see, your Excellency, what analogy there is between the case of legal practitioners and the case of shops, except it be due to some kind of that hypocritical influence to which Sir William Meyer referred. I take it that the Government and the people are agreed that drink is a vice and that the number of shops where any drink is sold ought to be curtailed. It may be they are to be tolerated, but the viciousness of the system in the case of legal practitioners I am yet to know; and I do not know if the Government are not the greatest sinners in having the Advocate-General as one of their paid officers. If, as a matter of fact, it is the case that it has been established as in the case of liquor shops, that litigation is a vice and that litigation is promoted by legal practitioners, notwithstanding the fact that I am a legal practitioner, I will be the very first to impose restrictions upon the capacity and opportunity which legal practitioners have for promoting litigation, which is a vice. I submit, your Excellency, that it is not so. As a matter of fact, it may be that in some instances litigation is unduly promoted, and it is not the exception that has to be taken into consideration, but it is the rule; and I take it that legal practitioners have their use in society and have their honourable place in society. There is absolutely no analogy between drink shops and legal practitioners. That may be by way of illustrating the proposition which the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer wanted to enforce upon the attention of the Council; and I do not think he could have chosen a more unfortunate way of doing it. The question, therefore, your Excellency, separated from all these digressions which unfortunately have been allowed to creep into this question and principally by—*are members of Municipal Councils in a position to know the nature of the wants of the locality? Can they be trusted to realise these wants to meet them in the best interests, unswayed by improper considerations or motives? If the Municipal Councils can be trusted to collect revenues and spend them, maintain hospitals, look after education in some instances and sanitary arrangements, and determine the roads to be kept in good order, I submit, your Excellency, it cannot be that they would be found unequal to the work that it is proposed to ask them to do, i.e., to see where exactly shops have to be located. In these circumstances, it appears to me that this is a resolution which is well worthy of the sympathetic consideration of Government.*"

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Perera Paetile has been very moderate in his demands. I am only sorry that Government cannot accept even that proposition. Your Excellency is aware that various societies established in this country and in England demand (1) the abolition of the auction system, (2) the disposal of houses, (3) the removal of the licensing function from the control of the Revenue Department and (4) an extension of the principle of local option. He has only asked for the last of the objects. I am only sorry that the Government are not pleased to accept it. I want to say one word with regard to my own little place. We had a shop in the middle of the town in a crowded street. The Collector thought it necessary to remove it, for the decency of the place, just outside the town. There was diminution in drink; the Deputy Commissioner came there; the local contractor complained to him bitterly; and it was taken back to the old place. Somehow it crept back. We tried our best to remove it, but we did not succeed. We sent a memorial—myself and my friend the late lamented the Rev. William Howard Campbell—to Government and to the Board of Revenue. They would not interfere; and we had a question put in the House of Commons through Sir Herbert Roberts, and the Secretary of State said that local option would be respected by the Madras Government. We did not go any further than that and that shop is in its old place. No doubt the Collector is very much interested in the moral

Location of Tiddy and Arrack Shops.

(Mr. Kenna Pitts; Mr. Shipley.)

well-being of the people. We have to take into consideration the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner and other Abkari officers who are more interested in the revenue than in the moral well-being of the people. Especially in the midland, there are many places where the lower orders as a class do not drink. A very large proportion do not drink except on festive occasions. If, as the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar remarked, on festive occasions the sales of spirits are limited and the strength of the spirits is diminished, there will be some wholesome effect. Most of us are anxious to see some sort of local option introduced, because people in the place ought to know better of the local needs. I think the people of a locality who are more educated than the lower classes and who are naturally more interested in the well-being of the people ought to be able to advise the Collector who is not in a position to know the exact situation. As it is, he will only take the recommendation of the Excise officers and act up to it. The Hon'ble member has asked for local option being entrusted only to Municipal Councils. I wanted him to put in Local Boards also. There could not be serious objection on behalf of Government to the option being given to the Local Boards, because there the Collector or the Deputy Collector presides. He said that it could not be done. He said so because he was afraid that Government would then reject his proposition altogether; and he seems to have been very much justified. I am sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson with all his sympathy and profuse liberality for our feelings should reject our humble representations in this matter. I cordially support the Hon'ble Mr. Perraja Pantulu."

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas:—"Your Excellency, when I first saw the Hon'ble Mr. Perraja Pantulu's motion, I thought that he was coming forward partly as a guardian of the public convenience and partly as a guardian of the Government exchequer. Later on on the argument of the Hon'ble Member unfolded itself, however, I came to the conclusion that he had three points that he wanted to impress upon us. The first point was that he was very much distressed at the way in which public revenue coming from the Excise administration was visibly swelling and that in a way he was alarmed lest we should be threatened with universal and spontaneous combustion of these revenues. The second point which he seemed to impinge upon us was that the Government had neglected public morality in having issued a number of shops which were not wanted, in preference to closing a greater number that were. His third point was that the panacea for all the evils consequent on the excessive drinking on the part of the people of this presidency was the adding of local option to local self-government. The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Hinghansha Rao supported the proposition in a rather half-hearted fashion, but he seemed to lay greater stress upon the protection which a reduction of shops would afford in the matter of property rather than upon any amelioration it would effect in people's health or morals. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar came forward with his amendment. It struck me as rather like a red herring drawn across the line. For several reasons I regret that it was not supported. It might have led to a most interesting and instructive debate between total abstinence and moderate drinkers; and it might also have added to the gravity of the Council by an exhibition of differences between Hon'ble Members. For instance, the Hon'ble Mr. Perraja Pantulu says that Municipal Councils should have a final voice in the location of shops. The Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar says "no"; although he is a Councillor himself, he would not trust the Municipal Councils to do that. He says all that you need do is to reduce the supply of liquor to shops at fairs and festivals. That is all; a mere nothing; any one could do it. I felt inclined, your Excellency, to weigh in with an amendment to the effect that the Council should advise the Government to instruct these officers not to drink more at festivals and fairs than on working days. I felt that such an instruction would be as useful as the instruction conveyed by the amendment. To return to the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Perraja Pantulu, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer pointed out that the terms of the resolution seemed to point to the desire that Municipal Councils should have a preponderating voice in the number of shops within the municipal limits. He quoted the instance of Canada, America and other places as showing the valuable results of local option. In very many places we

*Location of Tally and Arrack Shops.**(Mr. Shipley; Diwan Behadur Gorinda Raghava Aiyar; the President.)*

know that local opinion means local prohibitions, pure and simple. In many towns of America, they have that local prohibition and the consequence there is, as the Honorable Member says—but not in the way he means—very remarkable. What happens is that people go into chemists' shops, or into other apparently innocuous trade resorts, ask for a certain thing and get the thing under a harmless name and they are supplied with liquor. As the Honorable Member for Settlement knows, they call it 'benedictine' in Italy to-day. I myself do not see, if municipal bodies are to be entrusted with this kind of power, why that power could be withheld from the Local Boards. Local Boards administer a far greater area of country than municipalities. I do not think that the members of Local Boards are in any way less fit to be entrusted with these very extensive powers than Municipal Councillors. Probably the Hon'ble Mr. Perera Pantulu may say that the Local Boards are under the thumb of the Collector (President) and that they will not have a conscience of their own. They are built of the same material as members of Municipal Councils and I see no reason why the members should be considered to be more resistant to outside influence in Municipal Councils than they are in Local Boards. It seems to me that things should be best left as they are. If it is necessary to have an arbiter in these matters, I think after all the Collector is the best Judge. I am so enemy of local self-government or of municipal institutions, but I think the power which the Hon'ble Mr. Perera Pantulu wants to give to Municipal Councils would result in extensive corruption. I have been very many years a Collector—more than I care to remember—and during my tenure of office, I have had very little complaint from Municipal Councils, and only two or three from individuals, one or two members from the members in streets of the municipality, as regards the location of shops; and these complaints have all been dealt with, as far as I can remember, in a rational spirit with due regard to the convenience of the people and the fiscal interests of Government. I do not see why the Collector could not, as a rule, hold the balance evenly between public convenience and public financial interest. Neither the Hon'ble Mr. Perera Pantulu nor any of the Honorable Members who spoke paid much attention or devoted much time to the consideration of the question of convenience of inhabitants. There are a great many people who object to the proximity of these shops to their residences; but man is a gregarious animal, and if he will live in towns to meet put up for the sake of the greater advantages with the many evils consequent on his habits. We cannot all live in movable houses and shift them according to our whim and fancy. Disgrace is the classical example of such a case, and even he was not quite successful in avoiding unwelcome intruders. The Council will remember that he was not at all appalled when he found it was Alexander the Great who stood in his light, nor I imagine will the thirty inhabitants of urban areas be appalled when they find that it is the Municipal Councils that stand in the light of their getting a drink. There was question about the responsibility of Municipal Councils. I do not see, as the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson said, how the responsibility is to be enforced. You claim you are fitted for the responsibility. That is quite possible and in fact that is not improbable. But at the same time your responsibility in other matters, financial matters for instance, is subject to the knowledge that if you do not discharge that responsibility you may render yourself liable to suits for malfeasance. There can be no possible result of that kind in the matter of your decision as to the number or location of these shops. I am sorry there has been any discussion about the attitude of non-officials and officials. The Hon'ble Mr. Gorinda Raghava Aiyar wants to think that the official members must give advice or opinion offered by non-official members of the Council. I am sure that it is a misapprehension on his part."

The Hon'ble Diwan Behadur Gorinda Raghava Aiyar:—"That is not what I said or meant—that officials rendered any advice—but what I said was that Government thought that it implied distrust of Government, if any such advice was given."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I think I should not myself interpret the Hon'ble Mr. Gorinda Raghava Aiyar's remarks in the way that the Hon'ble Mr. Shipley does."

*Location of Taddy and Arrack Shops.
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The Hon'ble Mr. SHIPLEY :—²¹ It is my unfortunate deafness that led me to misconstruct what he said.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNA NAYAR :—²² I wish to support this resolution and in doing so I wish to say only one or two words. It has been stated that, if local option be given to Municipal Councils, responsibility will be devolved from the power of controlling finance; and, as a matter of fact, it has been stated in this Council, your Excellency, by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, and we know it as a matter of fact also, that even according to the existing practice, Chairmen of Municipal Councils are consulted; still, Chairmen of Municipal Councils have no control over excise revenue, nor are they responsible for the peace of the towns. No doubt, Chairmen of Municipal Councils along with Councillors are responsible for sanitation and similar things, but not for the peace of the towns. Still, Chairmen are consulted with reference to the location of shops now. So that, it seems to me, your Excellency, that this argument based upon the devolve of responsibility and power really does not hold good in the present case. What is asked for in this resolution is only this: that the power that is now enjoyed by Chairmen of Municipal Councils and entrusted to them may be extended to the Councils of which they are the Chairmen. Then with reference to this resolution with Chairmen that it is in existence now, I wish to say that Chairmen are consulted more or less formally. As a matter of fact, the voice of the Abkari Department is supreme in such consultations. In fact, the Abkari Department comes to a resolution beforehand. I do not say it holds good universally, but more or less that is the practice; they come to a decision as to what number of shops are to be abolished, or as to places where shops are to be located. After informally coming to a conclusion on these matters, they consult these Chairmen and finally the Chairmen are not able to do very much in the matter. They may be able to do something, but not much. Thus though the prestige of consulting these Chairmen is in existence now, it is not very effective. As a matter of fact, your Excellency, we know that liquor shops are at present located in the most densely populated parts of the municipal areas. They are sometimes located near schools and colleges and near temples also; and whatever the vigilance and caprice of Municipal Councils may be, I believe there will be sufficient collective wisdom in the Municipal Councils as a whole to prevent the location of shops in these undesirable places. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson stated from his memory that it had been stated by the non-official Members of the Council on previous occasions that, if liquor shops were located in open places in towns, that would have a beneficial effect inasmuch as it would prevent respectable men in society from going to these shops. I was referring this morning to the discussion on this point for the last several years, and I never came across such a suggestion made by any non-official member on the subject of the location of shops. I distinctly saw the other proposition, namely, the proposition made by non-official members that liquor shops should not be located in open places in towns. I believe on one occasion Mr. H. Hindley, who, I regret to say, is no longer with us, made an observation that, if liquor shops were placed in open places, they would prevent respectable people from going to such shops. As a matter of fact, if liquor shops are located in public places, it will prevent only the upper portion—men belonging to the upper strata of society—from going into the shops. The shame of being openly seen in taverns will prevent respectable persons from going into these places. So far as the lower portion of the society is concerned, these shops are really veritable traps for the weary and the thirsty among them. It has been stated that, if such shops are located in nooks and corners and by-lanes of towns, the Police will not be able to effectively control these shops. I believe the Police will be able to control them wherever they may be placed; at any rate they ought to be able to. I am sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Cowie will be able to enforce the necessary discipline in his Department. So that, I submit, your Excellency, that the principle contained in the first portion of this resolution is a very sound one and in pressing it for the acceptance of this Council, I certainly wish to say for myself and for other non-official members that there is no insinuation whatever that the Government are less desirous than Municipal Councils for diminishing the consumption of liquor. It has been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson that Municipal Councils cannot be more anxious for diminishing the consumption of liquor; certainly, Municipal Councils

Location of Taddy and Arrack Shops.

(*Mr. Krishnan Nayar; Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar; Khan Bahadur Mohammad Habibullah Sahib.*)

cannot be more anxious than Government. But there is this difference between the two: the Municipal Councils know the local conditions which the Government are not in a position to know to the same extent to which these are known to the Municipal Councils. The Government are situated far away at head-quarters. The opinion they have to obtain must be got through the subordinate officers and ultimately from the Municipal Councils, at any rate from the men on the spot. The Municipal Councils, on the other hand, possess practical knowledge on the spot; and with that knowledge they will be able to effect a greater check upon the consumption of liquor than the Government. With those observations, your Excellency, I wish to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR:—"I wish to say a few words in connection with this resolution. The existing practice, so far as I am aware, is that a Committee consisting of the Collector of the district, the Superintendent of Police and the Municipal Chairman in some of the bigger municipalities decide the minimum and maximum number of shops within the municipality and also settle their location. Any subsequent alteration in the location of these shops is done, in theory, with the consultation of the Municipal Chairman; but very often, as the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar has pointed out, the location is previously settled, vend rights are put up for sale and just when the shops are about to be opened a communication is addressed to the Municipal Chairman and if he objects, often he has to give way, because he is told that the thing has been done, and there is the promise that the objection will be considered the next year. I join with the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar in saying that the object of this resolution is not in any way to cast a slur on anybody; I believe, whether you give the local option to Municipal Chairmen or Municipal Councils, these people have greater facility, being on the spot, of knowing exactly where a shop is needed and where it is likely to be most chaotic; on the other hand, the Collector of the district and the Superintendent have to rely upon the information furnished to them by their subordinates which, with the best intentions, may very often be erroneous. In a matter of this sort where Government have already thought fit to take the Municipal Chairman into confidence, the object with which they are now consulting the Chairmen will be better secured by consulting the Council itself because the Chairmen now gives his individual opinion and not as a member of the Municipal Council."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB:—"Your Excellency, I should have considered it unnecessary to have added any remarks of mine after the very exhaustive and elaborate discussion which has taken place on this resolution. The only reason which has prompted me to say a few words on this occasion is the fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, while expressing the views of Government against the acceptance of this resolution, has unfortunately made certain strictures regarding the incapacity of the Municipal Councils to be entrusted with this simple duty. Representing, as I do, one of the largest municipalities, I think, I shall not be doing my duty to my Council if I should accept these strictures. Your Excellency is aware that Municipal Councils have of late certainly shown a desire towards efficient administration; they are entrusted with duties far greater, more important and more momentous than the simple duty of deciding as to the number and situation of liquor shops within their own respective areas. No doubt, there have been instances of misadministration; no doubt, there have been petty squabbles over certain affairs, as the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson referred to; but I venture to think, your Excellency, that these few instances of petty squabbles and isolated instances of misadministration cannot be regarded as sufficient reasons for the purpose of distrustful the Councils as a whole and for the purpose of regarding the Councils as unfit to discharge these duties if they are entrusted to them at all. I understand the Hon'ble member simply to apply for an extension of the principle which exists at present. As we have been told, there are rules of precedent whereby the Chairmen of Municipal Councils, as representatives of their own Councils, are consulted in the matter. I

*Location of Toldy and Arrack Shops.**(Khan Bahadur Mahammad Habibullah Sahib; Mr. Hamrick.)*

I take it also, your Excellency, that the object with which the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils have been appointed as Members of this Committee is for the purpose of enabling these Chairmen to give something like a rational suggestion, and I also take it that Government, while agreeing to appoint the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils as Members of these Committees, were under the impression that these officers would render real and substantial assistance in that matter. I should indeed be sorry if the confidence which the Government have in the Chairmen is not extended towards the Municipal Councils, and if the views and suggestions which the Chairmen make should be regarded as distinct and separate from the suggestion of the Municipal Councils, I should indeed be disappointed. Moreover, the power to fix the location of shops and the power to determine the number of shops, if exercised wrongly by Municipal Councils, can easily be corrected; for your Excellency is aware that there are so many cases of decisions of Municipal Councils which are brought under revision by the officers of Government who are placed to supervise their deliberations. There is no reason whatever to think that if any Municipal Council should misbehave itself or should have the hardihood to suggest the total abolition of the number of shops—to quote the instances of Canada—there is no reason to think whatever that such an idiotic procedure on the part of a municipality could not be corrected. Therefore, I venture to submit that, if the municipalities be given this power, they will exercise it as carefully as they have done in the case of the other powers which have been entrusted to them by statute and that they will have due regard not only to the convenience of the people but also to the revenue of the Government. I suppose we need not be told for the first time that Municipal Councils have got a certain responsibility in collecting their own revenue. They have been given power to collect their revenue, and spend the revenue. A body which can easily place itself in the position of Government, so far as that revenue is concerned, can be entrusted with the duty of deciding on the location of shops and there is no chance of its jeopardizing the interests of Government. Your Excellency, it has been suggested that the only aim of this resolution was to snatch away the power from the Government officials and yet it is in the hands of municipal bodies who in a way may be regarded as irresponsible. If I have understood the position as if I am reading the views of my Honourable friend Mr. Poraja Pantulu correctly, I think that is far from his intention, for your Excellency is aware that it is not the entrusting of more power to Municipal Councils that is aimed at, but it is, on the other hand, the provision of facilities for the purpose of determining the convenience of the public. There are certain places where the location of shops is objectionable from mere standpoint then one. The only thing that the Municipal Chairmen is competent to do is to make a representation as a member of the Committee. As your Excellency has been told, he is in a minority; all that he can do is to make representations and whether these representations are heeded or not is a matter about which I do not wish to say much. But at any rate your Excellency sees that he is the only one of a large body of Committees; he is one of the three—necessarily in the minority—and if his views are not accepted, he has no other voice. But if the collective voice of the Council is allowed to play an important part in the determination of the number of shops and the location of shops, we hardly see any danger in such a system. If, after experience, it is found that the Municipal Councils have abused the power and have not exercised the power aright, if it is seen that the Municipal Councils have been swayed by considerations other than reasonable and that their action has in any way resulted in loss of revenue to Government, there is nothing to prevent Government from taking away that power; but before the experiment has been tried, I should certainly think, your Excellency, so much opposition on the part of the Government to its introduction does not seem quite reasonable.

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMICK:—“Your Excellency, I cannot allow this motion to go to a division, without saying one or two words of explanation as there seems to be a misunderstanding which exists in the minds of some Honourable Members of Council. Some of the members seem to think that the Hon'ble Mr. Poraja Pantulu's motion is only a slight extension of the system we now have, under which

*Location of Tosty and Arrack Shops.**(Mr. Hearnick: Mr. Parraja Pantala.)*

the Chairman's advice is taken by the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate before shops are located. The step which the Hon'ble Mr. Parraja Pantala proposes to take further is a step which will bring about a state of things entirely different from the present state of things in its basic principle if Municipal Commissioners have the right to locate shops—that is what the Hon'ble Mr. Parraja Pantala wishes to give; he does not apparently wish that the Municipal Commissioners should be given any power to reduce, but only wishes to give them power to locate shops. If the Municipal Commissioners take action under this resolution and under the statutory power which he apparently wishes to give them, the Magistrate and the Excise officer will be absolutely helpless. The only section of the District Municipalities Act which will allow Government to interfere is section 35 and under that section the Government can only interfere when the license granted is in excess of the powers conferred by law or is likely to cause destruction, injury or annoyance to any person lawfully employed or danger to human life, health or safety or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray.

"Now, Sir, the last speaker before this Council said that the Chairman was in a small minority in the Committee. He seemed to think that he was in an improper position, in not being able to hold his opinion against the opinion of the District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police. What I would point out to the Council is, that in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, where we may suppose that the excise administration is far in advance of our own, and where certainly municipal administration is far in advance of our own, the Chairman of a local municipality is not allowed to have the smallest voice whatever in the location of any liquor shops in his town or anywhere else. The whole administration of the excise revenue in England is conducted by the Excise authorities or by the Magistrates. Are we, in this country, Sir, to talk of an experiment of exceeding danger—an experiment of great danger not only to our revenue but to the peace and order of this country—to talk of an experiment, which, in England, with all the tremendous power of the Insurance party which exists there, the Government have not found it advisable to try? I look, Sir, upon this resolution, if carried into effect, as one of the most dangerous resolutions ever brought forward in this Council. One Member, the Hon'ble Mr. Goriunda Raghava Aiyar, spoke of drink as a vice. Well, Sir, speaking for myself, I do not regard drink as a vice. I am a moderate drinker, but I am quite ready to accept it that excessive drink is a vice. I am not ready to accept the view which is held by a great majority of people in this country that drink is in itself a vice. It is absolutely wrong for the Government of this country to place in the hands of the men who rule in our Municipalities, Local Boards or anywhere else, men who object to drink as a principle,—I say it would be quite wrong to place in their hands the power of limitation as to the number of shops or their location. In this country there is an immense class of people who find their daily life considerably alleviated by the small amount of drink they take. I am not prepared to take away from them the small power they have of getting that drink. For these reasons, I wish to oppose this resolution. I only rise to point out to the Members of this Council that the resolution in itself is an enormous and tremendous advance in radical principles on the system which we follow, and which answers the purposes exceedingly well. I may point out that the system we have introduced during the past two or three years is only at its beginning and no doubt, as time goes on, local opinions of the Chairmen of Municipalities will have more and more weight. To say that we are prepared to agree to this resolution that the municipalities ought to have an absolute control over the liquor shops in the areas under their control, would, I think, be a most dangerous and wrong movement to take at the present moment."

The Hon'ble Mr. PARAJA PANTALA:—“Your Excellency, I will first endeavour to reply to the observations of the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer because they made most impression upon me. I have had the privilege of knowing the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer while he was a young Assistant Collector in my place

*Location of Toddy and Arrack Shops.**(Mr. Ferreira Penha.)*

and all his old friends have got great admiration for his devotion to duty and financial soundness. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, I don't think, meant any reflection or any serious imputation when he compared *askhis*' offices to drink shops. I don't know whether he compared them to country liquor shops or foreign liquor shops. We are only concerned with country liquor shops. I fail to see any analogy; on the other hand, it goes the other way. When a person enters upon litigation, he will leave the *askhis*' office after litigation considerably wiser. But when a person enters a liquor shop, he goes on deeper and deeper into the habit of drink, he not only drinks hard but preaches to others the benefits of drink and induces others to drinking ways. A person who launches upon litigation will be the first man to preach to others how ruinous is litigation and that others ought not to enter upon litigation. I therefore fail to see any analogy. I don't think my Honourable friend seriously meant it. Now my Honourable friend with his great financial ability is afraid probably that there will be considerable disaster by the reduction of this drink revenue. He seems now to look with satisfaction upon the large revenue which it will bring into the Provincial Exchequer. He will ask what other sources are we to find in order to replenish the exchequer if this drink revenue is to be reduced by prohibiting consumption. I would make one suggestion and I hope that my Honourable friend will not say that I am launching upon any 'wild outbursts of finance.' It is said in the Excise Committee's report, on page 61, that the question of toddy consumption and taxation is far more important here than in any other provinces. The Excise Committee pointed out that in this presidency 21,016,854 palm trees have been tapped for the purpose of supplying toddy to the people; and one district—Tanjore—supplied more revenue than the revenue of the whole of Bengal. Other districts are also quoted. From this it will be apparent that in this presidency more than in any other presidency, there has been a very large number of palm trees yielding considerable palm juice. If all this palm juice be converted into sugar, it will not only contribute revenue to the Provincial Exchequer, but it will also contribute to public health and peace. This is no wild out scheme, because in France and other countries such private enterprises have been undertaken by the State and revenues were thereby considerably realized. There need be no fear of loss of revenue in this presidency. I think the loss of revenue was apparent in the minds of members who have chosen to oppose this resolution. My Honourable friend asks me what I meant by this resolution. In proposing this resolution, I do not mean to lay down any prohibition within any municipal limits, nor do I ask for any particular number of shops to be prescribed in municipalities. What I ask is that the location should be regulated by the municipality. That is a very modest request and deserves the consideration of every person who has the welfare of the people at heart. My Honourable friend said that there are only 10,000 shops for no less than 18 millions of people. He meant 'country liquor shops.' If I include in this category toddy shops, they number very large. There are places where we have one shop for 500 people, one for 1,000, one for 2,000, and so on. If all the shops be put together, toddy and liquor shops in this presidency are in no way inconsiderable. My Honourable friend also said that drink is an irredeemable evil and people go on drinking; but this evil is not left unattended and in other countries regulations have been passed and Government have taken stringent measures to put down the evil; if those Governments have not considered this to be an evil, then those regulations would have been meaningless. Then coming to the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson's remarks, I am glad to be assured that he sympathizes with the object of the resolution. No doubt, he asks why not trust Government? Certainly we do credit Government with good intention. A municipality is one of the departments of Government. All we ask is to entrust this duty to the municipal authorities. Then, about the figures he seems to have a doubt. I quoted from the *Abkhis* Administration Report of 1904-1905 for Madras wherein it is stated that in spite of the reduction of a number of shops there is an increase in the consumption of country spirits. My Honourable friend has also referred to the location of municipal lamps. Perhaps some of the Councilmen may be anxious to have the lamps near their houses. But I do not think any Commissioner

*Location of Tolly and Arrack Shops.**(Mr. Perera Pantaleo, its President.)*

will be anxious to have a liquor shop near his home, and so on we will try to locate the liquor shops in places not proper for them. The power to decide the location of shops might be used for tyrannical purposes. For instance, in the Municipal Councils they work under the shadow of the Collector, and there are a number of nominated Councillors and there will be due representation. If such a body cannot be entrusted with this power, I fail to see what other body or authority should be entrusted with this task. It is asked why should we exclude local boards. As I have already said, by way of experiment let us first try these municipal bodies. My Honourable friend Mr. Hamrick characterises me as having proposed one of the most dangerous resolutions. To my mind it is one of the mildest, one of the most beneficent resolutions that have ever been proposed in this Council. He said that in England no local Chairman was invested with a similar power. But the conditions of England and the conditions of these places are far different. In England, the drink evil has gone to such an extent that it is simply impossible to remedy it. Statesmen are simply ought as to how to minimise it. Your Excellency knows how Government after Government were wrecked when they attempted to check this evil. I will ask your Excellency to consider the adoption of prompt measures and before the evil acquires itself, before it goes beyond the few corners of the community, before it gathers volume, it behoves this Government to check the drink-evil and prevent its increase. If the Government oppose this resolution, it has no chance of being carried. I shall however have the satisfaction of gaining a moral victory. I have been myself connected with a municipality for sixteen years. I was Chairman for more than eight years. Every Divisional Officer would delegate all his powers to me when he was out of the district. The resolution is one which I fully believe to be a sound one. My resolution is supported by no less than four colleagues who are themselves Chairmen of Municipalities—Mr. Krishnan Nayar, Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Mr. Heshkollah Sahib and Mr. Ramaswami Chettyar, all of whom are Chairmen of important municipalities in various districts of this presidency—and I have the satisfaction that I have their support. My friend on the left, the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraja Chettyar, did not accord to me whole-hearted support—I must say that all his experience is confined to the metropolitan municipality; I do not think he has any experience of municipal municipalities. He seems to think that all the working classes do not get strong food and they must in the evening hours be replenished by some drink. That is far from the case. He also says that drink is no evil. The Hon'ble Mr. Hamrick is perhaps right in saying that drink is wholesome if indulged in moderate quantities, but might produce evil if in excess. The Enquiry Committee reports that the country-distilled liquor is the worst and leads to demoralising effects. There is no comparison between foreign liquors and liquors which these people drink—liquors which are distilled here. Unlike in foreign countries the drink evil is preventable in India. I trust that your Excellency's Government will take the earliest opportunity of preventing this evil before it assumes alarming proportions."

His Excellency the Governor:—Before I put this resolution to the vote, I should like to make one or two remarks after hearing the discussion in the Council this morning; first, as to the object of the resolution and, secondly, as to the full purport of the resolution itself. I was not present yesterday, but I understand that this resolution has been brought forward not because of objections to the location of shops in any particular places; it is not on that ground that it has been brought forward. It is sought thereby to reduce, if possible, the habit of drinking to excess in this country and to increase the temperance of the people throughout the presidency. I think it is quite possible for two people to start with thorough sympathy one with the other, and yet differ widely as to the policy to be adopted to achieve a certain end. If I am right, as I believe I am, in thinking that the mover of this resolution had in view when he brought it forward the increase of temperance and the reduction of drunkenness in this country, I am sure he has the sympathy of every member of this Council, official or non-official, but when he asks us to adopt, in order to meet the evils which he complains, the principle which is known as that of local option, he

*Location of Tiddy and Arrack Shops.**(The President.)*

asks us to go a very long way in advance of any experiment that has ever been made in this country. It is all very well to say that this is a very innocent resolution; but it implies the adoption in its entirety of the principle of local option. You may whistle it away as you will; but I fail to see how, if this Council commits itself to the policy set out in this resolution, it can resist the adoption of the principle of local option altogether. The Hon'ble Mr. Hearnick has pointed out that in England the principle of local option has never been adopted. The Hon'ble Mr. Ferreira Pastula, as far as I could understand him, seemed to suggest that the state of England was so notoriously bad that no remedy could be of any avail, and therefore no local option had ever been tried. But local option has been considered and discussed over and over again in England. It has been supported by the temperance body—a very powerful organisation carrying a great weight of public opinion behind it—and no experiment of the kind has ever been made in that country. It is not a question of the qualifications of the members of this or that Municipal Council; it is a much bigger question than that. In England Municipal Government, I think, will to be acknowledged by every one present here, to be far in advance of anything that is known in this country. And yet we, in this Council, are preparing to adopt the principle of local option which has been rejected in England for years and years. In America it has been tried, and even the most ardent supporters of temperance in that country are quite ready to admit that its efficacy is by no means what it ought to be. In that country it has been found to lead, so far as I understand, to considerable illicit traffic. And as for India, the Secretary of State in years gone by, the Government of India and the Excise Committee have said over and over again in a most emphatic way that the peculiar conditions of India render her thoroughly unsuited to the principle of local option. I think they are right. There are two evils which most necessarily accompany in this country the adoption of any such policy as that of local option. There is in India, more than in any other country, a variety of races; there are sections of races, both European and Indian, and various castes and sects to whom drink in itself is a vice. In their opinion any step which may be taken to reduce the evil of drink and to put obstacles in the way of the sale of liquor is wholly legitimate. It is pretty certain that in most, if not in all, municipalities you will find representatives of these races, castes and sects to which I have alluded, men who are prompted on religious and other grounds, to oppose in every possible way that lies in their power the consumption of liquor in any form whatsoever; and to ask them to apply the Excise laws impartially is, in my opinion, to demand of them that of which being human they are incapable. It is no reflection upon any Municipal Councillor. On the contrary, I think there is no one here who does not honour a man who stands up for his convictions, if he believes drink to be wrong and considers it right to put obstacles in the way of the consumption! But how can we entrust the impartial application of the Excise laws to a body of men, some of whom must be committed to a policy of opposing drinking in any form whatsoever? Then you come to the next evil which is that of illicit traffic. One of the great evils which must follow on a misdirected suppression of legitimate trade in drink is, to judge by the history of other countries, illicit traffic. This is a country in which such a traffic will be easily carried on. I think it will be going from one evil to a still greater one if we are to drive those who will have drink, if they can possibly get it, to obtain it by illicit rather than by licit means. I do not propose to-day to traverse all the supposed advantages and disadvantages which attach to the principle of what is called local option. What I would impress upon the Council is this that it seems to me impossible for this Council to adopt this resolution which they are asked to adopt without accepting the principle of local option in its entirety and that, in the opinion of myself and this Government, while we sympathise with the object which this resolution has in view, is a principle to which we cannot commit ourselves. The question before this Council is that 'the Council recommends to the Governor in Council that local option as to the location of shops for the vending of tiddy and country spirits within municipal limits be given to the Municipal Councils.'

The proposition was put to the vote and lost, 12 voting for it and 28 against it.

*Locations of Toddy and Arack Shops.**(The President: Mr. Atherton.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. Pereira Pantoja asked for a division which was taken with the following result:—

<i>For</i>	<i>Against</i>
1. The Hon'ble Mr. Dagoberto Pantoja.	1. The President.
2. " Mr. Pereira Pantoja.	2. The Hon'ble Mr. Hammond.
3. " Mr. Kewen Pillai.	3. " Mr. Atherton.
4. " Elva Bahadur Muhammed	4. " Maharaja of Joo Sir Ranga
Rambhadr Sahib, Bahadur.	Rao Bahadur
5. " Mr. Krishna Nayan.	5. " Sir William Meyer.
6. " Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami	6. " Mr. Castelnau St. Jean
Aiyappa Aiyappa.	7. " Surgeon-Genl. P. H. Benson.
7. " Mr. Ranganji Aiyappa.	8. " Mr. Heron.
8. " Rao Bahadur Ramakrishna	9. " Mr. Chapp.
Nayudu Thero.	10. " Mr. Galloway.
9. " Madan Nayudu Marica Sahib.	11. " Mr. Wilson.
10. " Mr. Ramaswami Chettiar.	12. " Mr. Smith.
11. " Diwan Bahadur Swamin	13. " Mr. Shapley.
Raghava Aiyappa Aiyappa.	14. " Dr. Bourne.
12. " Mr. Sambanda Mudaliyar.	15. " Mr. Davis.
	16. " Mr. Sivaswami Aiyappa (Advo-
	cate-General)
	17. " Diwan Bahadur Subramani-
	yam Aiyappa.
	18. " Mr. Schmidt.
	19. " Mr. Stone.
	20. " Mr. Wynch.
	21. " Mr. Orr.
	22. " Rao Bahadur Tyagaraja
	Chettu Thero.
	23. " Mr. Muhammad Abdul
	Khalid Bahadur Sahib.
	24. " Mr. Hutcheson.
	25. " Mr. Spring.
	26. " Mr. Siddons.
	27. " Mr. Shanmugam Pillai.
	28. " Mr. Fraser.

His Excellency the President:—"The second part of the resolution is as follows:—

"That no special licenses be issued for toddy and country liquor shops during fairs and religious festivals."

The Hon'ble Mr. Atherton:—"Your Excellency, the Honorable member of the resolution dealt with this portion of the resolution yesterday rather briefly. I recalled no particular argument in its favour. It appears to me that this portion can no more be accepted than the first. The object of it is to place an absolute veto on the grant of special licenses for toddy or country liquor during fairs and religious festivals of all sorts. 'Fairs and religious festivals' is a very large term and embraces fairs and festivals at which may gather a few hundreds or hundreds of thousands of persons, it may mean a festival extending over a day or a week or ten days. At these festivals, persons of all classes and castes including the much vilified drinking classes attend and unless you are going to condemn drink altogether, there must be on these occasions a reasonable provision to admit of those who are in the habit of drinking getting a moderate amount of liquor. That is the position as recognized by Government. In smaller festivals, special licenses are not, generally speaking, granted; and orders have been issued that, in no festivals, however large or however long they may last, more than one license for a toddy and one for an arack shop should, as a general rule, be given. I cannot see how this Council can quarrel with these instructions, unless you intend to pursue the line spoken of before, that is, absolute prohibition. If you are going to consult the wishes of all classes of the community, the wishes, tastes and habits of all classes in it, you must make provision for that which is, in itself, a perfectly legitimate habit, that of moderate drinking, provided no evil effects ensue therefrom. It is the duty of the Police and

*Location of Taddy and Arrack Shops; Fees in Secondary Schools.**(Mr. Atkinson; Mr. Perraud Pantulu; The President.)*

the Magistrate to see that order is maintained. I, therefore, on behalf of Government oppose as strongly as I did the first part of the resolution the second part and, considering that Government have issued these instructions, I maintain the position that there is absolutely no need for this second part of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAUD PANTULU:—"I will not take up Honourable Member's time on this part of the resolution. The idea of the subject-matter of this resolution occurred to me as soon as I heard of the Kottayapokondy riots. I thought that there would be no riots but for the liquor shops located in that place. Then, I have the satisfaction of being told by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson that rules have been issued that only one liquor shop will be allowed at fairs and festivals however large they may be. If the quantity also be prescribed and if there be one liquor shop, then the people's grievances will be considerably minimized. If there be that assurance, I have no objection to withdraw this part of the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I will read the relevant part of the Government Order which was issued subsequent to the Kottayapokondy riots and very largely in consequence thereof. The final sentence of the Government Order is to the following effect:—'Government doubt whether there need be more than one additional arrack and one additional taddy shop at any fair or festival.' I don't think that the Government should be asked to go further than that."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAUD PANTULU:—"Can you limit the quantity?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I don't think we can give such an assurance. The number of licences must depend upon the number attending the festival."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAUD PANTULU:—"I withdraw the second part of the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

FEES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAUD PANTULU moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the standard rates of fees leviable in secondary schools as obtaining on the 1st January 1910 be not raised."

In doing so, he said:—"May it please your Excellency—According to the report of the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne for the year 1905-1909, there are in secondary schools 95,000 pupils in this presidency undergoing secondary education; and I believe I am not far wrong when I say that, roughly speaking, there are now about 100,000 pupils in secondary schools in this presidency, and the result of this resolution will be anxiously awaited by 100,000 families of parents and guardians in this presidency. This is the present scale of fees obtaining in secondary schools.

									Rs.
"	For the VI form, annual fee is	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
"	" V " " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
"	" IV " " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

"I understand that the proposed fee is Rs. 42 for all the first three forms; a fee of Rs. 42 has to be paid by a pupil, no matter whether he belongs to the IV, V or VI form; that is to say, a VI form boy has to pay Rs. 4 increase, a V form boy Rs. 8 increase and a IV form boy Rs. 12 increase. The present scale for the remaining three forms is:—

									Rs.
"	For III form	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
"	" II " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
"	" I " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

*Fees in Secondary Schools.**(Mr. Perera Pankaj.)*

"The proposed scale is Rs. 22 for any of these forms. Thus there is an increase not only in the scale of fees, but there is also an increase in the fee for classes which were hitherto paying lower fees but which are now clubbed together with the higher classes. As regards these fees, there is an uniformity in the various provinces of India. In Bombay, the Educational Administration prescribes the fees either annually or at stated times. So in Bengal and the United Provinces the fees are regulated. The VI form here corresponds to the 10th class there for which the fee is Rs. 2; and for the 9th class Rs. 2-8, 8th class Rs. 2, 7th class Rs. 1-12-6, 6th class Rs. 1-2-0, 5th class Rs. 1, 4th class Rs. 12 and the 3rd class Rs. 8. Here the existing scale of fees is higher than that obtaining in the United Provinces. In the Punjab, there are three grades and the amount of fees depends upon the income of the parents. It is observed by the Director-General of Instruction that the steepest gradient is in Madras, where the school fee in the highest class is Rs. 38 and in the lowest classes Rs. 2-4 per year; and according to him 'the fee in the top scale is six times as great as at the bottom.' A range of Rs. 8 in the lowest class to Rs. 3 per month in the class preparing for the Matriculation Examination—these are the prescribed fees in the Board schools in the United Provinces and the highest rate of fee is Rs. 5 in the top classes of the Calcutta Government schools. So except in the top classes of some Government schools, the fees in all the other provinces seem to be much lower than the fees obtaining in this presidency. Then taking the average—this is the average I am quoting from the report of 1916-1917.—In Madras, the average annual fee per pupil in English secondary schools for boys is Rs. 15-8, in Bombay 17-9, in Bengal 12-3, in the Punjab 12-0, in the Eastern Bengal and Assam 10-1. Thus, your Excellency will see that the Madras school-fee is already higher, except in Bombay, than the fee obtaining in every province in India, and the total average fee is 15-28. So Madras is paying 2-4 higher than the average for the whole of India. Again considering the proportion of expenditure from various sources, towards the total expenditure in the English secondary schools for boys, we see that public funds in this presidency contribute 16 per cent. and the fees contribute 66 per cent. and private sources 18 per cent. Bombay contributes from public funds 55 per cent.—that is larger than Madras—and the fees in Bombay secondary schools contribute 48 per cent., whereas Madras contributes 46 per cent. and the private sources in Bombay contribute 17 per cent. whereas Madras contributes 18. Then from all these percentages it can be clearly seen that the school education is charged higher in this presidency than in Bombay. Then, once taking Bengal, public funds contribute 22 per cent. whereas fees contribute 57 per cent. and private sources 21 per cent. In the United Provinces, the public funds contribute a still larger proportion 42 per cent., fees 39 per cent. and private sources 19 per cent. Then again going to the Punjab secondary education, public funds contribute 37 per cent., fees 43 per cent. and private sources 15 per cent., and in the Central Provinces public funds 67 per cent., fees 27 per cent., private sources 16 per cent. So in all the various provinces in India, as regards the secondary schools, the contribution from public funds is larger than that of Madras and Madras public funds' contribution is the lowest and the fee income is the largest. According to Dr. A. G. Bourne's report of 1908-1909, public funds contribute 15-67 a year whereas private funds contribute 8-43. Then coming to the grant-in-aid, the grant-in-aid for each of the secondary English schools for boys excluding Europeans, the Madras average for each school in 1936-1937 is Rs. 691 per annum, whereas the Bombay average is Rs. 1,221, the United Provinces Rs. 1,836, the Punjab Rs. 2,823, Burma Rs. 3,642, Central Provinces 1,378, and so the average aid in secondary education from public funds is the lowest in Madras except Bengal where we have a large number of Government secondary schools. Then coming to the number of boys, the Madras Presidency has shown, in the quinquennium 1932-1937, an increase of 15,000 boys in all secondary schools, i.e., 59 per cent. Twenty per cent., no doubt, is a respectable percentage, but regard must be had to the fact that this is due to a large number of boys, reading in the lower classes, being taken on to the higher classes, that is, schools ranked as secondary schools. In Bombay the increase is 20-6, in the United Provinces the increase in the number of boys is 27-7. Thus we have no reason to be jubilant over the increase in the number of boys reading in our secondary schools. Taking again the percentage of boys of school-going age, the proportion of the boys of the secondary school to the

*Fees in Secondary Schools.**(Mr. Percey Pascoe.)*

population of the school-going age is 51. Bombay has a large number of high schools but with no primary departments. Bombay stands ahead with 238 per cent. of the male population of school age in secondary schools. Then coming to the west, in Madras the average area served by secondary schools for boys is 106 square miles, that is to say, we have only one secondary school for every area of 506 square miles. Thus, it will be seen that, while the fees in the other provinces have not been raised, the fees of secondary education in this province which is comparatively backward are sought to be raised. It may perhaps be urged that increased accommodation and efficiency are very excellent things and that they require a larger income; but I am quoting from the report of the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Borne which was embodied in the report of the Director-General of Public Instruction. As regards accommodation the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Borne remarked: 'generally very fair; the chief defect is overcrowding. But the operation of a new rule restricting the size of each class is leading to improved accommodation.'

'Then, as regards furniture, the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, remarks that efforts are being made to improve the science apparatus and that it satisfies the minimum required wants of a laboratory and that all have libraries of some kind, so it is a condition of recognition. The policy should be not only to raise education to a higher level but also to extend it to a larger proportion of the people. Then there is not very much to be desired as regards accommodation, furniture and apparatus, or any other thing, and yet suddenly the public are surprised to hear that the cost of secondary education has been sought to be made dearer. Again I may refer to the recent utterances of the Hon'ble Mr. Orange from his place in the Imperial Council at Calcutta, where he remarked, 'the extension of education on its present fee-paying basis had not as yet reached its limits.' In fact, we have comparatively a small number of Government secondary schools. We have schools for Europeans. The average cost per head in 1908-1909 for non-Europeans is Rs. 47-12-11 and for Europeans is Rs. 328-15-9. We have in our secondary schools 2,956 boys, Europeans, and 91,331 pupils, non-Europeans, according to the latest reports of 1908-1909. The cost per pupil is not as high as in the other provinces. As soon as the public were apprised of the fact that the cost of secondary education would be made dearer, it took the people by surprise and there was a strong public feeling in very many quarters. Those who are struggling to aid secondary education are entitled to be taken into confidence in fixing the scale of fees. The public of this presidency do not throw the cost of secondary education entirely on the Government. Private agencies have been trying as far as possible to co-operate with the Government in bearing a proportion of the cost of secondary education. I have before me a memorandum presented to the British Parliament on the results of the Indian administration during the past fifty years of British rule in India, which is published in the *First St. George Gazette* of the 1st March 1910, where it is remarked, 'your Excellency will permit me to quote from it a sentence—

'Much of the educational progress of the past fifty years has been due to the efforts of private persons, missionaries, and others, who from motive of charity and public spirit conduct or endow schools, which earn grants in aid from the public funds; without these private agencies, the progress, more especially in secondary schools, could not have been nearly so great.'

'Here is a recognition of the fact that the public have voluntarily come forward to help the cause of education. But for their liberal aid, the progress of the secondary schools in this presidency would not be as great as it is. I beg leave to refer to the recent utterances of Mr. Justice Krishna Rao who is a temperate though a staunch educational reformer. He pointed out in his Presidential address at the Triplicane High School anniversary that 68 per cent. is the expenditure on secondary schools—

'They were to-day threatened with an increase in the fees for secondary education and in sending the last report of the Director of Public Instruction he noticed that 68 per cent. of the expenditure on secondary education was at present met out of school fees, which was a very fair percentage. But there was another circumstance in the report which ought to make the Director of Public Instruction pause before he entered upon the scheme of raising the fees. It was stated in the

*Fees in Secondary Schools.**(Mr. Ferrajin Panah; Moolvi Saïyid Murtaza Sahib.)*

report that only 85 per cent. of the standard rate of fees at present in vogue was actually being collected, and the explanation to be sought for was stated in the report. It was said that it was due to the poverty of the students, and it was found impossible by managers of institutions to collect the balance of 15 per cent.

"That was a circumstance which ought to make the Director of Public Instruction pause before he entered upon the scheme of raising the fees to the standard rates to be adopted in the future. Even the full scale of the present standard rates has not been levied and private managers have not been able to levy it at the full rates and have either practically done so. Only 85 per cent. of the present full rate has been levied in almost all the schools and there is yet a margin of 15 per cent. and that could not be raised owing to the poverty of the pupils. He also pointed out that it would be impossible to keep up the levy of fees upon Western education. I cannot put the case stronger than Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Aiyar has put it. If it is sought to make secondary education self-supporting, I would beg to urge upon the Honorable Members that secondary education, so far as I know, has not been self-supporting in many civilized countries. Almost all the civilized administrations are spending very large sums of money upon this most important duty of Government; and if it involves any considerable expenditure from provincial funds it ought not to be grudged. No attempt should be made to make secondary education self-supporting and to leave it entirely to the charity or tender mercies of the people of large towns. Taking the parallel case of Japan which has almost as much area as the Madras Presidency, and a population only as much as that of the United Provinces, we find that the Government spend upon education 27 millions annually, that is, 18 times as large as our educational expenditure. And here considering the whole expenditure to the State, our expenditure on education is a little over 2 annas, whereas in Japan it is Rs. 1-12-4, per head. The expenditure on education in all other countries is considerably larger than the expenditure in this province; and if the non-raising of the fees were to involve any additional expenditure to the State, the State ought not to grudge it. Local conditions are different and yet it is highly important that elementary education being in a low stage, progress of secondary education is very necessary; and for the successful administration of all departments of Government, and for all the benefits of Government activity to be complete, secondary education is absolutely necessary. I therefore, with confidence, propose this resolution, which, I hope, will meet with the approval of the Council."

The Hon'ble Moolvi Saïyid Murtaza Sahib:—"Your Excellency, in ascending the proposition moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ferrajin Panah, I have to say a few words as this question is such a contentious one and so it has been agitating the minds of all Indian communities. The Indian Press has raised its voice, has been raising its voice against it, and the Conference—the Muhammadan Educational Conference which held its session at Trichinopoly in the last week—has passed a resolution requesting your Excellency's Government not to make the proposed enhancement. The mover has advanced several arguments in favour of the resolution; he has laid before the Council facts and figures and therefore I need not take much of your Excellency's time. I would simply draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to the fact that while reviewing the position in regard to secondary education and considering the character and manner of study in the existing secondary schools in this country, the Government of India in paragraph 23 of their Resolution, dated 15th March 1904, on 'Indian Educational Policy' stated as follows:—'In the present stage of social and industrial development it appears to be essential to promote diversified types of secondary education corresponding to the varying needs of practical life.' We have every reason to believe that it was in pursuance of this policy so generously and ably sanctioned by the Government of India that the school-leaving certificate course was instituted side by side with University instruction. While our hearty thanks are due to your Excellency's benign Government for having instituted this School-leaving Certificate examination, we cannot fail to represent to your Excellency's Government that if the proposed enhancement be given effect to the sympathetic attitude of your Excellency's Government would not quite be availed of as would the object of the Government of India be realized. There is another point which I must bring to the notice of the Council. Our sympathetic Director of

Fees in Secondary Schools.

(*Member Sajid Marbun Sahib; Mr. Hamrick.*)

Public Instruction has, in his report for the year 1908-1909, stated that only 87 per cent of the school fees is being realised now by the managers of colleges and secondary schools. What does this go to prove? This goes to prove that the poverty of the Indian community is as certain as anything and that they stand in need of some concession from the managers, which is being readily given by them, who having satisfied themselves as to the financial disability of the parents of the boys resorting to secondary education have been allowing respectable and unavoidable concessions. That being so, if the proposed enhancement be given effect to, the very object of Government would be frustrated and the School Fund Institution which almost all the Indian communities have been welcoming could not prove itself a very useful institution. These are my few remarks in support of the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Fernão Pereira."

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMRICK:—"I may say, before I make any remarks on this motion, that it, on the one hand, the action which the Government no doubt propose to take would, in my opinion, either throw back secondary education, or, on the other hand, should lead to a diminution of expenditure from public funds upon secondary education. I should be the last to advocate it in this Council; but I can assure the Council that as far as the first goes, our best advice is that there will be no setback to secondary education on account of the slight change that we propose to make in the fees which are now levied in secondary schools and I have the word of the advisers of Government in assuring the Council that, so far from expecting any diminution of expenditure from public funds on secondary education, the chances are that every year we shall see a rise in that direction."

"Your Excellency, the motion before us is—

"That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the standard rates of fees leviable in secondary schools be obtaining on the 1st January 1910 be not moved."

"The motion is no doubt the result of a Government Order which was issued last December, in which the Government said that they had, during the past few years, considered more than once the question of raising these fees, and that the time had come for formulating definite proposals having this end in view, and they therefore asked the Director of Public Instruction to convene a small conference of representative educationists to consider the matter."

"Now, Sir, the conference which met to consider this subject included such well-known educationists as the Rev. Father Sewell, the Rev. C. H. Monahan of the Wesleyan Mission, the Rev. Mr. Dowdle of the American Baptist Mission, the Rev. Mr. Marshall of the Madras Christian College, Ras Bahader M. Sangacharyar, selected by the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's College and Mr. S. Venkata Chariyar of the Native College, Madurai. The Advocate-General was a member but did not attend. This Committee, whose conclusions, I think, Sir, everybody in this Council will consider should carry considerable weight, agreed unanimously with the view of Government that the time had come for raising the rate of standard fees applicable to secondary colleges. They have approved of certain rules to carry out this policy. Briefly the standard fees approved by this committee are for a year:—

	Rs.
"For the infant classes	5
"the preparatory classes	10
"the Lower forms I, II, III	22
"the Upper forms IV, V, VI	42
"the intermediate classes	63
"the B.A. classes P. I	85
"each group P. II	55

"It is well, Sir, that the Council should clearly understand that the change the Government contemplates has been, as I say, referred to a representative Committee of educationists and unanimously approved by them."

"I think, Sir, that it is perhaps well to explain briefly to the Council that the Government do not fix any fees for secondary schools other than the schools managed by Government or by Municipal or Local Boards. In these schools, which are

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known as schools under public management, the rates of fees fixed as standard fees or fees above that rate must be charged. In schools under private management, the Government fix the rates of fees. This was clearly laid down in 1891, when the Government said: 'The Government regards the existence of a compulsory rate of fees as a condition of either aid or recognition, as hostile to the cause of education, and resolves to abolish the system from the close of 1891. For the purpose of ethicizing the economies of schools and colleges receiving aid, provision will be made in the Grant-in-Aid Code for an assumed scale of fees to apply to such schools.'

"It is of course quite proper for the State to limit aid so as to compel school managers to levy fees and to lay down a scale of fees as proper to be levied. It is of course quite proper for the State to apply such scales so as to effect such limitation. This however should be done without forcing all managers to conform to a rigid scale. This is what our standard rate of fees effects. These fees are merely used on regards aided schools as a standard; that is to say, the grant to an aided secondary school is considered as supplementing the income guaranteed from endowments, subscriptions, donations and other private sources over and above any expenditure which is incurred by the school managers on scholarships or which defrays any difference between the fees calculated at standard rates and those actually collected. The result merely is that supposing a school of 100 boys, 50 of whom are given free scholarships and 50 pay the standard rate of fees, the income that school is supposed to get from fees, when calculating the grant to be given from public funds, is the income derived from the fees paid by 100 boys at standard rates. That amount would be deducted from the other sources of income possessed by the school together with the fees calculated at standard rates and the Government grant calculated upon the remainder.

"Now, Sir, I suppose nobody in this Council will question the desirability of making education, especially in the higher grades, self-supporting, or as nearly as possible, by means of payment by pupils in the shape of school fees. It is obviously desirable that this should be so not only that the public funds available may thus go further, but also that the private funds which supplement pupils' payments may go further also. We, as a Government, have to take care of the application of further funds and must make provision to that end. I may say that at the present time, this consideration is of great importance, when these very gentlemen, who object to the Government considering whether the time has not come when pupils in higher schools may not be called upon to pay a trifle more for their education, are urging upon us universal free education—that is, mind you, education paid for from public funds. I say, Sir, that especially at this time a Government bound to see whether some step cannot be taken towards making the higher grade of education less dependent upon public assistance than it is at present. Has not the time come when the wealthier men in this country should do more than is done for the endowment of secondary education, and when parents should recognise more than they do their responsibilities in this matter, and when the Government, as the guardian of the rate-payers' money, should surely take a very small step towards directing the direction of the public assistance to education towards the elementary schools rather than towards the upper grade institutions?

"Now, Sir, as part of the policy laid down by the Government of India after full consideration of the matter in all its bearings, we are bound in the interest of the community to see that the education given in secondary schools is sound. We are bound to see that proper subjects are taught and that these schools are kept up to a proper standard. We have to see that due provision is made for the instruction, health, recreation and discipline of the pupils, that teachers are suitable as regards character, number and qualification. We have to see that our schools are sufficiently diversified in character to promote diverse types of secondary education corresponding with the needs of practical life. Now, Sir, all this means money. It means that the cost of the secondary schools all through the country will be very much greater in the next decade than it was in the past, and the simple question before this Council is whether it is not right, whether it is not just, that part of all costs of this additional cost should be met by those who are to profit by the improvements we are carrying out. Is the heavy additional expenditure entailed by the improvements of the staff of our schools, of the buildings, of the play-grounds, of the apparatus,

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to be all paid for by the general tax-payer? Or are we right in carefully considering whether some of the additional expenditure cannot properly be met by the people themselves, so as to leave more money in the Educational budget, available to meet the crying needs of the education of the poor of the country? This is really the whole point before the Council.

"In 1901, the Simla Educational Conference recommended the advisability of laying down stringent rules for the recognition of secondary schools, and as a consequence of these recommendations the Government of India in 1906 suggested among other things that there should be a model Government high school in each district. I need not, Sir, now take up the time of the Council by explaining how it was that in the decade between 1880 and 1890 Government surrendered their control and management of so many schools throughout the presidency. It is, I think, generally admitted now that the policy followed then was a mistake. However that may be, the Government has now determined as a beginning to take under their own management 15 schools in various districts in the presidency. But to do so without an altogether undue burden on the tax-payer, it is absolutely necessary to raise to some extent the fees charged in these schools. This fact brought into immediate consideration the necessity which, as I have shown above, has been forced upon the Government, for some years past, of to some extent raising the fee income (i.e. the schools under public management). We have re-examined with some care the existing state of our educational finances. We found that the total cost of education under all heads in the budget was Rs. 41.12 lakhs for the current year. We found that to manage the schools we proposed to make Government schools as model schools would involve an expenditure from public funds of about 1½ lakhs if fees continued at existing rates, and we did not consider we were justified in sanctioning this. The Committee I have referred to at the beginning of my remarks was therefore appointed, and we are now considering their proposals. If we accept the proposals of that Committee, the probability is that the cost to the tax-payer of the model schools under Government management will amount to something about Rs. 50,000 or more, and we do not consider that we are justified in saddling the public funds with a much greater charge than this. The Government are of course not bound to accept the rates proposed by the Committee, which has reported recently, but I may point out to the Council the exact effect of these proposals as affecting pupils studying in secondary schools up to the sixth form, and I think the Council will agree with me in considering the additional charge which it is proposed should be thrown upon these pupils is not as exorbitant nor one likely to lead to schools being closed or reduced in grade. The Government has no desire to see any step taken which will work injuriously to the spread of education or hamper the finances of existing schools. The result of introducing the Committee's rates will be that the total cost of going from the first form through a secondary school to the sixth form in six years would be a public managed school be raised by Rs. 28 or an increased average yearly payment of Rs. 5 or Rs. 8 a month. I do not think the Council need be under any apprehension that this small increase will reduce the number of pupils in the schools. I do not myself believe this small rise in fees will have any such effect. I would again state to the Council the policy that has been consistently followed by the Madras Government in this matter, it cannot be better stated than it was in the order of 1891. The Government then said: 'The expediency or rather the necessity of making education as far as possible self-supporting by means of fees paid by the students cannot be questioned. As stated by the Education Commission, 1882, economy in the application of the funds, private and public, available from other sources for the furtherance of education demands that the fee revenue of schools shall be judiciously fostered and increased, so far as this is consistent with the continued spread of education.' This is our present view, and it is with this view that we have taken into consideration the question of raising to a very small extent the standard rates of fees used in calculating the grants from public money in aid of secondary education. I do not think, Sir, I need say more. I have, I think, shown to the Council that our educational expenditure is rising so rapidly that every additional rupee proposed to be spent on higher education must be most carefully thought over, that as far as possible our public money should be devoted

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first towards the spread of elementary education, and second to the improved training of masters. I have shown that the requirements now demanded (and properly demanded) from secondary schools must result in making the education at those schools very much more costly than it has hitherto been. I have shown that these standard fees in no way prevent liberal-minded philanthropic men from assisting the cause of higher education by the grant of scholarships or endowments. I have shown that the Government appointed a representative Committee to consider the matter, a Committee which unanimously supported the Government in their proposals, and I think I have finally shown that, even if we adopt the rates worked out by that Committee, there is no reason to fear any setback to the progress of higher education in this country; but rather we may hope that the increased efficiency of these schools under the new conditions will make the higher education given far sounder and more valuable than is at present the case. Also there is no reason to suppose that public funds will not be spent to a greater extent than has hitherto been the case. In these circumstances, Sir, I ask this Council to oppose this resolution. I do so because I am quite convinced that it would be a very serious mistake at this time to hesitate to take measures to increase the fee revenue of our secondary schools."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur RAMESHCHANDRA NAYUDU :—"My position as manager of a high school in a tank centre compels me to say a few words on this highly important subject. I don't propose, your Excellency, to detain the Council long on it, for I wish but to make a few observations on this vexed question. I have no doubt your Excellency is by now aware of the depth of public feeling on this subject. To my knowledge, no single question has agitated the public mind during the past few decades as this one of the proposed raising of the fees in secondary schools. It is the question of the day in almost every Indian home. I feel no doubt, however, your Excellency will not hesitate to withdraw the scheme, if the case against it is made out.

"That the time is ill-chosen for carrying into effect the present proposal does not need, I think, any detailed argument. The changes in the University scheme and studies, the abolition of the Metriculation and the introduction of the School Final and the recent Matriculation disaster have brought the education question prominently before the public mind. Some of these changes have, besides, added to the cost of education very much more than appears to be realised in most quarters. Then, again, it ought not to be forgotten, that it was not very long ago, that the course of study from the III to VI form was increased by an additional year. The cost of maintaining a boy, too, is now much greater than it was in olden days, seeing the requirements of the modern educational standard. Parents have thus greater burdens thrust on them than before and, with the increase in prices, feel that any additions to them would only mean that their future and the future of their little ones is all but doomed. It is not the few rich men that will suffer by the proposed additional burden, but the poorer middle class who cannot give up education but who will, it is feared, be effectually shut out by it.

"It has to be remembered that education on the western model is but half a century old in this country. During this period, its cost has gradually increased, and the present rates are found by the majority of parents to be excessive. I can testify to this as a school manager. One of the first effects of the proposed increase would be a direct falling off in the school-going population. Is that a consummation to be devoutly wished for in the present state of secondary education in this presidency? Your Excellency, I cannot but say that in its present attitude towards it, Government is largely countenancing the criticism that has been levelled against it that it has begun to favour elementary education at the cost of secondary education. The belief is general that the idea of throwing secondary education on private resources is altogether too premature at this stage in this country, and it is to be feared that a study of this question in the light of educational statistical returns confirms this. While I should be the last to deny the value of elementary education, I feel, I should at the same time beg leave to point out, that it is during the period covered by secondary education that the boys pass through the most impressionable ages of their lives. It is here they required all the aid that can be given them to make them good British citizens, taking an undying pride in the

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(*Rao Bahadur Ramdas Nayak; Mr. Rayless Rao Pantale*)

holy commingling of India and Britain. It is here that Government ought to step in to do what it can to help the schools to which they study, real inculcations of morals and civics. And it is here that Government should exert as much influence in making private effort a success. I cannot but recall to your Excellency's mind that most of our country men leave off education after the secondary course. And the matriculate of older days, need I say, has for sometime his modern compeer by the brilliance of his character, virtues and capacity. Your Excellency, secondary education has a great function to fulfil in the economy of public instruction in this country for a long time yet to come to. It is in fact based up largely with the moral and political progress of this country. Forsooth, it points out 'the right path to a virtuous and noble education,' and as such deserves careful nursing. It is given to no mortal man to lift the veil from before our eyes, but as far as one can see, the future Indian citizen will be what his secondary education will make him. It is, your Excellency, a determining factor in his character, civic and moral.

"Your Excellency, I am quite aware that Government does not propose to withdraw altogether from this branch of education. But a mere increase in the imperialist line will not, it is contended with great force, make up the deficiency that is sought in it. A rigid inspectorate can do one thing: it can weed out the never-do-wells. It cannot add to the number of existing schools. Here, again, we are confronted with the old question,—Is the Government justified in its present policy towards secondary education? Another thing that a good inspectorate could do is to weed out inefficient teachers. That is a blessing, to be sure. But if things of a perfect order could be imagined in the realm of practical secondary education, no high school could do without, at least, an Oxford or a Cambridge graduate, for its headmaster. What that would mean to the success of secondary schools in general, I can well leave to the imagination of this Council.

"Secondary education such as it has been has done immense good to the country and the great men of to-day are the products of that education. Most of them—it must be said to the glory of their parents and the schools in which they were educated—were members of poor families, in a great many cases, unknown to area or fame. It is education that has made them great, and any unnecessary legering of it means only a bar laid against it. As one so closely connected for nearly fifteen years with a renowned high school, I am deliberately of opinion that the present policy of Government towards secondary education in general demands urgent reconsideration, and that the proposed raising of fees in schools coming in that category is altogether ill-conceived, harmful and fraught with great danger to the cause of that education which it seeks to better. Secondary education, your Excellency, is a sacred trust, in this country, and it must, as such, be administered with that diligence and foresight that ought to characterize the administration of a public trust. Of this education, it might be truly said, in the words of the poet—

"The education forms the common soul—
Just as the body is lent the soul's habitation."

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHARD RAO PANTALE:—"I beg to state a few words in support of the proposition moved by my friend Mr. Perera Pantale. The education that is now in question is secondary education; it stands between elementary education on one side and that apparently known as higher education on the other. Elementary education is no doubt absolutely necessary, because it makes men act as men, it raises them just to the place where they ought to be. Secondary education would make them reasonable and prudent, while with elementary education alone people will be of very little use for purposes of administration. Men who have undergone secondary education will be useful not only for administrative purposes, but also to take useful notes and observations, and therefore secondary education is highly important for the people. Secondary education will not be confined to the richer classes alone; this education will be sought after even by ordinary people, men of ordinary means, and it is necessary therefore that Government should view with sympathy the advance of this class of education. He said that there was a Committee who recommended the rise in fees. I submit that we did not find in it any material educational or any manager of any of these secondary schools in the material."

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(*Mr. Hannevik; Mr. Englam Ras Pantulu; the President;
Mr. Sahasipuri Sapat.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMEK:—"The manager of a big Indian school in Madura was on that Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAJAYA NAO PANTULU:—"We have not got men from other districts. It is, I submit, necessary to consult such opinions, before the fees are raised; for, as the last speaker has said, the question is already agitating upon the minds of people in every district; and, if the fees are raised without consulting the managers or the heads of schools, many of these schools will be ruined. It is said that 1½ lakhs of rupees will be the additional expenditure that will have to be incurred by establishing some 19 model schools in the presidency. I think the amount of money now spent upon education is not very much, and yet an addition of 1½ lakhs is not at all a very appreciable addition to the amount. Whatever it may be, these model schools may be first started and then there will be time enough to consider whether there would be necessity for raising the fees. Just at present, we have got certain backward classes still among us, for instance, Muhammedans, Uryas, &c., who are allowed to pay half fees. This will seriously affect them also. I think that, if the fees are raised, the inevitable result will be, there will be a considerable reduction in the number of boys and the additional amount of fees that might be expected from each school will also necessarily fall. The one object in raising the fees seems to raise the total amount that is necessary for the maintenance of the schools, but if the boys are reduced, the amount of fees that can be expected from these schools will also be necessarily reduced. We have got such examples as the telegraph and stamp fees, the moment where the fees were reduced income increased; and similarly if the fees be lowered, the number of boys will be generally increased and there will be larger funds available for the maintenance of schools in an efficient condition. For all these reasons, I beg to support the Hon'ble Mr. Pannaja Pantulu's proposition."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Probably it will be convenient for the Council to adjourn until 2-45 p.m."

The Council adjourned and re-assembled at 2-45 p.m. when the discussion of the Hon'ble Mr. Pannaja Pantulu's resolution was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBASTHUR ARYAN:—"I am sorry that no hope has been held out of this resolution being accepted by Government. I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Sambasudra Nayudu was far wrong in saying that this question has been agitating the minds of the public much more than any other question. This is a question in regard to which the public have been hoping that there would be some concession made. But so far as I can see, there has been no indication of any concession; on the other hand, I am sorry to note that the Government have held out no hope of reconsideration in the matter, even though the Honourable Members may pass the resolution before them. It is true, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Hannevik, that literally speaking the levying of the enhanced rate of school fees is not compulsory upon private schools; but if you examine the matter, you will find that it is indirectly made compulsory instead of directly. What is the position? I am connected with the Hindu High school of Trichinopoly. The fee that is to be levied for the VI form is Rs. 42. Suppose the managers levy a fee of Rs. 30 or Rs. 36, the Director, in making the grant, would tell us 'If you are generous enough to waive Rs. 12 or Rs. 6 from the boys and collect only Rs. 30 or Rs. 36 instead of Rs. 42, then we are not going to make a grant to you and the grant we give will be on the basis that the full fee has been collected.' Is it not making indirectly the standard fees compulsory on this institution? Of course, in aided schools and Government schools the levy of these fees would be compulsory in every sense. But so far as private educational institutions are concerned, it is indirectly made compulsory, and there is a possibility of the Educational Department withdrawing the grant if the standard fees are not levied. There is not much distinction in saying that the levy of these fees is not compulsory in private schools while it is so in Government schools. I make this position clear in order that Honourable Members may not be under a wrong impression that it is open to the

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managers of private institutions to levy those fees or not exactly as they like. If they do not levy the fees, the Government may say that they are entitled to no sympathetic consideration. The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick says that it is true that wealthy men become forward with endowments for private schools. It must be in the experience of the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick who has been long enough in the country that this is one of the poorest provinces. The wealth is in the hands of zamindars, and there are not many men of the middle class who are in a position to endow schools; and it must be known to every one that zamindars are making endowments to schools in their own territory and it is not possible for them to endow schools in other parts of the presidency. The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick has referred to the conference of teachers. It was not a conference of parents, but it was a conference of those recently in the employ of Government. No doubt they are also parents of children but they did not consider the question from the point of view of guardians, but considered it from the point of view of the Government. I do not think they were justified in advising Government to raise the fees. The conference proceeded on this fact; the idea of those who assisted in the conference—a member of the conference told me—was that the Government thought that they must make education self-supporting. It is on that principle the conference proceeded to consider the matter. If you once tell them that the Government are bound to make the education self-supporting, if you tell them that there is not much efficiency in the schools, the conference can have no other go than to say that 'we will advise the raising of fees by which the efficiency can be obtained.' As regards the position that the secondary education should be self-supporting, I do not know where the authority for it comes from. So far as the Education Commission is concerned, its recommendation was not to make secondary education self-supporting. I will ask the attention of the Council to the recommendation of the Education Commission on this particular matter. It is in these words—

'That it be distinctly laid down that the relation of the State to secondary is different from its relation to primary education in that the means of primary education may be provided without regard to the existence of local co-operation, while it is ordinarily expedient to provide the means of secondary education only where adequate local co-operation is forthcoming; and that therefore, in all ordinary cases, secondary schools for instruction in English be hereafter established by the State preferably on the footing of the system of grants-in-aid.'

*That is the recommendation of the Education Commission and it is nowhere said that secondary education should be self-supporting; on the other hand, you find that in regard to secondary schools, managed by private individuals, the Government should come forward and support them and make them efficient. I do not find anywhere in the report of the Education Commission that secondary education should be made self-supporting. The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick read to the Council the resolution of the Government of India on the matter. I do not know upon what authority that resolution proceeded. I would request your Excellency's Government to reconsider that position as well as to reconsider the rules in regard to raising the fees. My Honourable friend Mr. Ponnappa Ponnappa pointed out that in other provinces more money is being paid out of the public funds in support of secondary education than in the Madras Presidency. I expected the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick to say something in reply to that argument to show why Madras should be selected as a place where the State aid on secondary education should be curtailed. I have heard nothing in regard to it and I hope that the Hon'ble Dr. Bours will be able to tell us why Madras has been selected for taking away the little grant that we have been getting and making it a good deal less than that which is given in other provinces. If the Council would go through the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year ending March 1909, it will be found that, so far as higher education is concerned, the grant to it from public funds is Rs. 24 lakhs and so far as secondary education is concerned the grant from public funds is Rs. 24 lakhs. I do not want to institute any invidious comparison; but as compared with the grant made to European schools, you will find that the grant made to secondary schools is not very much. The Government contribute Rs. 2-50 lakhs for the purpose of educating 7,000 European boys, whereas

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for educating 25,000 Indian boys in secondary schools the money that comes from the public exchequer is only Rs. 2½ lakhs. Is that a large grant to make for encouraging the education of about 1 lakh of boys, while the Government is willing to spend more than Rs. 2½ lakhs for the purpose of educating 1,000 European boys? The Government are under as much obligation to educate the sons of middle class parents as they are under an obligation to educate the sons of Europeans. I do not think any complaint is made in regard to the amount spent on European schools. But what I say is that the Government should not withdraw the very little amount which they now spend on the education of one hundred thousand Indian pupils. This is a subject which will call for severe remarks from various quarters, and I therefore submit that the Government should not take away even the small contribution which they now make to secondary schools. As regards primary education, the Government grants amount to Rs. 20 lakhs. Even in regard to that matter, we have been told, in answer to questions in the Imperial Council, that the Government are not in possession of funds to make larger grants for primary education or to encourage it all round. This Government seem to be under the impression that they should take away the money already given and that no attention should be paid to extending education in this country. That is a policy, your Excellency, which, I submit, will be regarded with considerable distrust by a large class of His Majesty's subjects, and I hope that no attempt will be made to make the people believe that the Government are not anxious to make education spread but are anxious to retard it. That will be the inference drawn from the action of Government and I hope that nothing said or done in this Council will lead the people to believe it. The Hon'ble Mr. Hannick said that it was under contemplation to establish 19 schools for the purpose of showing as models to secondary educational institutions in this presidency. I do not quite understand why after fifty years of educational progress in this country model schools are now thought of and why it is proposed to establish 19 model schools now. I hope that some information will be forthcoming either from Mr. Bourne or from some one representing the Government. May I say that instead of establishing so many model schools you should give more grants in aid of secondary education, which would be a better way of spending the money than establishing model schools where there will be standard fees and where I do not suppose the education will be very much better than in secondary schools already established? The secondary schools which have already been established will serve as models to any schools that may be established hereafter. I do not think that any new model schools are called for in the present-day educational progress in this presidency. As I said before, the country is a poor one and people are not able to contribute more than they do now for education and the Government should step in to assist private schools and thus enable them to secure better equipment and better staff. The Director of Public Instruction in his latest report says that all-round secondary schools have improved, namely, that the staff is better, the equipment is better and the teaching is better. If that is so, I do not see what necessity there is for establishing new model schools and what reason there is for taking away the grant now given."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR:—After what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Hannick, I should have preferred to say nothing on this matter as the last ray of hope is gone that the Government may yet reconsider this question, the solution of which many hundreds of families are anxiously awaiting to-day. But intimately acquainted as I am with an institution for the last quarter of a century—an institution which is the first of its kind in Southern India outside the presidency town—and actively administering the affairs of that institution for over a decade, I should consider that I should be wanting in my duty if I do not join my feeble voice in support of this resolution. The question of school fees in secondary schools has been coming up for consideration so often from 1871 till now that it would be useful to take a survey of the various enhancements that have from time to time been made in the fees so that you may come to the conclusion whether any further enhancement is necessary at all.

• *Fees in Secondary Schools.*

(Rao, Bahadur, Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)

* In 1871 the fees levied were as follows:—

		In Madras.		In Bombay.	
		Government schools.	Aided schools.	Government schools.	Aided schools.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Forme—					
VI	.. .. .	20	16	10	21
V	.. .. .	20	11	10	15
IV	.. .. .	16	12	12	9

* The Government raised the scale seven years later, i.e., in 1878, and the scale of fees was then as follows:—

		Madras.			Bombay.	
		Government.	Aided.		Government.	Aided.
	1878	Rs.	Rs.	Forme—	Rs.	Rs.
VI	.. .. .	40	30	VI—Grade 1	10	24
V	.. .. .	30	24	VI—Grade 2	10	21
IV	.. .. .	30	24	V—Grade 1	10	21
				V—Grade 2	10	18
				IV	10	15

* Then came the school-fee notification of 1884, following the recommendations of the Education Commission whereby in Government schools a uniform fee of Rs. 44 per year was prescribed for all classes above the III form, that is, for forms IV, V and VI, and in aided schools the fee was fixed at Rs. 38. Then in 1886 these fees underwent a further revision. The rule applicable to Government Schools was made applicable to schools maintained by Local Boards and Municipalities. In this connection you will observe what has taken place. One uniform fee for IV, V and VI forms and another uniform fee for the first, second and third forms brought about a drop in the number of pupils attending secondary schools. Your Excellency will be pleased to note that in the year 1882-84 the number of pupils attending secondary schools was 71,000 and in the year 1884-85 after the school-fee notification was introduced there was a sudden drop of 6,000 as the number of pupils came down to 65,000. It took nine years to regain the original number. In 1891-92 the number came up to 72,000 and this is partly attributable to the change that was brought about in the year 1887. The Government, finding that one scale of fees for all the higher forms then known as the Upper secondary department, namely, IV, V, VI forms, and another scale for the forms I, 2, 3, of the Lower secondary department was a hardship, readjusted the scale thus—

					Madras, Bombay.	
					Rs.	Rs.
			1887.			
VI	Government	..	..	..	48	40
	Aided	..	..	..	40	38
V	Government	..	..	..	40	38
	Aided	..	..	..	32	32
IV	Government	..	..	..	30	28
	Aided	..	..	..	24	22

Four years later it became necessary to reduce the existing scale of fees which was done in the year 1891 when the fee fixed for the VI form was Rs. 35, for the V form Rs. 34 and for the IV form Rs. 30. In backward localities the fee was made three-fourths of the standard rates for the Upper secondary departments and two-thirds of the standard rates for the Lower secondary departments. I have referred to the drop of 6,000 which took place in 1884-85 and the school-fee notification of 1887-88 tended

*Fees in Secondary Schools.**(Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)*

to bring it up to the level of what it was before. It is no doubt true that the levying of fees at standard rates is optional with the managers. But the importance of levying these standard fees arises from the fact that for the purpose of aid the standard fee is taken to account and the difference between the standard fee and the actual fee levied by the managers is taken as an item of credit in favour of the institution. If it is the policy of Government once for all to withdraw themselves from any aid in support of secondary education, then I ask what is the necessity for standardising the rates. Now the managers have the option of levying any fee whether it is below the standard rate or above it; and if the question of grants is now a settled fact and will not be reopened by Government, then why impose the standard fee and then leave it to the managers to adopt that standard or not or to adopt any other standard? And the only question therefore is whether the Government will be justified in altogether withdrawing their aid from secondary education. My Honourable friend Mr. Seelingiri Aiyar has referred to the report of the Education Commission. Their recommendation has been interpreted at all events by many to mean that the State management of secondary schools, i.e., schools maintained directly by Government, should be withdrawn. The object of the Commission was that such schools should no longer exist and it is upon that policy, since 1884, a large number of high schools, except perhaps a few here and there which have been maintained for special reasons, have been abolished or handed over to private agency. Are the Government now going back to what was recommended 25 years ago to be not suitable or necessary? The establishment of model schools will necessarily bring about the state of things which the Education Commission thought unnecessary in the year 1892. Is it that many of these secondary schools do not deserve to be any longer in existence? I know that there are very many schools which have been trying their best to maintain a high level of efficiency. There must be some discrimination between these schools and the schools of ordinary type. No doubt it is true that in order to maintain them in a high state of efficiency, in order to meet all the demands made upon the managers by the inspecting officers of the department, the managers have to meet a very large expenditure; and to meet it without any aid from Government will be entirely out of question. It is a fact that some managements have been driven to the necessity of raising the fees slightly for the purpose of meeting deficits. It is only necessity that has driven them to such a course. Your Excellency will be pleased to notice that even before this question had been taken up by Government the managers were trying to meet the big deficit which they would otherwise have to incur by raising the fees slightly. There is considerable unrest and discontent among the parents. It is not the fee alone that is fixed as the standard that has to be paid. There are other fees to be paid—terminal fees for recreation, terminal fees for reading room and terminal fees for other purposes.

“If any increase to the school fee is made, it is an addition to those fees already levied. My Honourable friends will agree with me that the cost of education is year after year increasing. The appliances with which the pupils in my days were able to pass examinations are no longer suited to the present requirements, and the equipments of the present-day students are becoming more and more costly and the town life, which parents who have to send their children from rural parts to towns have to lead, has also become costly. Your Excellency's Government will be adding more to the cost that the parents have now to incur by raising the fees, and however small the increase may appear to be, it will have a far-reaching effect. Even so it is, your Excellency will be pleased to note that last year's report of the Director of Public Instruction shows that there was a drop in the number attending the secondary schools from 62,876 to 61,593, that is, in round figures there has been a fall of 1,500. The determination of the department to raise fees will, I submit, have the effect of putting secondary education backwards; and the advantage that can be gained thereby will be comparatively small. The published reports of expenditure incurred on public instruction show that it is made up of school fees to the extent of 68 per cent. and a further reference to the report shows that if you take up the average fees levied by managers it comes to 85 per cent. of the standard rates. If you take it that all the managers levy fees according to standard rate, then it comes

Act in Secondary Schools.

(*Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar; As President; Raja of Kollengodu.*)

to this that 80 per cent. only can be recovered from school fees and therefore there is yet 20 per cent. to be made up. Endowments will no doubt be of strong financial help to these schools, but the endowments are very few and it will be altogether impossible for managers where they happen to be individuals or incorporate societies to carry on their educational work any longer. I am afraid that it is somewhat misleading to judge of secondary schools upon the analogy of public schools in England. The public schools in England have been in existence for centuries and their endowments are impossible to centuries backwards. So far as indigenous secondary schools in this country are concerned, most of them have come into existence since the Education Commission of 1882 and they have thus hardly had 25 years' existence and I think it is too soon to say that these schools should be endowed sufficiently so as to be altogether independent of State aid."

His Excellency the President (interrupting):—"I am afraid that the Honourable Member has already expended his allotted time."

The Hon'ble Raja VASANTHA RAJA, Vallu Nambidi of Kollengodu:—"I beg to support this resolution. The reason assigned for the proposal to raise the standard rates of fees in secondary schools was that the cost of maintaining high schools has been increased owing to improvements in the staff and equipment in respect of which higher standards are now required. It is further stated that in pursuance of the policy of making secondary education as far as possible self-supporting, the Government considered that the time had come for increasing the standard rates of fees for secondary education. I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my views in the matter before the subject has become an accomplished fact. I agree that the improvement demanded by the department in the efficiency of secondary education will necessarily involve greater expenditure. I can even assert from my experience as a manager and proprietor of a secondary school that we managers find it impossible to make a secondary school self-supporting on account of the enhanced expenditure that has become necessary to maintain the improved efficiency that is now required. If the Government think, as evidently they do, that this increased expenditure can be met by raising the fees, I must respectfully say that I entirely differ in this view. The direct result of enhancing the fee will be, I should think, the withdrawal of many students belonging to the poor and middle classes who contribute greatly to the strength of the schools. As an analogy, I may point out that the popular and sound theory, that enhancement of duty will prevent consumption of liquor, will hold good in the case of education also as it will make education beyond the reach of many of the school boys who now attend schools. Some of the students may go and join the schools where the fee is less. In the southern parts of the presidency, for example, our students can easily go to Travancore and Cochin, which States are not bound to adopt our rates of fees. If private schools were to continue levying the present rate of fees, as they are permitted to do still, for purposes of giving grants to such schools, the standard rates of fees will be calculated as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Munniack, and the result will be that not a single such school will be able to get any Government grant. Even now there are very few schools under private management that now receive grants from Government. I think that, so far as managers are concerned, the situation will not be improved by the raising of fees, but, on the other hand, I am afraid it will even affect them prejudicially. I would also point out that, if private schools were to levy rates of fees less than the public schools, students would naturally go only to the private schools; and this will affect the public schools under Government management as well. The public educated opinion, so far as I know, is strongly against the proposal of Government to raise the rate of fees, and as I think there is good reason for it, I hope that the Government will see their way to consider the recommendation contained in this resolution favourably.

"For these reasons, I am against the raising of the present rates of fees; and I therefore cordially support the resolution."

Fees in Secondary Schools.

(*Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Radrin Sahib ; Rao Bahadur
Tyanaraya Chetti ; Mr. Sambanda Madolipar.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD ABUL KUDDUS RADRIN SAHIB:—"As a representative of the Muhammadan community, I wish to join my voice in protesting against the proposed enhancement of the fees in secondary schools which will affect most prejudicially the interests of Mussalman boys. There have already existed numerous difficulties in the way of Mussalman education and the increase of fees will be the most painful of all. Your Excellency will see that the effect of the proposed fees will not most heavily upon boys of my community who, in future, will be called upon to pay nearly twice and in some cases nearly three as much as they do at present."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur TYANARAYA CHETTI:—"I rise to support the proposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Peetraraja Pantulu. Everything that can be said on the subject has been said already and I do not want to say anything more. I simply want to put one typical case before you to enable you to judge what the effect of the present proposal will be. Take a high school of three forms of 40 boys in each. The additional income from the proposed fees will be Rs. 300 and if you add to it the additional fees from the first, second and third forms which amount to Rs. 250 you will get an additional fee for all the six classes according to the scale proposed No. 1,440. Is there any secondary school, I ask, in the Madras Presidency which gets a grant of Rs. 1,440? I would like the Hon'ble Mr. Peetraraja to enlighten me if there is any school of that kind which gets a grant of Rs. 1,440. I believe not. I think the effect of raising the school fees is that no secondary school will ever get a grant. If it is the intention of the Government that all aid should be withdrawn, the proposal is all right; but if the Government think that some aid at least must be given, it would be well for them to say that the rates raised should be reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$. I am not going to propose any amendment to the effect that the school fees now proposed should be reduced by certain percentages, but I merely point out what the result will be. Coming to the other point, namely, what will be the effect on the school-going population if school fees are raised, my Honourable friend Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar has already pointed out what the effect was twenty-two years ago. If the fees are raised as proposed now, I must say that at least 50 per cent. of the number will go down. No doubt the Hon'ble Mr. Peetraraja says that the increase is very slight, that is, about 3 annas a month, but it will be 25 per cent. more than what it is at present. As it is the school fees now totalled amount to only 35 per cent. of the standard fees and it is found difficult to get cent. per cent. of the school fees already in existence. That being so, if the rate of fees be now raised by 25 per cent. more, what the difficulty of the parents will be may be imagined. I must say that the middle and lower classes will quietly slip away from schools and that will be the net result of the proposals of Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDA MADOLIPAR:—"Having regard to the importance of the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Peetraraja Pantulu, I feel bound to have a brief say on this resolution for the electorate which I have the honour to represent. Your Excellency will see that most pupils who are attending secondary schools are drawn from the middle class and the increase in fees, however slight it may be, will have an adverse effect on the school-going population to a considerable extent. Your Excellency will be pleased to see that, having regard to the considerable rise in prices of food-stuff and having regard also to the increase of middle classes not being adequately increased, the increase in the school fees is one which will very much affect the pupils who are likely to attend the schools. As the previous speaker has pointed out, I think it would affect about 40 or 50 per cent. of the pupils and they will have to give up their studies for want of funds. Your Excellency will also be pleased to see that there is now greater demand for candidates who have completed their secondary education in connection with recruitment for Government and Municipal services as well as for commercial firms. There is no doubt the greater the demand for these men the greater must be the supply; and it must be our aim to meet this increasing demand. But I am afraid, Sir, that the increase which has been proposed in the school fees by Government will have a detrimental effect upon the number of boys going to school. The Hon'ble Mr. Peetraraja and the Government intended to establish 18 model schools throughout

** Fees in Secondary Schools.**(Mr. Sambanda Madaligar ; Mr. Shanmugan Pillai ; Mr. Balakrishna Aiyar.)*

the length and breadth of the Madras Presidency. I do not know yet how these schools would fructify in good results and what effect they will have on the general education of this presidency. I thank the Government for their benevolent intentions in desiring to establish these institutions. Let them by all means do it, but let them at the same time not raise the school fees, so that considerable hardship may not ensue to the parents of the school-going population; because their parents will be affected thereby and they will not be able to pay higher school fees which are now demanded by the proposals made by Government. I therefore heartily support the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Perumal Pundarik that the existing scale of school fees should be retained."

The Hon'ble Mr. SHANMUGAN PILLAI:—"The resolution brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Perumal Pundarik seems to deserve an indulgent consideration at the hands of Government. The collegiate education has become very costly, and it is not possible for the poor classes, who form a majority of the population, to attain that education. The primary education is nothing more than enabling the people to read and write, and the only useful education that we can think of giving to the middle and lower classes is secondary education—the education obtainable in secondary schools. For instance, there is a high school in Ettimuram maintained at the expense of the State. There are about 150 boys in it, of whom 50 per cent are free scholars, most of them being also free boarders. They are so very poor that they cannot afford to pay the school fees; most of them belong to higher castes—Brahmins, Vellalas, Chettias, etc. If the present scale be raised, that means shutting off secondary education against the middle and lower classes which largely contribute to the intelligence combined with the industry of the country. For these reasons, I hope the Government will give the subject their best consideration and see their way to putting off the raising of fees or otherwise modifying the scale."

The Hon'ble Mr. BALAKRISHNA AIYAR:—"I shall be failing in my duty if I do not call the attention of the Government to the feeling of wide discontent and alarm which the proposal to raise the school fees will engender among all classes of the community. Just the other day, your Excellency might remember, there was a proposal to increase the pay of subordinate clerks on account of the high cost of living and high prices of foodstuffs ruling nowadays. The proposal to increase the cost of education is a very serious matter with the poorly paid employees of Government as well as the general public with whom the rise in prices weighs very heavily. If the proposal to increase the rate of school fees be sanctioned, it will be an additional burden on the general body of the community. As a matter of fact, I may say that the cost of education is now more than twice what it was 20 or 25 years ago.

"I may mention that in my own school days I was not called upon to pay more than half the rate now levied in the high schools of the presidency. As a matter of fact, the proposed increase in fees will be too much for pupils to bear. I fail to see moreover any justification for levying a uniform rate for all three forms, namely, fourth, fifth and sixth forms, and another uniform rate for forms 1, 2 and 3. Education is progressive from the first to the third form. I fail to see why there should be a uniform rate fixed for all the three forms together. A progressive scale will be much more beneficial. I do not know if your Excellency has been told that, even as it is, the present scale of fees weighs very heavily on the poorer classes of the community. As one connected with an educational institution myself and as one interested in matters educational, I beg to interpose, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that there are hundreds of boys in this country who actually live upon the charity of other people for the payment of their ordinary school fees even at the existing rate. If only the proposal to raise the fees be sanctioned, I do not know how it will tell upon such classes of boys. I may mention a concrete instance which occurred just as I was about to start from Quilon for attending the meeting. One of the poor boys came up to me with his subscription list to pay current fees. While I was willing to help him with my wife, I asked him 'What are you going to do if the proposed increase is sanctioned?' He looked at me with dismay and said: 'I must either discontinue my studies or

*Fees in Secondary Schools.**(Mr. Bahadur Aiyar : Diwan Bahadur Govinda Raghava Aiyar.)*

walk round to the houses of half a dozen gentlemen more to collect my fees.' That shows the state of feeling among school boys. Even as it is, I make bold to assert that the present scale is high enough and any proposal to increase the present rate coupled with the present high range of prices ruling in the market and the high cost of living will tell materially upon the general body of the community. The proposal to increase the fees, I understand, is for the purpose of improving the equipment of these schools. But, as a matter of fact, I do not know, whether, if the proposal be sanctioned, it will in any way increase the fee income of these schools. I am afraid there will be a material falling off in the strength of the classes and the anticipated fee income will not be practically realised. I do not see therefore how the proposal to increase the rate of fees will in any way meet the end to remove which the fees are being sought to be raised. When you look at the last administration report to which my Honorable friend Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar referred, you will see that the cost to Government of secondary schools was only about Rs. 2½ lakhs, and this, as compared with the revenue of the province which may be put down at more than Rs. 600 lakhs, is absolutely infinitesimal. No doubt the total cost of education is Rs. 40 lakhs; but that includes the cost of maintaining various Government colleges such as Law, Arts, Engineering, etc., colleges. As a matter of fact, the total amount spent on secondary education is only Rs. 2½ lakhs, and that does not come to even ½ per cent. of the total estimated income of the province. Even the whole total cost of Rs. 40 lakhs spent on education as a whole does not come to more than 7 per cent. of the income of the province. Therefore I do not see whether the Government can at all be said to be lavish in their expenditure on education. As I have said before, the Government spend on secondary education only ½ per cent. of their income or Rs. 2½ lakhs, and in the next year's budget the figures are even less. The last administration report of the Educational Department shows an expenditure of Rs. 2½ lakhs and in the current year's budget I fear the figure is much less. I find on page 139 of the Civil Budget Estimates that provision is made for Rs. 125 lakhs for boys' schools and Rs. 25 lakh for girls' schools, making a total of Rs. 1½ lakhs. Taking into consideration the building and other grants referred to lower down, the total amount will not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs and will not come to Rs. 2½ lakhs. There may be some justification perhaps in increasing the land revenue of the province as periodical revisions of assessment on the score of high prices. Your Excellency, the Government make periodical settlements of land revenue because the ryot is supposed to materially benefit by the high prices ruling. If the same argument is to be applied to matters of education, I do not know whether there will be any justification for raising the cost of education. On the other hand, there will be justification for lowering the cost of education. The rise in prices certainly entails an increased demand upon one's purse and the middle classes are not able to meet the enormous expenditure they are put to nowadays. I submit to your Excellency's Government that at least an enquiry may be made as to whether, first of all, the existing scale of fees works any material hardship upon poor families and, secondly, whether there is any justification for the proposed increase in fees. I submit that the proposal may at least be dropped for a time and a general enquiry be made into the subject. I do not think that the students as a whole are yet aware of the proposed increase. If only the general body of the public came to know of this proposal, there will be very great contribution in the minds of the people. For these reasons, I beg to appeal to your Excellency's Government to make a general investigation into this question and not to give effect at present to the proposal made to raise the fees."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDA RAGHAVA AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, it is understood that even the resolution should be discontinued by Government. I am grateful, however, for the assurance given that it is not intended to reduce the allowance for secondary education and that the Government do not mean to put back the course of secondary education by this attempt to raise the fees in secondary schools. Your Excellency, the arguments that have been advanced as to why there should be an increase in the rate of fees in the secondary schools, as they have been given to us by the Hon'ble Mr. Haumuck too, first, that a conference of gentlemen for whom every one of us must have very high regard have proposed the increase,

*Fee in Secondary Schools.**(Devan Bahadur Gurindh Rayburn Aiyar.)*

that money was required for the establishment of model schools and it would be unfair that the general tax-payer should be mulcted in more than what is necessary for the purpose of starting these model schools, and lastly that it will be a means of coaxing philanthropically-minded gentlemen to put in some of their extra cash by way of helping the education of their fellowmen, if the school fees in these schools are raised. Your Excellency, great as is my regard for the gentlemen who composed the conference, I should have accepted the resolution with less hesitation if I am informed of all the reasons on which that resolution has been based; and, if as the Hon'ble Mr. Seethagil Aiyar pointed out to us, the conference were under the impression that the money must somehow be found for secondary education to the extent that was necessary to make it efficient and self-supporting, it is easy to understand how the conference arrived at the resolution that it has done. But I may venture to say that, great as the influence of these gentlemen may be, who have composed this conference, they cannot be taken to have voiced the general view of the people with respect to this matter. In regard to the starting of these model schools, even though I am not a practical educationist, model schools have always possessed a great fascination for me; but when I am told that model schools can be had only at the cost of raising the fees, I confess that my enthusiasm considerably wanes. It looked to me, your Excellency, that the amount of burden which is sought to be placed on the secondary schools now in existence in order to help the starting of model schools is by no means proportionate. As I understand the figures of the Hon'ble Mr. Hamrick, they come to this: Rs. 150 lakhs will be required, the extra income expected to be derived from the raising of fees is about Rs. 60,000 and the Government is prepared to make provision for the other Rs. 90,000, so that the proposition reduces itself to this, that, for the purpose of raising Rs. 60,000 required for maintaining these model schools, an increase in the present scale of fees, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Hamrick, is sought to be imposed. It seems to me, your Excellency, although I do not forget the story of the ignorant woodman to whom reference was made yesterday—I hope that I shall not be charged with that one—that it will be perfectly possible and easy for the Government to meet this extra cost of Rs. 60,000 required for starting model schools, if they consider them to be necessary, without their going to the length of making the standard rate of fees very much higher than they are at present; and how much higher they are to be I shall presently point out. Your Excellency will remember that, although it may be said there are individual persons who possess capital and who possess the means to help institutions which are considered to be generally for public good, our past experience has not shown—whether it is creditable or otherwise, it is not for me to say on this occasion—that education has not found that support from the moneyed classes that it deserves and a practical Government will recognise this fact and will shape their policy in the light of that fact. To me it appears that there is very little chance of moneyed people being caused to make contributions to educational institutions simply because the fees of these institutions are raised. I have tried to the extent that lay in my power to meet arguments advanced as to why the fees now proposed to be raised should not be raised. I have a very few words more to say. There are a few outstanding facts which I hope your Excellency's Government will recognise. The first fact is that in this country, particularly in Southern India, it is not always the richer class that patronise schools. You find that a larger proportion of those who go to school are very poor. No doubt there is a respectable percentage of rich people also frequenting the schools, but they are, taken as a whole, in the minority. In these days secondary education has become even more necessary than it was and the increased spread of it has become more permanent than it was and for this reason that the wider and larger interest that is being taken in industrial pursuits necessitates the imparting of the rudiments of good education, so that it is necessary that all efforts should be made both by the Government and the people to, make secondary education as widely disseminated as possible. It has also to be recognised that, so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, the percentage of fees to the total expenditure has always been on the increase. Taking the figures given in the last quinquennial review, your Excellency will find that

*Fees in Secondary Schools.**(Dewan Sahadur Ghouse Beglari Aligar.)*

whereas the percentage of fees to the total expenditure in 1901-1902 was 62, it increased in 1906-1907 to 66; and 1901-1908 to 72, though there is a drop in 1908-1909 to 68. Again, your Excellency will find that, so far as the Government contributions to the expenses of the secondary education went, the estimated pecuniary contribution in the year 1904-1905 the amount that was given from public funds was Rs. 2,31,744, in 1906, however, there was an increase to Rs. 3,27,395, in the year 1907-1908, it was Rs. 3,34,483 and in the year 1908-1909, it was Rs. 3,18,516, so that your Excellency will observe that, so far, the burden of secondary education upon the Government at the disposal of the Government has not materially increased. Then your Excellency will also see what exactly the effect will be of the present proposal. We have been told—and I dare say that the figures have been correctly worked out—that this increase in fees, if accepted, will entail a payment of an additional Rs. 4 per annum for every pupil attending forms I to VI. Taking the latest report available, namely, the report for 1908-1909, I see that there were 61,395 pupils in these six forms. If you, therefore, take that each pupil has to pay Rs. 4 extra, it comes to this: that the fee income shall have suddenly raised to something like Rs. 3-45 lakhs. The former fee income in all these secondary schools, according to the latest figures of 1908-1909, was Rs. 1,61,245. Taking Rs. 1 lakh or 1½ lakhs out of this amount to be the fees realised in schools lower than the first form, the proposal comes to this: that there is to be an increase of Rs. 3½ lakhs over the previous income of Rs. 1½ lakhs. That will bring, if I mistake not, the increase to about 50 per cent. Your Excellency will recognise that, even according to the existing standard rates, it is only 35 per cent. of the standard rates that is actually realised. Surely the managers of the existing institutions will not fail to realise the utmost that is possible to be raised. I submit, your Excellency, that this almost amounts to positive proof that, if there is to be an increase of 50 per cent. in the fee income, the number of boys attending schools must appreciably fall. After all the ultimate view of Government may not be realised, as has been pointed out. Your Excellency will have recognised the singular unanimity of opinion on the part of non-official members on this matter. As has been pointed out, there has been a wide feeling of discontent and alarm at the prospect of fees having to be raised. It is therefore I appeal to your Excellency's Government to reconsider the position which no doubt your Excellency's Government have, after great deliberation, taken up and to see that, if possible, this proposed increased rate of fees is not given effect to.

"If for any reason your Excellency's Government should not be pleased to accept the suggestion made, then I have got an humble suggestion to make. I believe it will not be found difficult for your Excellency's Government to accept it. It has been pointed out that there is no great reason why there should be the same rate of fees as among the first three classes and the same rate as among the next three classes. The past practice has not been in that direction. Unless I am very much mistaken, there seems to be a sense of unfairness in insisting upon the student of the first form to pay the same rate as the student of the third form. When your Excellency knows the impoverished state of the parents of many of those who attend these schools, it seems to me that your Excellency will recognise that the increase in the fees is not altogether a negligible quantity so far as they are concerned. I would suggest that there should be a graduation, even if it be considered that an increase in the rate of fees is absolutely necessary. Another suggestion that I would make is that people have become alarmed at the prospect of fees having to be raised. They do not know what the rate of fees is to be. I do not know if the Government itself knows its own mind on that point. If the rate is increased by 50 per cent., as it has been foreboded by the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick, it appears to me, your Excellency, that the jump is a little too high. I would therefore suggest that some intimation should be given as to when these rates may come into force and also there may be some graduation in the rate of fees. I should suggest that the first increased rate should not be brought into force until at least six months' or a year's notice has been given to the public so that they may be in a position to adjust their circumstances to the change in the situation. It seems to me, your Excellency, that although this increase may look small in the eyes of Government, it is a big sum from the

*Fees in Secondary Schools.**(Dewan Bahadur Girdhar Nageswar Aiyar; Dr. Bourne.)*

point of view of those who have mostly to pay it. I may say that the Hon'ble Mr. Bahadur Aiyar is not alone in his experience of the poor students to which he has drawn the attention of the Council; perhaps it is in the experience of every one of us that we are almost every day met by students, for whom we have more pity than anything else, requesting our help for the most laudable object of educating themselves. I think, your Excellency, that the argument which might apply against the curtailment of collegiate education does not apply in respect of secondary education. That the State has a duty to perform has been recognised everywhere, of taking secondary education to be no less important than elementary education, so that I submit that the fees in the secondary schools may not be increased so as not to act back the spread of secondary education. I take it, your Excellency, that in the light of these circumstances the proposal contained in this resolution why no means unreasonable. In the light of the experience we have had, it is not desirable to increase the rate of fees. If, however, for any reason that proposal does not find acceptance with the Government, I request that at least the other suggestion that I have made may be sympathetically considered."

The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne:—Your Excellency, among the many suggestions that have been made with regard to the resolution, one has been that the public should have been consulted in the matter. I cannot say that that surprised me, but I think that the result of consulting the opinion of the public might be known beforehand. No one wishes to pay. The public are the people who will have to pay in this case, and naturally every member of the public will say 'Don't raise the fees.' It seems to me, therefore, that members of the public are the last people that one would actually ask whether they would wish to have the fees raised or not. I should have thought that, when we meet in this chamber, a higher view of our duties might have been held than the view held by the public. If I were a member of the public and were asked whether I wished my boy's school fees raised, I would unhesitatingly say 'No.' But if I were a member of a Committee appointed to consider the whole question, it is quite possible that, even at some sacrifice to myself, I would say that I am afraid that the fees must be raised. Personally I need hardly say that I have no wish to raise the fees for the sake of raising them. But I am the officer responsible for the spread and improvement of education in this presidency, and I can only of course suggest what I think necessary for its spread and improvement. I must say, in this connection particularly, that it is the improvement of education that I have in mind. It is no new suggestion to me—the raising of school fees. It is several years since I was first approached by one or more of the managers with the suggestion that it was time to raise the standard rates. The original suggestion came from managers of schools. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar was obliged to confess that it was nearly twenty years since the last rise in school fees took place. I do not think that any one can accuse the department of recommending to Government or the Government of proposing an unduly early change in the position. A great deal has happened during the last 19 or 20 years and it is one of those changes that may well come about in that time. My starting point is that the schools want improvement. The Hon'ble Mr. Pannaja Pantulu and one or two others have taken the view that after all the schools do not want so much improvement. The Hon'ble Mr. Pannaja Pantulu, I think, quoted me as having said that we had reached the minimum required. I presume that he understands the word 'minimum.' But I take it that the Director at any rate wishes to get beyond the minimum. In this connection the Hon'ble the Raja of Kollengodu pointed out that schools—[I forget his exact words—] required little improvement and he referred to the school which he manages. I find that in that very school, six out of ten teachers are untrained and it is one of the schools in which the improvement should take place. The Hon'ble Mr. Sengidiri Aiyar has referred to the Hindu High school of Triplicane in which he is interested. The Hindu High school is one of the most excellent schools we have. He said something about the grant being reduced. I find that in that school last year the fees amounted to Rs. 20,981 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,255 and the Government did make a grant and I do not quite know why. There may have been reasons why the grant should have been made."

*Fees in Secondary Schools.**(Mr. Sankarji Aiyar ; Dr. Bourne.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. SANKARJI AIYAR :—" It is a building great."

The Hon'ble Dr. BOURNE :—" I believe that the standard rates are charged in that school and they more than cover the expenditure. That is only by the way; I go back to the suggestion that the schools do want great improvement and I hope that this slight increase in the fee income will bring in a further total income. If, as has been suggested, it does not, then I must confess that I shall be greatly disappointed; and I shall be quite prepared to stand up in this Council—if I should be in the Council till then—five, three or two years hence with a proposal to reduce the fees if by that time it can be proved there has been a diminution in the attendance at secondary schools. I do not believe that such will be the case. The question is we want to improve the schools. Very few gentlemen, in this country, really know how much the schools want improvement. I try to encourage the schools by saying that they have the minimum equipment, but it is a bare minimum. Surely their eyes ought to be opened to that. We all know that it is a very ordinary examination that is held at the end of school course and even in that ordinary examination a great many of the boys cannot pass. There must be something wrong in the examination or somewhere else. You have heard a great deal about the lower classes being taught by teachers drawing Rs. 10, Rs. 20 or Rs. 30—untrained teachers. We want the lower classes to be staffed with teachers on a higher pay and with higher qualifications. I have never pretended that the secondary schools should be self-supporting. We have used the expression self-supporting somewhat loosely. What we meant was more nearly self-supporting. A reference has been made to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Aiyar. He referred to the percentage of the proportion of fees to the total expenditure. I do not suppose that any increase in fee will increase that proportion. What I say is that if we can increase the fees by so much we ought also to be able to increase the total expenditure to at least double that amount. The Hon'ble Mr. Govinda Raghava Aiyar has drawn attention to the fact that the fees have from time to time been having a very large proportion to the total expenditure. That may be. But what I say is that the total expenditure has been stationary. It is the total expenditure that ought to have increased by this time. A question that I have considerably at heart, and which was also referred to by two or three Honourable Members including the Hon'ble Mr. Govinda Raghava Aiyar, is the alteration in the system of scale. That is to say, instead of a really graduated scale from the lowest up to the top, so much for each class, we now propose to divide the schools into stages and charge so much for each stage. It is perhaps difficult to see that a little change like this may produce a great change. It is a mischievous idea prevailing in this country that the higher classes should be taught by the more highly paid teachers. This is an almost universal idea among managers. If for the first class you want a teacher on Rs. 10, for the second class you want a teacher on Rs. 20 and that it is only in the higher classes you want the most highly paid teachers. The principle should be almost the reverse; and this I have always been impressing upon them. It is in these lower classes that we want the best teachers. I want the lower classes to be taught by highly paid teachers. The increase that is proposed is certainly more for the lower classes than for the higher. In regard to the suggestion that the increase in the rate of fees will diminish the number of boys, it is a mere question of statement. My opinion is no more valuable than that of any other Honourable Members. There have been two or three schools—I have been watching them—where school fees have been raised above the standard rates and I do not find that in any of these cases there has been a falling off in number. The instances are only a few but that is a fact. In the sixth form of the Christian College, the fee charged is considerably above the standard rate, but it has not effected the strengthening at all. They take in as many as they want. There are various considerations which make it likely that each school will be filled whatever be the fee rate. But still that is a slight indication that the raising of fees will not be likely to affect the number. I cannot discuss here the abstract question of the poverty or otherwise of the parents of boys. We always hear that the country is poor and still I notice that money is generally forthcoming when it is wanted. With regard to the question of the economy,

*Fees in Secondary Schools.**(Dr. Bourne; Rev. Balakrishna Chetti; Mr. Kanara Pillai.)*

It would be much more economical to the parent if his children were better educated and were able to go straight through the school, from after form, right through. Over 50 per cent. of the boys spend over six years in these forms; they are not promoted here and they are not promoted there; they go up for the Matriculation examination, fail, and go back to the school. That is where the waste of money comes in. I think it would be real economy to the parents to have better teaching. If you take a number of parents at random and ask them how much they have paid for their children's education, you will find that they have spent a good deal. The proposed rise of Rs. 36 in the total amount is nothing when compared to the extra amount that the parents have had to spend as a result of non-promotion and failures at examinations. I should like to see calculations made on that point. The Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiar asked me a specific question. I did not quite catch the figure. He wished to know how many schools there were which obtained a grant of Rs. 1,500. I say that there is a large number of schools getting a larger grant; taking examples at random I find schools getting a grant of Rs. 1,200, Rs. 2,600 and Rs. 1,650 and so on. The information that he wants is available in the report that I hold in my hands."

The Hon'ble **REV. BALAKRISHNA CHETTI**:—"I like schools of 240 boys."

The Hon'ble **DR. BOURNE**:—"I may perhaps refer the Honourable Member to the figures given in this report. Something was said by the Hon'ble Mr. Perera about other provinces. I must say that I do not think that we can base much upon those figures. We do not know whether standard rates of fees are charged there. Personally I do not interest myself in other provinces. I try to learn as much as possible about this province. I think we should show others a lead and if we can lead they may follow. One word more and I have done. As I have already said, I wish to encourage the poor intelligent student. The proper way to meet his case is by scholarships. I should be glad to provide him with a scholarship and willing to do so if the Government are willing to give a larger grant for the purpose and if only we can select the poor intelligent student. That is the difficulty. I have very often found that when a student applies for a scholarship he has already paid his school fee. That difficulty about the selection of poor but intelligent boys why of course be overcome. We do want a better system of scholarships for the really poor people."

The Hon'ble **MR. KANARA PILLAI**:—"As I come from backward districts—the Ceded districts are called backward districts—I must confess to a feeling of disappointment when I heard of the proposal to increase the school fees. I ventured to suggest to the Finance Committee that the fee of the schools should be reduced. But I was told in his own gentle way by the Hon'ble Mr. Hamrick that he was going to raise the school fees. That was a great disappointment to me and my friends; and we are now confronted with the problem of raising the school fees. The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne says that the public ought not to be consulted in a matter like this. Most of us represent the public and the tax-paying public; and it is our belief that the educated and reasonable opinion should be solicited before a step of this kind is taken. I do not believe that the argument that the public should not be consulted in a matter like this will appeal to your Excellency's Government."

* Your Excellency, most prominent members sitting at this table were educated at a time when fees were very low, say one rupee, or when there were no fees at all. Some of the back-benchers of Government and some of the distinguished Honourable Members at this table would not, but for those happy times, be where they are to-day. The Government will be only boasting and the intelligent of the country by raising the fees. Many of the middle class people who want to educate their children will not be able to pay. These are the men who would bring to bear on their work a sturdy sense of duty and I may say a sense of gratitude and loyalty to the Government. If you go and raise the school fees you will be barring the poor students from getting education. Many middle class people who want to educate their children are not able to pay fees. As my Honourable friend Mr. Balakrishna Aiyar remarked, the high prices of grain now prevailing form another impediment in

*Post is Secondary Schools.**(Mr. Kinross Patten; Mr. Krishnan Nayar.)*

the way. I believe in every country—I do not mean to cast any reflection on the higher classes of people generally—the more industrious and sturdier spotworkers of men come from the middle and lower classes. I do not think that can be denied. One of the causes which the British Government have on the gratitude and loyalty of the people of this country is that they have been able to raise the lower and middle classes by education, and to make them useful servants of the public and the Government. If you go and make education dearer, only the richer classes and the members of families whose children are born with a silver spoon in the mouth will be able to take advantage of education; and education will be shut out to the public. For these reasons, I beg to support the resolution cordially and to request the Government not to raise the school fees.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—May it please your Excellency, I doubt very much whether I have not come here with preconceived notions on this proposition. When I looked at the proposition when the agenda paper was put into my hands, I thought that it was an eminently reasonable one and I was looking forward for arguments against the proposition. If I may say so without offence to my Honourable friends Mr. Hinmuck and Dr. Bourne, it seems to me that the arguments that have been advanced by these respected members on Government side have not been such as to outweigh the arguments that have been advanced in support of the proposition. The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne said that there was no need whatever for consulting the people, for we could know beforehand, with reference to a question like this, what the opinions of the people would be, if they were consulted on this matter. I do not think that my Honourable friend Dr. Bourne will be prepared to advance that argument with reference to all public questions. Take one anonymous instance, though the rule is very often observed in the breach than in the observance. There is a rule in the Settlement Department—the rule is to be found, I believe, in the Settlement Manual—that when settlement operations are going on in any particular locality, before the settlement rules are fixed, the people of the locality ought to be consulted, and that a passayat of persons chosen from among them should be held. Your Excellency, I know that there is such a rule, but very often it is not observed, but, whatever that may be, it is a matter in which public are widely interested. If we may form any conclusion at all ourselves beforehand, we may certainly come to the conclusion that people will object to the enhancement of assessment; but the fact that the people will object to the enhancement of tax is not taken as a reason by Government why people should not be consulted before settlement rules are adopted. So also with reference to this important matter of raising fees in schools. I believe it would have been a proper course, at any rate there would have been nothing improper if the people had been consulted beforehand by Government before the Government came to a final conclusion in the matter. My Honourable friend Mr. Subbagiri Aiyar reminds me that, even if the public at large were not consulted, it was certainly contrary that the managers of schools should have been consulted. I understood from the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Hinmuck, if I remember correctly, that the only managers of private institutions that were present at the Conference were the headmaster of a secondary school in Madura and Father Sewell. Father Sewell represents not only a secondary school but also a collegiate institution. Moreover, the institution which he represents, as is well known, a very rich one and he has immense resources at his back so that the institution which he represents stands on a different footing altogether. As I said, if I remember correctly, the only other gentleman who was the manager of a private institution and who was present at the Conference was the manager of a secondary school somewhere in the Madura district. I believe my Honourable friend Dr. Bourne and the Government would certainly have had no objection to consulting in any case some of the representative managers of the educational institutions, before they finally came to a particular conclusion. However, that has not been done and reliance is now placed upon the resolution arrived at by that Conference. Your Excellency, I may be permitted to say that the Conference may have come to their own conclusion; but whatever their conclusion may be, it cannot bring about any change in the material condition of the people. It is the weaver of the shoe that knows where it pinches; and it is the

*Fees in Secondary Schools.**(Mr. Krishna Nagar : Mr. Perera Pantulu.)*

parents of pupils that have to pay the fees that know the difficulty of paying these enhanced school fees. All of us know that intelligence is not always associated with wealth, and my Honourable friend Mr. Govinda Raghava Aiyar and some others referred to the fact that very often gentlemen in this Council have often assisted poor students that go to them for help in connection with their school fees. It seems to me that before this decision was given to by the Government, if the Government had consulted, if not the public, at least some of the representative managers of institutions, their conscience and opinions would have been of material assistance to Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Bourne said that it was necessary to improve the quality of education imparted in secondary schools. It has no doubt been mentioned in the official papers that the minimum qualifications required by the new Educational Rules is attained by some of these educational institutions; and he went on to say that that is a special kind of minimum, and the expression used in official papers was only intended as an encouragement to these educational institutions. If Mr. Bourne were left to judge of the sufficiency of the equipment of these schools from an impartial point of view, probably he would have come to the conclusion that the minimum qualifications required under the rules were not satisfied by some of these educational institutions. He probably wants to encourage them by saying that they really satisfy the minimum although in his heart of hearts he does not believe it. That shows the natural kindness of the Hon'ble Mr. Bourne. What I suggest to your Excellency is that you must take the people as you find them. It is undesirable that we should attempt to strain to height in the sacrifice of breadth or width of education. It is no doubt desirable to have intensive education, but extensive education is equally necessary, if not more. It has been stated this morning by the Hon'ble Mr. Huzarick that the Government pay more attention to elementary and primary education; but it seems to me, your Excellency, that probably exaggerated importance is attached to the necessity of paying particular attention to primary education. Primary education is certainly necessary, but primary education by itself cannot do any material help to the people. All persons in the country should know how to read and write, but I do not think that the country would in any way be benefited by that kind of education alone. It is no doubt necessary that all people should know how to read and write, but in addition to that it is also necessary that some at least should have a higher form of education than primary education. It seems to me that secondary education—I will not speak of collegiate education as this resolution is not concerned with it—should go hand in hand with primary education. I think it is the duty and the interest of the Government to pay as large a contribution to secondary education as to primary education itself. All the arguments that could be advanced in favour of the proposition have been advanced, and I don't think it is necessary to tire your Excellency's patience or the patience of this Council by referring to the same arguments over and over again."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERERA PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Bourne remarked that the public need not be consulted, because the public will say that the fees ought to be reduced. He has also remarked that as a parent one would like the fees to be reduced and as a Member of the Legislative Council one would have the fees raised. I do not think that either myself or any one of those who spoke in favour of the resolution would have our conscience at home and another in the Council. If we feel that the fees ought to be raised in the interests of sound education, we will not hesitate to ask the Government to raise them. Further, private managers of schools are at full liberty to raise the fees if they feel that the time has come for doing so, but, as a matter of fact, many of the private managers have not levied fees at the full extent of standard rates. Then again, your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Bourne no doubt is a friend of education and he is enthusiastic about intensive education; but that must not be at the expense of extensive education. Mr. Bourne was kind enough to refer to my school and he pointed out that there were as many as six unqualified teachers."

*Fees in Secondary Schools.**(Dr. Bourne; Mr. Poreja Pansie; Mr. Hamrick.)*

The Hon'ble Dr. BOURNE:—"I did not refer to the Honourable Member's school. I referred to the Hon'ble the Raja of Kellogg's school."

The Hon'ble Mr. POREJA PANSIE:—"I may say that in my school also before the last inspection report there were as many as four unqualified teachers, but I may tell Dr. Bourne that in my school the percentage of those who passed the Matriculation examination was 25 with these four unqualified teachers against the prescribed percentage of 11. Dr. Bourne gave a terrible warning to managers of schools in regard to unqualified teachers that the recognition of the school will be withdrawn if the matter was not remedied. I hastened at once to rectify it and I filled up the complement. Education is one of my hobbies, and it is a special hobby of mine to make secondary education not only literary but also practical and industrial; and that it is with the earnest desire of adding some industrial section to the school we have taken so much pains to start the school. It may not be considered presumptuous on my part to say that to start a school we have very great disadvantages and difficulties. If a school is started with no endowments, it will not be recognised on the ground that it is not properly endowed. If it is properly endowed, and if we seek aid, grant-in-aid is refused, on the ground that there is no need for aid. Private managers have been greatly handicapped and have not been able to succeed in making secondary education not only literary but practical and useful. The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne remarked that there had been many failures in the Matriculation examination and that the quality of the teachers must be improved; but all these failures happened to be in one year. That shows that there is no doubt something wrong somewhere, but we cannot believe that it is all wrong with the teachers. We cannot say that the teaching capacity of all the teachers in Government schools and private schools has gone down or deteriorated at one time simultaneously. The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne has quietly brushed aside all the statistical information which I took pains to put before the Legislative Council with regard to other provinces by saying that I am not concerned with the other provinces and I never looked into them. I think that by way of comparison and illustration, certainly the Government ought to feel it absolutely necessary to look into what is going on outside this province and not rest satisfied with what they have been able to achieve within the four walls of their own province. Even the Famine Commission suggested a number of remedies; they say that the chief remedy for the poor material condition of the people is popular education and the chief remedy, as regards sanitation, is education. If we are to be content with the degree elementary education which we have been able to give to the people, then how can the beneficial results of administration in so many departments of Government be read and appreciated to the fullest benefit of the people? So secondary education is not a matter which can be relegated to the background. It is as important as primary education to the people of this presidency. I am glad to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Hamrick that the Government are going to start nineteen schools, but what are nineteen secondary schools as compared with the needs of all the districts in the presidency with so many millions of population? There will hardly be one school for every district. It will not do merely for Government to set up standard of schools for people to follow, because the standard set up for Government schools is simply impossible to be attained by private agencies. The Government should bear in mind that their best asset is the trained intelligence of the people and the greatest blessing conferred by the British Government is acknowledged as all hands to be education and in this respect any financial considerations are out of place and only the general good of the people should be kept at heart."

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMRICK:—"Your Excellency, I would just take up the time of the Council only for a few minutes. I would like to say that the resolution, as it stands, is one that the Government cannot accept. All of us have at heart the education of the people and I am bound to say that no one less is more at heart than I. There is nothing that I would like to see more than the furtherance of education in this country. But when we come to consider ways and means, our difficulty begins. While the Government cannot possibly accept the resolution as it stands, that the standard rate of fees payable in secondary schools or obtaining on

*Fee in Secondary Schools.**(Mr. Haumea; the President.)*

the 1st of January 1910 be not raised, the Government are not at all bound, as I said this morning, to accept the scale of fees which I read out in the remarks that I have already made and which were recommended by the Committee. We have not accepted the statement of the Committee, we have still got to consider it and all the remarks that have been made this afternoon will no doubt be taken into consideration by Government. Mr. Govinda Bhagavan Aiyar is anxious to see that the fees are levied at a slower rate than proposed and on a more graduated scale; and he also desires the grouping of fees made by the Committee, I would not help thinking, when I heard Mr. Govinda Bhagavan Aiyar speak, that he had a smacking sympathy with the idea that the fees ought to be raised; but he suggests that we should get to it more slowly and in a slightly different fashion. All that I can say is that we will consider this matter carefully in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction. As to consulting public opinion, we have no objection whatever to doing so. We are delighted to ascertain what the views of the Honourable Members are. No doubt, as the Hon'ble Mr. Bourne points out, the student you touch a man's pocket, he elges it straight. That is the feeling which managers of schools will have on the subject. What I wish to emphasize is the point raised by Dr. Bourne that the secondary education in this presidency—I don't go beyond this presidency—as in a most unsatisfactory condition. Time after time I see people entitled to speak on the subject coming to me and telling me, although a great many of them would not care to rise up and tell us here what they tell me, they all tell me the same story, that the state of education in the secondary schools with a very few exceptions is most unsatisfactory. A gentleman came to see me three days ago—I won't say his name—and he is a distinguished Indian authority in this town, and he was telling that, in his opinion, the education imparted throughout the presidency, especially in secondary schools, was, at the present moment, exceedingly unsatisfactory. The Government of India at the Simla Conference held in 1906 recognized that India are desirous that energetic measures should be taken to improve secondary education. But measures could not be taken with that end in view without considerable increase of expenditure. Dr. Bourne has referred to the question of masters. Men of that, I may say, are very much underpaid, and their qualifications are not sufficient for the work they have to do. Then, again, there is the great question of accommodation. The accommodation of several schools is exceedingly bad; there is also the question of outdoor recreation ground and there is insufficient apparatus inside the school for teaching purposes. In all these directions the Government should mount upon a great improvement. As I have said before, it is not unreasonable on the part of Government, if all these improvements have to be attended to, to insist upon a sufficient increase being made. If anybody who has got the interests of education at heart and if parents of boys will go to the schools and see them, they will be able to realize what improvements are necessary in the shape of apparatus, accommodation, etc. I may once again emphasize the point that there is no idea whatever on the part of the Government of reducing the amount that we now give for the encouragement of secondary education. The chances are that for the next decade or twenty years the sum that we now spend on secondary education will have to be very largely increased, but what we do desire is that some portion of this necessary increase should be fairly met by a small increase in fees. It is for that reason I ask the Council to throw out this resolution."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I do not propose to detain the Council for more than a few moments, and I should like, if I may, to emphasize what has already been said: firstly, in regard to the attitude of the Government generally in the matter of education and, secondly, in regard to the attitude towards secondary or higher education in particular. I am quite certain that there is not a single member of Government, who is not imbued with an earnest desire to see the halls of learning in this country multiply, to see that their doors are more widely thrown open, and to see that the education which is imparted within their walls is very greatly improved. But unfortunately we cannot double or treble or quadruple the number of our schools, though

*Not in Secondary Schools.**(The President.)*

we should like to do it if we had the means of doing so. We are tempted by the mover of the resolution for allotting an inadequate portion of our revenues to the purpose of education, and if I remember rightly he spoke of Japan as a country somewhat similar in conditions to this country and that in Japan they have expended a very large sum on education. I should like to ask the Honourable Member whether he would be satisfied if the Madras Government decided to allot out of their annual revenues the same proportion of their revenues for educational purposes as is allotted by Japan. I won't press the Honourable Member to answer it. But I only hope that if the Madras Government ever determine to adopt such a course I shall have ceased to be a member of it, because I find that, as pointed out by Mr. Balakrishna Aiyar, the percentage of revenue which was in Madras devoted to education amounts to 7 per cent. of our revenues, whereas in Japan it amounts to as nearly as possible 14 per cent., so that comparing ourselves to Japan, I don't think that the Madras Government can be charged with being in any way stingy or mean. One of our difficulties is to determine each year the amount that we are to spend on education, and then when we have decided on the amount we have the further difficulty of deciding what is the proportion which should be given to secondary education and what to primary education. We have decided to increase our grant for secondary education and we consider that we should *post passim* raise the school fees because we have seen to the conclusion that without considerable expenditure we cannot hope to improve the quality of secondary education throughout the presidency. And we are of opinion that we have reason to be dissatisfied with the quality of secondary education which is now being imparted, and I cannot believe that, in spite of the remarks that have been let fall this afternoon, that the Honourable Members of this Council are really of a different opinion. Mr. Perera Paudyal took exception to the fact that the results of the Matriculation examination in this year had been quoted to show that the teaching in the schools could not be as good as it ought to be and he seemed to argue that it was quite exceptional. But unless I am quite wrong in my recollection nearly every year has only repeated itself. It is only this year a matter of degree. We have heard for several years past of the slaughter of the innocents at the Matriculation examination. I do not quite know how they earned that particular title, but I presume that their innocence is mainly in respect of the knowledge which they profess to have acquired. However that may be, I am perfectly convinced in my own mind that it behoves us to improve the quality of the secondary education in this presidency. The next question is for whom is secondary education intended? Who are to be benefited by it? I think we may define the class generally as those who—if they do not move at present in the higher or middle social ranks—hope to do so in the future. I will take that as a rough definition. The improvement of our secondary schools must involve us in a very large expenditure. Are we to meet that demand from the general revenues of that country? Are the beneficiaries of this policy which we are asked to adopt—are they, who are to be benefited by the better education which will be given in our schools, to contribute nothing whatever towards this improvement, from which we believe they will derive so much advantage? If they are not, it amounts to this, that a certain class in this country are to obtain educational advantages at the expense of their poorer brethren. I will ask you to consider that question from that point of view. It is the ordinary taxpayer who has to pay a proportion at all events of this expenditure. You say let him pay the whole. I regard it as neither fair nor just that the whole burden should be imposed upon the shoulders of the ordinary taxpayer. As the Hon'ble Mr. Hansard told us, this debate or discussion has been to the members of the Government a very enlightening one. We are not committed at present to any definite raising of fees. I can assure the Council on behalf of myself and my colleagues that all the remarks which we have heard to-day will be borne in mind and considered very carefully when we come to a determination upon this question. I would again ask the Honourable Members to believe that, whatever step we may decide to take will be taken in what we conceive to be the best interests of the education of this presidency."

Fees in Secondary Schools; Inland Navigation Fees; Eligibility of Graduates as Councillors of District Municipalities.

(Mr. Perera Pandita; Mr. Sankari Aiyar.)

The proposition was then put and lost, 18 voting for and 23 against it.

At the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. Perera Pandita, a division was taken with the following result:—

For	Against
1. The Hon'ble Mr. Sankarickan Aiyar.	1. The President
2. " Rao Bahadur Tyagaraya Chetti Gnan.	2. The Hon'ble Mr. Harnandh.
3. " Mr. Nagayya Rao Pandita.	3. " Mr. Adinwan
4. " Mr. Perera Pandita.	4. " Maharaja Sri Rao Sri Ranga Rao Bahadur
5. " Mr. Kesava Pillai.	5. " Sir William Meyer.
6. " Kanna Subudur Mohamood.	6. " Mr. Captain Smart.
7. " Haliboliah Sahib Bahadur.	7. " Narga, Genl. P. H. Senana.
8. " Mr. Krishna Nayya.	8. " Mr. Home.
9. " Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.	9. " Mr. Clapp.
10. " Mr. Sankari Aiyar.	10. " Mr. Chelver.
11. " Rao Bahadur Rameshadasa Nayudu Gnan.	11. " Mr. Wilson.
12. " Raja of Kollengode.	12. " Mr. Smith.
13. " Mr. Muhammed Abdul Kadder Babsha Sahib.	13. " Mr. Sanyal.
14. " Moduri Baiyid Marthia Sahib Bahadur.	14. " Mr. Bourne.
15. " Mr. Rameswami Chettyar.	15. " Mr. Gnan.
16. " Divana Bahadur Govinda Senghaya Aiyar Avargal.	16. " Mr. Srinivasa Aiyar (Adhama-Gnanam).
17. " Mr. Sankarickan Aiyar.	17. " Divana Bahadur Srinivasan Avargal.
18. " Mr. Sankarickan Aiyar.	18. " Mr. Schmitt.
	19. " Mr. Sanyal.
	20. " Mr. Wiyach.
	21. " Mr. Gnan.
	22. " Mr. Richards.
	23. " Mr. Fraser.

INLAND NAVIGATION FEES

The Hon'ble Mr. PERERA PANDITA withdrew, with the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"That in the opinion of this Council inland navigation fees should be reduced."

ELIGIBILITY OF GRADUATES AS COUNCILLORS OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. SANKARI AIYAR moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that graduates as such of any recognised University be not deprived of their eligibility as Councillors of District Municipalities."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, I do not think that many words are necessary from me to commend the proposition for the acceptance of the Council. I am asking simply for the status quo and it lies upon those who desire the change to show that circumstances have necessitated the change that has been introduced. I take it that the basic principle of local self-government is the education of the people, with a view to enable them to take an intelligent interest in the management of their local affairs. I think the famous resolution of Lord Ripon's Government is based upon that principle. I remember to have read in some of the newspapers that the late Mr. Gladstone said that the County Councils in England were intended to serve as instructors in order to enable people to take a larger part in the administration of

*Eligibility of Graduates as Councillors of District Municipalities.**(Mr. Sahagiri Dhar.)*

the country. Lord Morley in his despatch of November 1908 said the same thing. He said: "The principles that should inspire and regulate measures with this aim, can hardly be laid down in number or degree more than in the resolution published by the Government of India on the 18th May 1882. I do not know where to look for a better expression of the views that should govern our policy under this important head, and I will venture to quote some passages in this memorable deliverance. Explaining the proposal for local self-government of that date, the Government of India place themselves on ground which may well be our ground also. "It is not generally," they say, "with a view to improvement in administration that this measure is put forward and supported. It is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education." And again, "there appears to be great force in the argument that, as long as the chief executive officers are, as a matter of course, members of the Municipal and District Committees, there is little chance of these committees affording any effective training to their members in the management of local affairs, or of the non-official members taking any real interest in local business. The non-official members must be led to feel that real power is placed in their hands and that they have real responsibilities to discharge." It is upon these principles that local self-government came to be established in this and other provinces. Notwithstanding that the Government have, from time to time, been able to find mistakes in the details of administration in one or two municipalities in the presidency, I think I am right in saying, from a perusal of the last administration report, that the Government are generally satisfied with the work done by these municipalities. In these circumstances, the question arises what is the reason for the change which the Government intend to propose in regard to the qualification of electors and candidates in connection with these Councils. I do not know what will be said later on by the exponents of the view which the Government take. But two or three suggestions have been made as reasons which might have led the Government to make these proposals. One of these is that the recent Decentralisation Commission has resolved upon conferring larger powers on municipalities, and that it is therefore necessary to raise the qualifications of electors and candidates so that the municipalities will be equal to the new responsibilities that may be placed in their hands. I have looked into the report of the Decentralisation Commission, but I do not think that the larger powers intended to be conferred on Municipal Councils are of such a nature that graduates (*per se*) will be unable to discharge the duties entrusted to them or will in any way be unequal to the responsibility entrusted to them. I would venture to say that if you want to try an experiment, the proper way to do so will be to try the experiment with the material already in hand, with the men who have been accustomed to do this kind of work. I do not think that the ground urged on the basis of the enlarged powers proposed to be given on the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission will hold good in support of this change. Then it has been suggested that the members of these Local Boards and Municipalities have become electors for the Legislative Council and therefore their qualifications should become higher than now. I would ask the Government whether there is any reason to suppose that the last elections in which municipalities and district boards played such an important part show that they were not capable of exercising their powers carefully, honestly, and with a due sense of their new responsibility. If I remember correctly, the *Madras Mail* and the *Madras Times*, who are impartial critics in this matter, stated that these bodies had exercised their functions very creditably and acquitted themselves very well. If that is so, I cannot understand why the qualifications of the electors of the Legislative Council should be made higher. The third reason that is given is that in no civilised country is the possession of a diploma a qualification for one being a candidate for legislative bodies, and therefore this new innovation in this country should not be tolerated. I do not know if that is quite an accurate statement. I have looked into the matter and my impression is that, so far as the Scotch and Irish and British Universities are concerned, the possession of a diploma does qualify for a seat in Parliament. Apart from that, I think it is one of the standing principles of the British Government that you ought not to make

*Eligibility of Graduates as Councillors of District Municipalities.**(Mr. Basilgins Aigaz ; Mr. HAMMOCK ; the President ; Mr. Krishnan Natar.)*

comparisons with other countries. But if you do make comparisons, then I would ask that the same liberties as are enjoyed by the people in Great Britain should be conferred upon the people of India. Moreover, I find that the Government, in making regulations about the qualifications of Muhammadans for Legislative Council membership, have laid down that a Muhammadan graduate is entitled to become a Member of the Legislative Council. If that is the view, so far as Muhammadans are concerned, I ask whether there is any reason to suppose that Hindu and Muhammadan graduates will not be able to discharge their duties in municipalities or will not be able to return proper representatives to the Legislative Council. When the Government have conferred upon Muhammadan graduates the privilege of standing as candidates for the Legislative Council and have allowed them to return Members to the Legislative Council, is there any reason to suppose that these graduates will not be able to do the work of Municipal Councils? My answer is that none of these suggestions really enable the Government to say that any change should be made in the existing qualifications. I am anxious not to import into the consideration of this question any larger questions of politics. I must say that the Government in India will find in the graduates their most loyal subjects. Graduates are loyal to the core, and so far as Madras is concerned, I beg leave to say that they are considered to be the most loyal portion of His Majesty's subjects. In these circumstances, if it is intended to deprive the graduates of their privilege of standing as candidates for municipalities, it will be considered as casting a slur upon their character, integrity and capacity. It will no doubt be regarded in that light though the Government may say that they do not intend to cast any reflection thereby upon their capacity or character. These graduates are really the interpreters between the Government and the people, and I believe their active sympathy should not be alienated by anything which may be done by Government which will go to show that they are not entirely trusted. I may suggest that if the Government have any evidence before them in support of the change suggested, they may, instead of saying that every graduate is entitled to be a candidate, say that only graduates of three years' or five years' standing are entitled to be candidates. But at present nobody has placed any such evidence before us and the public are not aware that graduates are as such ineligible or unfit to stand as candidates for Municipal Councils."

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMOCK (interrupting):—"It will perhaps shorten the discussion in this Council if at this stage I explain how it was we came to introduce these changes. I would, however, postpone what I have to say to the discussion on the next resolution, but I would in the meanwhile say to the Council that the Government are prepared to admit all holders of University degrees of five years' standing to these privileges, I can explain at considerable length how this change was made, but we have come to the conclusion that out of deference to public opinion, it is not advisable to adhere to the proposal originally made. We are quite prepared to accept the position that graduates should be qualified to stand as candidates for Municipal Councils, provided they are of five years' standing. If that meets with the wishes of the Honourable Member, he may withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AITAN:—"Speaking for myself I would be quite satisfied with graduates of five years' standing being allowed to stand as candidates."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Honourable Member withdraw his resolution on the assurance that has already been given that graduates of five years' standing will be allowed to stand as candidates?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AITAN:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NATAR:—"Can you not make it graduates of three years' standing?"

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

Property and income qualifications for voters in District Municipalities.

(Dewan Bahadur Goolah Singh Raja Siraj.)

**PROPERTY AND INCOME QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS IN
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.**

The Hon'ble Bihari Bahadur GOVINDA RAOHAYA AITAH :—“ The resolution that I have the honour to propose is in these terms —

“ That this Council recommend to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the property and income qualifications as in force on 1st January 1910 for voters in the District Municipalities be not raised.”

“ I must confess that I am in the dark as to what exactly the reasons were which had induced the Government to propose the draft rules in respect of which the previous resolution as well as this one have been considered necessary to be moved for the consideration of this Council. Your Excellency will therefore excuse me if the remarks that I make in justification of this resolution are not quite so full as the Council may expect them to be. Your Excellency will know that the only reason that the public have so far come to understand as the reason for this change in the qualification of voters is that the recommendations which the Decentralisation Commission have made, if they are considered and acted upon by this Government, may involve the doing of more responsible work on the part of these Municipal Councils, so that those who have to return representatives to Municipal Councils to do their work in the Council must in each case be fully imbued with a sense of responsibility for the discharge of the duties they are called upon to do. In that case, it would have been more satisfactory if the people were informed what really were the additional duties which are intended to be imposed on municipalities. We do not know what exactly the recommendations are which the Government are going ultimately to give effect to. The only thing that we know is that there is a change sought to be made in the qualifications of voters to elect representatives to the Municipal Council. The existing rules provide that people who pay a municipal tax of Rs. 4 per annum on an annual rental value of Rs. 20, or pay a rent of Rs. 60 per annum or a tax to the municipality on an annual income of Rs. 600, or pay an income-tax on that amount, as the Government pensioners drawing Rs. 15 and above per annum and salaried servants drawing Rs. 30 and above, and graduates of any recognised University shall be eligible as voters. The draft rules provide that in the case of those who pay municipal taxes the annual rental value of buildings on which the tax is assessed shall be Rs. 100 in the more important municipalities and Rs. 75 in seventeen municipalities which are placed in the lower class, and that in bigger municipalities the annual income on which the professional tax is levied shall be Rs. 1,200 and in smaller municipalities Rs. 600, that the taxable income on which income-tax shall be paid shall be Rs. 1,500 in the case of bigger and Rs. 1,000 in smaller municipalities. These are to be the qualifications. Government pensioners and salaried servants who before were eligible as voters cease to be so under the draft rules, unless their income is such as will satisfy the requirements given in the other provisions, and the position of graduates, so far as this point is concerned, remains unchanged. Your Excellency will observe that the most important change is that increase in the annual rental value with respect to the more important municipalities and also in smaller municipalities is insisted upon before a person is declared eligible to be a voter. Your Excellency will observe that with reference to what is called the professional tax payable to the municipality while it would continue the same so far as smaller municipalities are concerned, with respect to the bigger municipality it is quite double. As for the income-tax, it is the same in smaller municipalities, but it is increased in the case of bigger municipalities where a higher tax is required to be paid. My objection to your Excellency is that there has been no reason shown why there should have been this great change in the qualifications of voters, and the experience that we have so far had as to voters does not justify the increase in their qualifications so as to make them fit to choose proper representatives to serve on Municipal Councils. It looks to me that the cause for which I plead is even stronger when we take into consideration the case of Government pensioners and salaried servants who before were

Property and income qualifications for voters in District Municipalities.

(*Dewan Bahadur Gurnam Raghava Aiyar; "Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar."*)

eligible to be voters, but who under the proposed qualifications will cease to be eligible. I submit to your Excellency that the Government pensioners who have been in the service of the Government and who may be taken to be imbued with the traditions of Government and who have realised their responsibility as citizens may be trusted to exercise the very limited franchise that is allowed to them. The tendency must always be not to limit the franchise but to extend it, and the effect of the proposals that are now made by Government, if they are to be ultimately acted upon, will result in this: that there would be a large decrease in the number of voters to elect representatives to the Council. On this point a question was put to your Excellency's Government at the last meeting of the Legislative Council and the answer elicited was that, whereas the total number of members who were eligible as voters was about 41,000 the proposed qualifications might work out a reduction to the extent of 8,000. But the Government have taken care to say that it cannot be considered to be an accurate figure in the view of certain defects which have been pointed out in the answer as appearing in the statement prepared. I do believe that 8,000 will not be a correct figure; for, if your Excellency will turn to pages 7 and 18 of the book which contains the memorials that have been addressed to the Government by various public bodies and persons with reference to these draft proposals, your Excellency will find that, in regard to the Municipalities of Salem, Tinnevely and Berhampur, certain figures are given which show that the reduction that there will be in the number of persons that will be eligible as voters is much larger than the proportion between 8,000 and 41,000. Take the first page in respect of Salem. It is pointed out there—I may mention that there is only one word taken into consideration—that, whereas the present number of voters is 250, the number under the draft rules will be about 85. With reference to Tinnevely, the present number is 1,190, but under the draft rules it will be 333. With reference to Berhampur, it has been pointed out that 803 persons are now eligible, but under the draft rules the number will be 359. Your Excellency will see that the difference there will be in the number, according as the present qualification or the qualification proposed is taken to be the test of eligibility of voters will be very great; and I submit that very strong reasons must be shown before such a large difference in the number is allowed to be made. As yet I must confess I have found no reasons adduced for this. Since the Hon'ble Mr. HAZARAT has told us that he will explain the position fully, I will not take up the time of the Council further than by bringing to its notice and insisting to the extent that lies in my power that the object of such a regulation as this is not to limit the franchise but to extend it. If the Government find any reasons for believing that the present powers have not been properly exercised or that the powers that are hereafter to devolve upon Municipal Councils are such as to require better qualifications than the existing ones, non-official members will, of course, be willing to accept the position as put before them. We are, however, in the dark as to what the reasons are, and I for one fail to see what reasons there could be for depriving Government pensioners and salaried servants of the franchise they originally possessed. With these few remarks, I beg to propose this resolution put down in my name."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR:—I beg leave to second the motion, and in doing so I have a few words to say. If the question were for the first time now raised as to the introduction of the elective element into the District Municipalities, then no doubt the desirability of having higher qualifications for voters may well be considered. But these qualifications have been in existence for a long time and, so far as the order of the Government proposing to revise the rules is concerned, nothing is heard in that order which justifies the withdrawal of the privilege which these people have so long enjoyed, or which makes out even a *prima facie* case for its withdrawal. Now, the effect of these new rules will be, so far as some of the municipalities which I represent are concerned, to deprive about 50 per cent. of the people who are now registered as electors of their franchise. I do not know what may be the case in other municipalities. It requires a very strong case to be made out for the exclusion of these people. Then, when the Government are taking people more into their confidence in the higher Councils and when your Excellency's Government are introducing the elective principle in Local Boards and have been

Property and income qualifications for voters in District Municipalities.
(*Res. Behadur Krishanrao Aiyangar; Mr. Hanuman.*)

ready and willing to extend the privilege of election to municipalities which have by their hard work justified it, I submit that it will be a retrograde step to deprive more than 40 per cent. of the voters of the privilege which they have enjoyed. With these few words, I beg to second the proposition moved by my Honourable friend.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Hanuman :—“ This and the next resolution deal with the same matter; both ask His Excellency in Council that the property and the income qualifications of voters and candidates should not be raised. As regards the position which the Government take up in regard to this resolution, I may say that we cannot possibly bind ourselves not to raise the qualifications of voters or candidates in any of the rules that we may make, though we are quite ready to reconsider—and it is quite obvious from the papers that we have received that we should reconsider—the rules that we have already made. I will ask the Council to bear with me for a minute or two when I ask them to consider how the Government came to issue the new rules. I must say at the beginning that the report of the Decentralization Commission had nothing whatever to do with the subject. The report of the Decentralization Commission has been in the hands of the Government only for some months; but this question of franchise in municipalities is one which we have had under our consideration for several years. It originally came up, I think, when we were considering the question of introducing the system of elections into Taluk Boards, and then also it came up, as our Honourable Member has said, when the question of representation of Municipal Councils on the Legislative Council was considered. On these two occasions, the Government went into the matter with great care to see how the proposals made would affect the present franchise in municipalities and we asked a few years ago certain gentlemen and bodies what their opinion on the matter was. In reply to that reference, 25 Councils gave as the opinion that the franchise of voters or of candidates or of both should be raised. Several gentlemen whom we consulted were of the same opinion and among them were Divan Behadur Inghram Jai, who is at this table; Mr. Tyegowdy Chettiar, who is also at this table; Mr. Krishnamoorti Aiyar, who is at present a Judge of the High Court; the Raja of Kollegal, who also sits at this table, Mr. Venkatarao Aiyar, the Chairman of the Nagerpet Municipality; the Advocate-General and some others. All these bodies and gentlemen considered that the present franchise in municipalities was unsatisfactory and the conclusion that we came to—this is a matter I want say, Sir, in which I take particular interest, as I have been more or less connected with the municipal administration for a great many years in my service—was that there was something wanting in the representative character of our Municipal Councils. I believe myself that it is in some measure due to faults in the franchise. Personally I may say that I am inclined to drop this question at present, because there is no doubt whatever that when the report of the Decentralization Commission comes up for consideration we shall have to undertake fresh legislation in connection with Municipal Councils. Speaking entirely for myself and not for the Government, I am very strongly of opinion that when we come to revise the laws regarding these Councils, we must introduce some system into our Councils which will give them a greater element of stability and consistency which they now lack. The proposal that I would make—I am glad to see that it is strongly supported by the gentleman who has just written a book on municipal administration in Bengal—is that we must introduce something like the system of aldermen which they have in England and in some other countries. That is a system by which a Municipal Council elects a certain number of outside people to be members of the Council and that only a certain proportion of them retire every year, so that, while they go on, they give by their experience an element of consistency and stability to the Councils which they now lack. That is only by the way; that is a hobby of mine—the question of introducing aldermen into our Councils.

* The reason why we thought that the franchise in Municipal Councils required amendment is the history that we have of these Councils. Within the last ten years, for instance, we have had to get rid of 16 Chairmen, which is not a very satisfactory history. I am not at all the person who says that the municipal administration has been, as a general rule, a failure, because I believe that our Municipal Councils do

*Property and income qualifications for voters in District Municipalities.**(Mr. Hamrick : Dinesh Bahadur Govinda Raghava Aiyar.)*

an immense amount of excellent work ; but there is no doubt whatever and I think that every member at this table will agree with me when I say that there is something wanting in the stability and consistency of our Municipal Councils. I may say now that the criticisms on these rules were not so adverse as I expected them to be. Out of 43 Councils, 15 have accepted the proposed qualifications for voters, 17 consider that some modification should be made in them by Government. That is, 50 are more or less for some kind of change and the remainder would leave things as they are. As regards the qualifications of candidates, 19 accept what is proposed, 17 submit certain modifications and only 10 are for leaving things as they are! There is a letter which I hold in my hand which bears me out, from the Chairman of one of our largest municipalities. He admits that efforts should be made to improve our Councils. He says that it is necessary to raise the qualifications of voters before they will return a better set of Councillors, who will exercise their influence on public opinion. That is the whole object that the Government are aiming at—to foster a better public spirit among voters and to introduce stability and consistency into the Councils. I will only mention one Council which is before my eyes now and which is the biggest up-country municipality that we have. The members of that Council have changed their minds four times on a most important question during the past few months, and they are still at loggerheads. It is that kind of want of consistency of opinion that we want to remedy in our system. I can assure the Honourable Members of this Council that the Government have no desire to prevent representation or to take away more than they can help any franchise that is enjoyed by anybody at present. We only wish to improve the work of Municipal Councils up-country. There is no doubt that the effect of the report of the Decentralisation Commission will be to increase the powers of these Councils. We are anxious that before that is done they should be made more representative and more stable than they are. The question connected with the franchise of gentlemen and salaried men, I can assure the Council, will be considered most carefully. I am quite aware that the effect of these rules that we sent out for suggestions and criticisms has not been what we exactly intended. I have a statement to show that eight or nine municipalities show results which are different from what was expected. All that I can say to Honourable Members is that we worked out different kinds of tables and we were not able to get any accurate results, the reason being that several voters are qualified under different headings and there is constant repetition of names under different headings and this leads to inaccuracy when we come to estimate the results. The Government are unable to accept these two resolutions as they would prevent any change being made in connection with these Councils. We are quite ready to send out these rules again to all Municipal Councils, pointing out certain difficulties that we have ourselves discovered and that were discovered by others and then we shall consider the results at leisure, as there is no hurry at all in the matter. The present franchise has existed for many years and there is no particular reason why we should change it either this year or next year. When we look at it in hand, we intended to make the franchise a better one. I hope that the Honourable Members of this Council will see that the Government are obliged to oppose both these resolutions which will tie their hands in a way we cannot allow. At the same time we are quite ready to consider any suggestions that we may receive and to amend the rules in a way that I hope will not be an unsatisfactory one Honourable Members think."

The Hon'ble DINESH BAHADUR GOVINDA RAGHAVA AIYAR :—"I beg leave to make a suggestion. Now that I understand from the Hon'ble Mr. Hamrick that the intention of the Government is not to pass these rules in the form in which they stand at present and that they are going to invite further suggestions in the matter, may I ask the Government not to make the rules final until the amended rules are placed before the public? In that case it will be unnecessary for me to press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMRICK :—"I can promise that we will certainly redraft these rules and pass them to Municipal Councils for further opinion."

The Hon'ble DINESH BAHADUR GOVINDA RAGHAVA AIYAR :—"On that basis I withdraw the proposition."

*Property and income qualifications for voters in District Municipalities.
The President; Mr. Krishnan Nayar; Rao Bahadur Tyagaraya Chetti.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR:—"Is the position quite clear to Honourable Members of Council? The draft rules published by the Government have only just come back with a large sheet of observations which so far the Government have not yet had time to consider. It is already clear that the rules, whatever they may be, will have to be in a form different from that in which they have been presented recently by Government. We would assure this Council that, before any rules as to qualifications of voters or candidates are passed, the amended or revised rules will be published for criticism, so that a further opportunity will be given to the public of making their views heard. We are glad to give this assurance to Honourable Members of the Council and in that view it will not be necessary to press either this resolution or the next one."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Govinda Baghava Aiyar withdrew his resolution.

THE HON'BLE MR. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"In the light of what His Excellency has said, I also propose to withdraw my resolution, which says that the property qualifications for candidates be not raised. If ultimately the draft rules which the Government publish for public criticism be accepted by the public, there will be nothing to complain about. But if the draft rules are not acceptable, then we shall have an opportunity to make representations to the Government. That is the position so far as I understand it. In these circumstances, I withdraw the resolution standing in my name."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar was withdrawn.

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"As it is already half past five, may I request your Excellency to adjourn the meeting? There is a social function which we all have to attend and which is fixed for 5-30."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR:—"I adjourn the Council till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning."

The Council was accordingly adjourned till 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 7th day of April 1910.

L. M. WYNCH,

As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort
St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations
under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vict., C. 67,
35 & 36 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council reassembled at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras,
at 11 A.M. on Thursday the 7th day of April 1910.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR LAWLEY, B.C.L., M.C.S., Governor
of Madras—*presiding*,
and 41 Members, of whom 39 were Additional Members.

*Raising of the pay of Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrates and Stationary Sub-Magistrates.
(Mr. Krishna Nayak.)*

**RAISING OF THE PAY OF DEPUTY TAHSILDAR-MAGISTRATES
AND STATIONARY SUB-MAGISTRATES.**

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNA NAYAK:—“Your Excellency, the resolution that I beg to move for the acceptance of this Council is as follows:—

“This Council recommends, that the pay of Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrates and Stationary Sub-Magistrates be raised to Rs. 150.”

“Your Excellency, the subject-matter of this resolution is not a new one. It came up for discussion again and again before this Council. Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrates and Stationary Sub-Magistrates play a very important part in the administration of criminal justice in this presidency. Their number is so large as 294; the powers, as Honorable Members are aware, which these Sub-Magistrates wield are very large. The Second-class Magistrate, as all of us know, has the power of inflicting rigorous imprisonment for a period of six months and a fine of Rs. 200. If we compare these Sub-Magistrates with District Munsifs, we find that the consequences of a conviction by Sub-Magistrates are far more important and more serious than of decisions of District Munsifs. District Munsifs have the power of deciding suits the pecuniary limit of which does not exceed Rs. 5,500. Decisions of District Munsifs, do not take effect at once; copies of decrees have to be obtained and applications for executions have to be put in, and even when execution has actually been taken out, it is not always that judgment-debtors are deprived of their personal liberty. Even when they are sent to jail, these judgment-debtors are housed more or less comfortably in the jail, and allowances suitable to their station in life are paid to them. But this is not the case in respect of persons who are convicted by Magistrates. The decisions of Magistrates take effect at once; persons convicted are sent to jail and made to work immediately. Thus, the functions of Sub-Magistrates are not less important than the functions which District Munsifs exercise. Still what is the difference in their pay? District Munsifs receive salaries ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per mensem, but these Magistrates receive salaries of Rs. 150 and Rs. 120 only. Your Excellency, what I submit is not that the pay of District Munsifs is too much, but that the pay of these Sub-Magistrates is too little. As I submitted, these Sub-Magistrates receive salaries—some Rs. 150 and others Rs. 120 per month. These amounts are hardly sufficient for their needs. They leave a status in society and have to keep a carriage. If they live in towns, the carriage costs them on an average about Rs. 20 a month and in rural areas the amount may be a little less. On an average, they have to pay a house-rent of Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 per month. So that Deputy Tahsildar Magistrates and Stationary Sub-Magistrates who receive a salary of Rs. 150 have, after making these payments, left with them only a small sum of Rs. 70. In many cases this is insufficient for the maintenance of themselves and their families. It is not surprising, therefore, your Excellency, that sometimes some of these Magistrates fall a prey to the temptations that beset their path and misuse the immense powers that are entrusted to them. The bad lot of these Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrates and Stationary Sub-Magistrates has been brought to the notice of the Government on more than one occasion; and the Government, on all these occasions, promised to consider their case sympathetically. I would refer only to one or two statements made on behalf of the Government. In April 1906, speaking from his place in this Council, Mr. Forbes, who was then a Member of this Government, stated thus:—

“With regard to the increase of pay to the Sub-Magistrates, I quite agree that very many Sub-Magistrates do require their pay to be increased. That is again a financial question, one of ways and means.”

“Again the same gentleman in the next year 1907 stated thus when he explained the Financial Statement:—

“I now come to the various heads marked under Law and Justice. As to Courts of Law, I regret to say that the Government have not been able to undertake as yet a scheme for improving the pay of Sub-Magistrates, but it is a matter which will receive the early and sympathetic consideration of the Government.”

*Raising of the pay of Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrates and Stationary Sub-Magistrates.
(Mr. Krishnan Nayar; Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Mr. Atkinson.)*

"The same year when he was closing the debate on the budget, he stated thus—

"Then as to the question of Sub-Magistrates, I said, in my opening statement, that the Government were prepared this year to consider most carefully and sympathetically the question of increasing their pay. I think it has been admitted generally that the pay of Sub-Magistrates is inadequate."

"I may also refer to the observations that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson on Tuesday morning on this very point. He observed, if I remember correctly, that the increase of pay to these Sub-Magistrates is under the consideration of the Government."

"Let us see, then, your Excellency, what the effect of this resolution will be, so far as the financial aspect of the question is concerned, if this resolution be ultimately adopted by the Council and acted upon by the Government. Let us see whether the adoption of this resolution will lead the Government to any scheme of 'wild cat finance.' I believe not. Through the courtesy of my Honourable friend Mr. Wynd, I was supplied with information as to the number of Sub-Magistrates in this presidency and the salary they receive. Out of 294 Sub-Magistrates, only one receives a salary of Rs. 150. That, I believe, is an exceptional case. I am informed that he was formerly in the Railway Department, which was attached to the Government; and after the abolition of that department, he was made a Sub-Magistrate at the same pay as he was receiving when he was in the Railway Department. Of the remaining 293 Sub-Magistrates—1 mean Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrates and Stationary Sub-Magistrates—29 receive a salary of Rs. 120 each and the remaining 194 receive a salary of Rs. 100. If the pay of these Magistrates be uniformly raised to Rs. 150, the amount will come to Rs. 1,55,040 per annum. In round figures it will come to Rs. 1-50 lakhs and that sum will be an annual recurring charge. Having regard to the financial condition of the presidency last before the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, I find that the Government will have no difficulty in finding this amount to meet the increased pay of Sub-Magistrates. I think it is unnecessary for me to labour this point further. With these observations I submit this resolution to the consideration of this Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar :—"I beg to second this resolution. The question of raising the pay of Sub-Magistrates is more or less admitted. Two years ago my Honourable friend Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar, speaking in this Council, specially of Tanjore Sub-Magistrates, said that the generality of them were corrupt. That statement was accepted and steps have no doubt been taken since then to weed out of the service such blacksheep as could be easily brought to book, but at the same time the temptations in the way of these Magistrates are very great, as pointed by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar. We may try yet and remove these people from service, but this is a tedious and at the same time difficult task which is not very often successful. Unless we substantially raise their position and make them at all events, so far as their salaries are concerned, equal to Inspectors of the Police whom they are supposed to guide and whose actions they are supposed to check—until you give them a status equal to that of those people whose actions they are to criticize—the administration of criminal justice must be open to serious objection."

"A ripe value nothing more than even-handed justice between him and his neighbour whenever they should unfortunately fall out. A corrupt Magistrate is very often a fomenter of disputes in his district. It may be said: that if you raise their pay what guarantee is there that they will be honest? You can minimize the evil, although it cannot altogether be eradicated. The presumption is that if you give these Magistrates enough to make both ends meet, they will not fall into temptations, and they may be induced to lead an honourable and honored life."

The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson :—"Your Excellency, I entirely agree with the remark that fell from the previous speaker that the necessity for raising the pay of Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates is admitted. The Government have

Raising of the pay of Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrates and Stationary Sub-Magistrates.

(Mr. Atkinson; Mr. Krishnan Nayar.)

submitted it from time to time in the course of several years past; but there have been difficulties in the way which caused delays in bringing any proposals forward and in getting them to mature. Now, however, I am able to announce that, at the present time, we have made up our minds to take a very definite step in advance. Before I mention what the proposals of the Government are, I would just like to refer to one or two points in connection with the terms of the resolution, as placed before this Council. The proposal contained in the resolution is to raise the pay of all Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates uniformly to Rs. 150. To that proposal there are certain objections from an account point of view as well as from an administrative point of view. Honorable Members of this Council will readily recognise that it would be inconvenient to have so large a class of officers of the same type all on the same pay. To have 234—my figures give it as 236—Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates on a uniform rate of pay would be to have an extremely unwieldy class of officers, limiting the prospects of promotion into and out of the grade and providing them with no prospects of promotion in the class itself. That is a distinct objection from the account and administrative points of view. There is also another objection which I might mention. If every Deputy Tahsildar is to draw a pay of Rs. 150 a month, it may very easily happen that a Deputy Tahsildar will be drawing a higher pay than the Tahsildar to whom he is a deputy. That is only a small matter, but still it is one that will have to be taken into consideration. The further objection is that of cost. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar rather made light of that. Rs. 1-50 lakhs per annum added to our recurring liability, it seemed to him, is not a matter which we need very seriously consider. But as Finance Member I venture gently to dissent to that statement. It is not necessary for me to discuss the terms of the resolution. I think it would perhaps suffice if I state what the Government's proposals are. I should prefer by saying that any proposals that we may make are of course subject to the sanction of the Government of India and eventually of the Secretary of State. The powers of this Government are limited to sanctioning an increase in establishment amounting to Rs. 25,000 per annum, and the powers of the Government of India are limited in the same way to Rs. 50,000 per annum. So that any increase above that figure must go up for the sanction of the Secretary of State. Therefore, when I state what the proposals of this Government are, it will be understood that I make that statement with all reserve. In the first place, we have not yet worked out complete details, and whatever proposals we make, they will be subject to the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. With that reservation, I will say that the present proposal of the Government is to have two grades of Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates, on pay of Rs. 125 and Rs. 150 respectively. I cannot go into details as to the number of officers who, out of this large class of 236 Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates, will be allocated to each of these higher and lower grades. That is a matter for further consideration in working out the details of the scheme. I can, however, assure the Council that we will, to the best of our ability, endeavour to secure a liberal provision for the enhancement of the pay of these officers, whose case has so long been under the consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has said in the Council that he cannot make on behalf of the Government a definite proposal at the present moment and he has also given the Council his reasons for it. He, however, states that the Government is considering the question of improving the pay of these Magistrates; they are to be graded into two classes, one receiving a pay of Rs. 125 and the other Rs. 150. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has also stated that it will not be possible to uniformly increase the pay of the Sub-Magistrates to Rs. 150. My object in putting forward this resolution is to bring prominently to the attention of the Government the hardships of this class of servants and urge on the Government the desirability of increasing their pay. Having regard to the observations that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, I beg to withdraw my resolution."

*Raising of the pay of Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrates and Stationary Sub-Magistrates;
Appointment of an Indian as a Member of the Madras Board of Revenue.
(Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao; the President; Mr. Hammick.)*

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN AS A MEMBER OF THE MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur RAGHUNATHA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I beg to propose—

"That the Madras Government may be pleased to appoint an Indian of proved merit and ability" as a Member of the Madras Board of Revenue."

"My object in moving this proposition is not to obtain a declaration of this Council recommending an Indian to the Government, but to ascertain whether the Government remembers the recommendation that has been made and whether the Government is prepared to carry out that recommendation at the proper time. If such be the case, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by moving the proposition and asking it to be carried."

His Excellency the President:—"It will perhaps be convenient if I ask the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick to state the views of Government in regard to this question. That is what I understand the Honourable Member to desire—an expression of the views and intentions of the Government. Is that what the Honourable Member desires?"

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur RAGHUNATHA RAO:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMICK:—"Your Excellency, the position as regards the Members of the Board of Revenue is not quite clear to most Honourable Members of this Council. I may say that the appointment of a Member of the Board of Revenue is one which is scheduled under Statute 24 and 25 Viet., Cap. 54, as being an appointment reserved to members of the Indian Civil Service, and to appoint therefore an outsider the Board of Revenue requires either that the Secretary of State should act under another Act of Parliament under which he has the right to make permanent appointments and appoint to them gentlemen other than the members of the Civil Service or he may under another provision of the Statute in special cases appoint an outsider, provided he is an Indian and has some years' service—he may appoint him as a special case to be a Member of the Board of Revenue. The question of appointing an Indian to the Board of Revenue is, as the Honourable Member no doubt knows, one which has been more or less under discussion for 35 years. If I remember, it was in the days of Sir William Robinson when he was Member of this Government. Then it came under discussion at the Public Service Commission which sat in 1885. That Commission did recommend that the appointment of an Indian member to the Board of Revenue should be placed on this list that I referred to—that it should be one of the listed appointments. However, there was a strong minority against that view; and that view was not accepted either by the Government of India or the Secretary of State. They considered that the time had not arrived for it. I would also point out to the Honourable Member that since that time, as the Honourable Member knows, the functions of the Board of Revenue have considerably altered. As the Honourable Member knows perfectly well from his past long experience of the old days, the Board of Revenue was at that time a consultative, deliberative and supervising rather than a controlling body. The Members all met together and did their work in consultation with each other. I would point out to the Honourable Member that the constitution of the Board of Revenue is now quite different. Each Member of the Board of Revenue has his own portfolio and practically works, except in reference to some of the bigger questions, separately from his colleagues under the law. One is in charge of Salt and Excise, another Land Revenue, another Settlement, and so on. Therefore, the Board of Revenue now does the work which can only be performed by an officer who, in the opinion of Government, has had long experience as Collector, and a man to do his work in the Board of Revenue must be thoroughly acquainted with all the details, the infinite mass of details of the lower grades of the work. Therefore, in the opinion of Government, it is quite

"1) *Appointment of an Indian as a Member of the Madras Board of Revenue.*
(*Mr. Hannick; Dina Bahadur Raghunatha Rao; Dina Bahadur Gajend*
Raghava Aiyar.)

Impossible that, at the present time, the Government could put in, so to speak, an outsider into the Board of Revenue. We are then left with the question as to whether an Indian who is already in the service could be put into the Board of Revenue. There are a certain number of Indians—and they are an increasing number—who are in the Indian Civil Service—men who are natives of this country. They will get, as they rise in the service, an equal chance of serving in the Board of Revenue such as falls to the lot of their European colleagues in the service. But, at present, there is no member of the Indian Civil Service who has arrived at a sufficient standing in the service as would qualify him to take up his place in the Board of Revenue. The only other members who are qualified for a seat in the Board of Revenue are the members of the Provincial Service who have held Collectorates. At present the only holders of Collectorates who are members of the Provincial Service are men whom it would be obviously doing a great injustice to the members of the Indian Civil Service to promote at once to the Board of Revenue. But we may hope that in years to come there will be members of the Indian Civil Service who are Indians and there will be members of the Provincial Service who had been put in as Collectors sufficiently young to arrive at a position in service as regards seniority to enable them to take a seat on the Board of Revenue when the time comes. Although at present we are unable to make such a recommendation as the Honourable Member seems to wish us to do to the Secretary of State to put an outsider into the Board of Revenue, we quite see the advisability of putting an Indian when the time arrives and we shall do so when we can do so without being unjust to the claims of the senior members of the Indian Civil Service, whether Indian or European. That, I think, will make the position plain to the Honourable Members of this Council. I say that at present we cannot put an Indian into the Board of Revenue. There is no one who has experience as a Collector who has a right to it, so to speak, with reference to the claims of his colleagues who are Collectors and members of the Indian Civil Service. I hope that I have made the position clear. That is the position which the Government take up with regard to the membership of the Board of Revenue.

The Hon'ble Dina Bahadur RAGHUNATHA RAO:—² I thought that there was some legal difficulty in putting Indians on the Board of Revenue. But, as stated by Government, that is a thing which is not likely to come on at present or during my life-time, and so we need not trouble ourselves about it if the law does not compel you to put one, and if the rules do not admit of your putting an outsider, there is no help for it and, there is no use moving this proposition. With the permission of your Excellency, I will withdraw this proposition and move the other which, I believe, stands on a different footing.

The Hon'ble Dina Bahadur GOWDARA RAGHAVA AIYAR:—³ Before your Excellency permits this resolution to be withdrawn, you will allow me to make one remark. I quite appreciate all that the Hon'ble Mr. Hannick has stated. I am aware of the difficulties that the law places in the way of this Government of putting in any gentleman as a Member of the Board of Revenue. The considerations to which the Hon'ble Mr. Hannick has drawn attention are undoubtedly weighty; but—I speak under correction—it seems to me that in making appointments to the Board of Revenue seniority need not be a paramount consideration. I do not want to advocate the perpetration of injustice whenever may be the person to whom that injustice may be committed; but I believe the Government will recognise the altered condition of things under which the Government are now doing their work. I take it that, under the recent Indian Councils Act, it is an established fact that an Indian should serve on the Executive Council. So far as securing an Indian for the Executive Council is concerned, the Government will, I take it, be always swayed by the consideration of finding out the fittest man for serving in the Council. I think it goes without saying that persons who have been in the Board of Revenue and who have picked up the necessary experience in the Board of Revenue of the way in which the administration of the country is carried on will be found better fitted than a person who has not had similar advantages. It may be that there might be other considerations in the case of outsiders

Appointment of an Indian as a Member of the Madras Board of Revenue; Appointment of an Indian as an Under Secretary to the Government of Madras

(*Diwan Bahadur Govinda Raghava Aiyar; Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao; Mr. Subramani Aiyar; Mr. Hermann.*)

which might override the special advantages which the Member of Board of Revenue might possess and which will justify his selection. But if you can get an Indian who has been in the Board of Revenue, the fact that he has been there will be a strong circumstance in his favour and he may hope to be appointed as a Member of the Executive Council. If your Excellency therefore agrees that it is desirable to have for the Executive Council a member who is an Indian, and that one who has been a Member of the Board of Revenue might be found to better discharge his duties than possibly an outsider, it appears to me, apart from the consideration of not meeting the equal claims of other persons in the service who are in a position to become Members of the Board of Revenue, provided they are in other respects found equal to the task, Indians might well be appointed to be such Members, notwithstanding the fact that their length of the service is not as great as that of members of the Indian Civil Service. If your Excellency is satisfied either that the existing men or the men who might be put in as Collectors either now or in the near future can be trusted to discharge the duties of Members of the Board of Revenue, your Excellency will take into consideration whether it is not desirable to make a recommendation to the Secretary of State that such persons be appointed Members of the Board of Revenue and not be deterred by the consideration that such a recommendation will have the effect of defeating the claims of others to become Members of the Board of Revenue. I think, your Excellency, there are special circumstances in this case which require to be taken into consideration, and if they be done there will be a very good reason why the prospect, which is now so gloomy, as put forward by Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao, might after all be realised in our generation. If not in the near future when it will be perfectly possible to have as Members of the Board of Revenue Indians who, when their turn arises, will be found to do adequate justice as Members of the Executive Council. I am optimistic enough to believe that you have in the service even now persons who are able to do justice as Members of the Board of Revenue, persons who have the necessary experience of the infinite details of administration, with which one ought to be acquainted, before one becomes a Member of the Board of Revenue, persons who could be trusted to do justice to their duties as well as any other who have been in it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao withdrew his resolution.

APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN AS AN UNDER SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAGHUNATHA RAO:—¹ I beg to move the following resolution:—

"That an Indian be appointed as an Under Secretary to the Government of Madras as such an appointment has been listed as thrown open to members of the Provincial Service."

"If the appointment has been listed, as I believe it has been, it may be given to an Indian. The Government have been graciously pleased to make an acting appointment and if there was no legal objection to this being done, I beg that the permanent appointment may be given to an Indian."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBRAMANI AIYAR:—"In seconding this resolution, I should like to say that there can be no question of the claims of natives being overridden in this case. I believe that the traditions of the Indian Civil Service are not against persons going over the heads of others. In the High Court Judges have been brought over the heads of others. In this Council itself if you look round the table you will find men who have come before their seniors."

The Hon'ble Mr. HERMANN:—"It is quite true, as the Honourable Member who moved this resolution said, that one appointment of an Under Secretary has been listed for the Provincial Service. I would say that the only difficulty which

Appointment of an Indian as an Under Secretary to the Government of Madras.
(Mr. Hamrick.)

the Government have in filling up this appointment by a member of the Provincial Service is a difficulty in our being certain to find a properly qualified Provisional officer to hold the appointment. To Honourable Members of this Council, that may sound rather a severe statement to make. But I would point out to Honourable Members that the Government, having regard to race—these more or less personal allusions are exceedingly unpleasant—have appointed an Indian to be Under Secretary to Government, and we have at the present moment an Indian Member of the Indian Civil Service as Under Secretary. The reason which induced the Government to make this appointment is partly the fact that we were unable to find an Indian Provisional member for the appointment. In saying that, I do not mean to make any reflection whatever on the capacity of the members of the Provincial Service. But I think the Honourable Members of this Council will agree that the qualifications that are required of an Under Secretary are very peculiar. He has to deal in the first instance with all subjects that come up in his department to the Government. He must be a man of considerable critical ability to begin with and he must also be a man having considerable facility for putting his ideas down on paper clearly. It is quite useless, as we know from our experience of the Provincial Civil Service or of the service to which I am about to belong, it is quite insufficient and useless to pick out for an Under Secretary an officer who is a good District Officer, a man of high character and great capacity for governing and a man who makes an excellent leader of men. These qualifications alone are quite insufficient to make a man a good Under Secretary. We have had failures after failures among Under Secretaries since I have been here; we have had plenty of Under Secretaries taken from the Civil Service and it is no derogation to these officers—to any character that they might have—to say that the qualifications which have been enumerated and which they have are not the qualifications that are wanted in an Under Secretary. As regards the Provincial Service, I think the Honourable Members will see that the only members that we can take from the Provincial Service to be put into this appointment are men of considerable seniority; they must come mostly from Deputy Collectors; they must be men who have had long experience of up-country and in the ordinary course of things they will be men of considerable age. We find very few men in the Provincial Service who are able to adapt themselves or who are likely to adapt themselves at that age to take up the post of an Under Secretary. I may say that, without being specially personal, there is a Secretary to the Board of Revenue, who is probably eminently fitted for the post. So far as I know, he is a good Secretary, but it is not worth his while to come in as an Under Secretary. He is a good Secretary, because he has been at it for years of his life. With regard to Civilian, we can bring in a Civilian of four years' standing from up-country; we can try him for four months or six months or even a year and we can then without any hesitation strike his name out of the Secretariat and send him back to the appointment which he held before, of managing a division up-country, and he does not suffer or if he suffers at all it is only in a small way—in a pecuniary way from so being treated. The same could not be done in the case of a member of the Provincial Civil Service. If you take a member of the Provincial Service and bring him in as an Under Secretary, it is exceedingly difficult, without doing considerable injustice to him, to curtail his career in the Secretariat and send him back to the division. As I have stated in the beginning of my remarks, we have put in an Indian Civilian, an Indian who belongs to the Civil Service, as an Under Secretary. As regards the appointment of listed Under Secretary, I regret to say that, at the present moment, we are unable to find an officer who, we think, is suitable for the appointment. Civilian officers who come from England have a very high literary training; they are put through an examination which is, I believe, one of the most difficult examinations which exists in England or anywhere probably in the world. The main point of the examination in England, as it is conducted now, is to test with the greatest severity possible the literary and critical capabilities of the candidates for the service and it is for that reason that an ordinary Indian Civil Servant is better fitted for discharging the functions of an Under Secretary than an ordinary Provincial Civil Service

*Appointment of an Indian as an Under Secretary to the Government of Madras.**(Mr. Hamrick ; Mr. Kristian Sagor.)*

men of this country. It has been suggested—and the Government have been considering it—whether in view of these facts it would not be better to remove this appointment from those listed for the Provincial Service and throw upon another appointment up-country to the Provincial Service in its place. That would, as far as salary goes, be throwing upon an appointment which will carry a higher salary than the Under Secretary's appointments. I am afraid however that it would not meet the wishes of the Provincial Service, because I know that there is a keen feeling in the Provincial Civil Service that the Under Secretaryship being, I suppose, dear the powers that be is an appointment that they particularly desire to hold. I think I have made plain the reasons which have prevented the Government from appointing a member of the Provincial Service to hold the appointment. The Government, I may assure the Council, are not actuated even to the smallest extent by any question of racial considerations which can be seen from the fact that they have taken a member of the Indian Civil Service who is a native of this country and put him in as an Under Secretary. That, I am afraid, is the only explanation that I can give to the Honourable Members of this Council of the present position of Government in regard to this matter."

THE HON'BLE MR. KRISHNAN NATAR:—"Your Excellency, it was with great interest that I heard the remarks that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Hamrick. All of us can understand the difficulties which the Government labour under in getting suitable men for posts such as that of an Under Secretary. So that, I am not altogether inclined to blame the Government, because they have not appointed an Indian Under Secretary. But, at the same time, your Excellency, I wish to say this: I do not know—I speak with great deference to the Hon'ble Mr. Hamrick—whether it is not possible to find among Deputy Collectors, though Deputy Collectors may be far advanced in years, men competent to learn and discharge the duties of an Under Secretary in the Secretariat. After all, the duties which Under Secretaries have to perform are, I suppose, connected with duties with which men in the Provincial Service are acquainted, either as Tahsildars or as Deputy Collectors or as other officers working under various Collectors. It cannot be that there is anything so thoroughly new in the work of an Under Secretary that a person who has done duties as Deputy Collector cannot adequately learn them, at any rate in the course of two or three months' time. I submit also that there are men in the Provincial Service sufficiently young to learn these duties. There are many Deputy Collectors among Indians who are about the age of forty. I do not think that, though naturally people in this country become older sooner than men living in a colder climate, still at forty people in this country become so thoroughly incompetent as to learn new duties; so that I submit that the observations that have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Hamrick on behalf of Government as reasons against the appointment of an Indian as an Under Secretary, it seems to me, are not very sound. The Honourable Member went on to say that, in respect of members that are selected from the Indian Civil Service, they possess high literary capacity, pass a difficult examination and come out sufficiently early to this country to study new things. They no doubt deserve all the commendations that have been bestowed upon them. But even with reference to all these qualities which the young members of the Civil Service possess, I do not believe that all the members of the Provincial Service can be deficient in them. If necessary—I don't think it will be necessary—a special examination may be instituted for the selection of Indians for the place of an Under Secretary, and I am sure that my countrymen will not fail in passing that examination, however difficult it may be. Among the young men who pass out of our Universities there are very brilliant men who possess the necessary literary qualifications; and certainly it will not be a credit to our University, if you say that, after these Universities have been in existence for such a long time, under such able Professors as those we have had in this country, our young men are not able to pass the necessary examination which will enable them to hold the post of an Under Secretary. Whenever it is necessary for appointing an Under Secretary, if it is not practically possible to choose a man from the ranks of Deputy Collectors, the Government may be pleased to hold an examination. These are the only remarks that I wish to make. With reference to the arguments that

*Appointment of an Indian as an Under Secretary to the Government of Madras.**(Mr. Krishnas Nayag; Mr. Perraja Pottabai; Dittam Bahadur Govinda Raghava Aiyar; Mr. Harnwick.)*

fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Harnwick, it seems to me that there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of appointing Indians as Under Secretaries. I had no intention of saying, and I hope I have not said, anything which is in any way offensive to anybody."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJA POTTABAI:—"With regard to the principle underlying this resolution, there seems to be no difference of opinion. The Hon'ble Mr. Harnwick has assured us that an Indian will be appointed if a qualified man be found. We do not say that A is qualified or B is qualified and therefore appoint him, because persons responsible for the administration of this Presidency must have a free hand and complete liberty to choose those who are best fitted for the appointment. There may be difference of opinion as to whether competent men are available or not. But, so far as the principle of the resolution goes, there is nothing wrong in our recommending to Government that an Indian be appointed as an Under Secretary, and if the Government be willing to appoint one whenever there is an opportunity to do so and wherever they can do so consistently with the efficient discharge of administrative work, they may do so."

The Hon'ble Dittam Bahadur Govinda Raghava Aiyar:—"Your Excellency, I wish to say a few words upon the resolution before the Council. I wish to be understood first to the Council; and, therefore, your Excellency will perhaps allow me to say that the reasons which the Hon'ble Mr. M. Harnwick has given as to why it has not been found practicable to make the appointment, although it has been amongst the listed appointments open to Indians for the past twenty years and more, have passed me every year."

The Hon'ble Mr. HARNWICK (interrupting):—"It has been open as a listed appointment only for three years."

The Hon'ble Dittam Bahadur Govinda Raghava Aiyar:—"I may be technically wrong. What I mean is that the Secretary of State mentioned the appointment by his despatch of 1880 and I take it that the public had a right to think that an Indian would be appointed as an Under Secretary in accordance with that despatch of the Secretary of State. As I said, the reasons which the Hon'ble Mr. M. Harnwick has given as to why it has not been found possible to appoint an Indian as an Under Secretary have passed me more than five years that no such appointment has been made for the past 21 years. It is not that I am prepared to blame anybody for it; but my pain is on account of the fact that those reasons should be considered to exist. Your Excellency, time was when it was considered that an Indian was fit only for quill-driving; he will be a most valuable clerk but if you put him in a position of responsibility you may find him wanting in the discharge of his duties. Then it was considered that there was something peculiar in the Indian intellect which enabled him to be a Judge, but unfitted him to be an executive officer. Fortunately for us that is not the view which obtains just now. The very handsome compliment that the Hon'ble Mr. M. Harnwick paid to some Indians for their executive capacity dispels all doubt in the matter for the future. But now we are told that there is a third difficulty: that an Indian does not possess in him a combination of a thorough knowledge of business, a high critical faculty and a heroic pen. So far as thoroughness of a knowledge of the business is concerned, if that virtue alone were taken, I do not believe that there will be any difference of opinion, as it is perfectly possible to find Indians who will hold their own against members of any other race or community in any other service in the matter of such knowledge. It is said that Indians do not possess the necessary critical faculty. Your Excellency, often I thought the complaint was that we in India were more critical than otherwise and that was rather our defect than our virtue; but so far as the Under Secretaryship is concerned, it appears that critical is wanting. Then it is said that you cannot get Indians of good literary ability. I beg leave to submit to your Excellency that change requires perhaps a little more full examination than I am content to think that the Government has given it. I do not say that it will be possible at the start, when you are making an experiment, you will get an Indian who will possess in him all the necessary equipments

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to make a successful Under Secretaryer that you will find him exactly so well fitted as another who by the training and experience he has is better circumstanced. But I do venture to think and think with some confidence that if the experiment be made, so far as Indians are concerned, they will not be found wanting in the long run. From the observations that have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Harcourt, there is at least one who possesses the necessary qualifications required for an Under Secretary's place and he is also an Indian. What he said was he might not think it worth his while to become an Under Secretary. I have no doubt—but that I have got any exact idea of who the person is that he has in view though I think I can just guess who he is—I do not think, your Excellency, that there would be any difficulty to get that gentleman to forego what might be considered to be the less that is attendant on the change of office from the Secretaryship to the Board to the Under Secretaryship in the Government, so that at least he may be able to point out to the Government and the world that you have at least some Indian who is competent to discharge the duties of an Under Secretary. Your Excellency, the reasons that have now been given open up much larger issues than were possibly originally intended to be covered by this resolution. The Public Service Commission, after a thorough and exhaustive examination and consideration of all the circumstances that obtained in various parts of the country arrived at what I might call a unanimous conclusion, that, so far as Under Secretaryship to Government was concerned, it might well be entrusted to an Indian not belonging to the Civil Service. But what has been stated to the Council to-day comes to this; that their enquiries have been wrong, that the conclusions arrived at by them are incorrect and further that the resolution of the Government of India which accepted that conclusion is also erroneous. It means something further still—that the Secretary of State was also misguided in the opinion he had formed in the matter. But is it urged that there is anything which has taken place during the past twenty years subsequent to the despatch of the Secretary of State, which has come to the knowledge of those who had been responsible for the resolution and the despatch to make them entertain a different opinion from what they came to? I submit that I have not been able to discover any such alterations in the conditions which prevailed. If, therefore, it was considered then, when the possibility of having a combination of the qualities such as have been alluded to by the Hon'ble Mr. Harcourt was much less than at present, if it was considered then that you could get an Indian Under Secretary who would do justice to his post, it appears to me that there is all the greater reason now and it should be all the more easy now to get people who can do justice to the appointment. The Hon'ble Mr. Harcourt has told us that the question of race has not been taken into consideration in this matter. I thoroughly accept that assurance. I do not want to civil or not to be suspicious about the declared intentions of Government. To placate the public view on Indian who belongs to the Indian Civil Service has been appointed—we are thankful for it—but what has been done, we beg leave to submit, is not what we wanted. So far as the Indians in the Civil Service are concerned, I say it for myself and also for many another person, who take part or is interested in public matters, we are content that Indians should have their turn along with rest of the Civil Servants; we are not so the least anxious that any favour should be shown to them; and if they are able to get on in the Indian Civil Service as other members of the service are able, let them by all means do so. But we do not want any favourable consideration shown to them simply on account of their birth. The reason for it is obvious: they have their chances along with the rest of the men in the service and it will be unjust to the other members in the service that any particular section of the service should be shown any undue favour. But the circumstances attendant upon the Provincial Service are different. By the very constitution of the service, the members are subject to certain limitations; and it is no wonder that those who take an interest in the Provincial Service, so far as they are able to see at present, believe that for a good length of time, the opening into the public service will be only through the Provincial Service, it is no wonder and it is only natural that in such circumstances the public should be anxious that—whatever is considered that the

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members of the Provincial Service are fit for should be given to them. We are, I submit, your Excellency, anxious that if the original recommendation of the Public Service Commission, accepted as it has been by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, is to be given real effect to, it can only be by the appointment of a Provincial Service man as an Under Secretary. I may say that the question of race does not at all enter into the consideration of this matter. It might be, your Excellency, that I am not able to see eye to eye with Government; I hope that your Excellency will believe me when I say that it is not because I am oblivious of the circumstances to which the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick has drawn attention, but I feel convinced that the difficulties mentioned by him can be easily got over, if only the experiment be made and the experiment be carefully watched. As I said, it may be that the initial steps may lead to failure, but I hope that in this as in other matters, even supposing that first really comes to pass, it will not deter the Government from pursuing what I venture to think, the most righteous policy which the Government ought to adopt. Of course, I may be considered to be wrong, but it is natural that the post of Under Secretary is considered—and there is nothing surprising in it—to be one, whatever the pecuniary emoluments attached thereto be, which is sought after by many; and when we have the express declaration of the Public Service Commission accepted as it has been by the Government of India and the Secretary of State that an Under Secretary to Government might be an Indian not belonging to the Indian Civil Service, I submit to your Excellency that one might be appointed to it, especially as we are told that there is at least one available. If there is one who is available and he is transferred to this post, another might take his present place, so that he might, in the course of time, become able to satisfactorily discharge the duties of an Under Secretary. So far as literary abilities and qualifications are concerned, I venture to think that, although Indians have not any such advantages as those bred and born in England and who have had English training have in matters such as that, yet in the ordinary routine work of Government though they may not be found brilliant, at least they may not be found wanting. With these observations, I beg that your Excellency's Government will not make up their mind at once to allow the recommendations of the Public Service Commission to be a dead letter for some years to come but will see that effect is given to it at as early a date as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. CANNON:—"I should like to begin the few remarks that I wish to make by complimenting the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar and the Hon'ble Mr. Perera Ponnala on the admirably moderate tone with which they speak on this matter and also on the fact that they have studiously refrained from introducing these personal and racial matters which might easily be introduced and which to some extent have since been introduced. I think possibly that Honourable Members who have spoken in support of this resolution did not entirely follow the force of the arguments which the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick put forward and which seemed to me so very lucid and convincing. The qualities which are required of an Under Secretary to Government depend at any rate to a large extent on literary capacity; while the qualities which are required of a Divisional Officer, the qualities for which members of the Provincial Service are selected and promoted, are those of capacity for executive work. To find a man who combines both literary capacity and executive ability is necessarily not always an easy matter; but still less easy it is when such a man has to be found at a late stage of his career. I think it was the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar who remarked that at forty a man is not too old to learn. There is no doubt about the possibility of learning some things at forty."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR (interrupting):—"I may just explain what I meant. A person is not too old to learn new things, provided they are things with which he is not unacquainted."

The Hon'ble Mr. CANNON:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar is perfectly correct if the duties are the same. As matters are, the duties are essentially different. The work of an Under Secretary consists largely in the preparation of draft Government Orders and letters and in the drawing up of correspondence with the Government of India and with the Secretary of State which has to be carried on by this Government; and that work is necessarily of a high standard and it

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is not every man who can run a division well or who has had long experience of any other class of work that is able to do that work. The Hon'ble Mr. Harnack laid stress on that point and I would like to press it strongly on the attention of those who have spoken on that subject. The second difficulty is a practical one, viz., that in selecting a man for this appointment from the Provincial Service, it is necessary to choose a man of standing. We could not take quite a junior man without hardship to the men who are in years senior to him in service. If we choose a man and afterwards find him unsuitable for the post, he has to revert to the other line from which he is drawn. But the pay in the other line is often very different from the salary of Rs. 700 which attaches to the post of an Under Secretary. There are not many appointments in the Provincial Service which carry that salary. Therefore, the difficulty of reverting an official is also a practical one. These are the difficulties which actually occurred in making a selection. Last year these questions were thoroughly considered. Honorable Members will, I trust, believe that, if there had not been great difficulties in finding an officer fitted, the Government would have found such an officer. They did try. The Hon'ble Mr. Govinda Raghava Aiyar said that it pained him that these difficulties in finding a suitable officer and these disqualifications should be said to exist. He implied that the disqualifications are supposed to apply to Indians as such; but that is not the case at all. The disqualifications apply to the training which the officers who are in the running for this appointment have undergone. The Government, I submit, have sufficiently shown that there is no objection to Indians by selecting an Indian for this very appointment. There is no Indian Under Secretary at this moment. The Hon'ble Mr. Govinda Raghava Aiyar seems to have introduced an unnecessary amount of racial feeling into the matter. He is entirely wrong in feeling pain because the Government said that they could not always find that man who had done thirty years' hard work in the division were fit to sit down and write despatches to the Secretary of State. The two things are different. I suppose, Sir, that I would not be wrong in adding for my own part as a Secretary to Government that, if I can have or if I ever have an opportunity of being given an Indian Under Secretary who is by training and experience thoroughly competent for that post, I should be delighted to have his services under me."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAGHUNATHA RAO:—"Rules are made for guidance and not for show. That an Indian declared by a competent authority to be competent to be an Under Secretary should now be declared as incompetent by this Government, in, I think, a phenomenon. If it be so, if the opinion of this Government be correct, that part of the rule which declares an Indian eligible for the post should be cancelled. If five or six years ago I had said that an Indian was competent to be a member of the Secretary of State's Council, everybody would have laughed at me. But now what has been the case? There are two Native Members in the Council of the Secretary of State and one in the Council of the Government of India. We see an outsider in our Executive Council. I consider that the ground of incompetency of an Indian that has been adduced is not satisfactory to my mind and, I believe, to several Members of the Council here assembled. If it is a conviction of Government that no Indian should be appointed to be Under Secretary, the sooner the rule is cancelled the better it is for Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. HARNACK:—"I shall not detain the Council more than a minute or two. I must only express my great regret that the Hon'ble Mr. Govinda Raghava Aiyar thought that I had unnecessarily introduced, in speaking on this unpleasant question, racial matters into my remarks. I thought I was most particular in saying that the question had nothing to do with the merits of Europeans or Indians. It is, as I said, solely a question, not between Indians and Europeans, but between the Provincial Service and the Indian Civil Service."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDA RAGHAVA AIYAR:—"I treated the matter from the same standpoint, not between the Indians and Europeans, but between the Provincial Service and the Indian Civil Service."

*Appointment of an Indian as an Under Secretary to the Government of Madras ;
Appointment of an Uriya Translator to Government.*

(*Mr. Hanneck ; Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu ; Mr. Sankaradas Mudaliyar.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. HANNECK :—"When the recommendation of the Public Service Commission fixing this appointment went home, the Government and the Secretary of State—and the Secretary of State most particularly—laid down that it was entirely a question of efficiency, and that is the condition which we find at the present juncture, when we cannot now find a man who fulfils the qualifications laid down. I can assure the Honourable Members of this Council that this Government will not hesitate to get in a Provincial man as soon as we can satisfy ourselves that one is thoroughly efficient and suitable for the appointment. That is all I have to say."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

APPOINTMENT OF AN URIYA TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU :—"Your Excellency, I beg to move—the next resolution which runs as follows:—

"That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the office of Uriya Translator to Government be created as a permanent salaried post."

"I beg to state that many words will not be required to commend this resolution to the acceptance of your Excellency and of this Council. The Uriya population numbers over one and a half millions and comes to nearly two millions. We find that there are Translators to Government for Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Canarese and Hindustani; and I find that in the case of Canarese and Hindustani population, it is much less than the Uriya population. I understand that many of the Acts, such as Proprietary Village Code Act and the Hereditary Village Officers' Act, are not yet translated into Uriya. I submit that in the case of the Estates Land Act there was considerable inaccuracy owing to want of translation into the Uriya language. I submit also that some of the translations already made were not of the proper Uriya, the translations being incorrect and inappropriate. Translations of the Acts that are already in existence call for the appointment of a permanent Translator to Government. Uriya language is one of the important languages in the presidency and if there is a Translator attached to Government on a reasonable pay, I think those Acts and other Government proceedings can be translated into proper Uriya and will serve the purpose of acquainting the Uriya people with a knowledge of these Government publications. Every one is presumed to know the law and I submit that in the case of these up-country people it is absolutely necessary that these Acts and Proceedings be published in proper Uriya, so that people may be in possession of the knowledge of these Acts and publications. I submit therefore that there is necessity for the appointment of a Uriya Translator. Of course, it may be said that there are not persons to hold such an appointment. I find that there are a number of Uriya graduates who have passed from this University and there is no want in that direction. I find that some of them have passed both B.A. and B.L. examinations and they come to live in Madras for some years. It is now possible to get good Translators in Uriya if it be decided to have one. Under these circumstances, I submit that there is necessity for the translator's post being created. It is really a matter of surprise that there had been no translator up to this time for this language. The Uriya population was hitherto somewhat backward and, if there was no Uriya translator, it was probably unfortunately due to the fact that they had not asked for it. Now that the Uriya population is rising in importance and enlightenment, it is necessary that they also should have a translator attached to Government. A second alternative that has been suggested is only to enable Government to appoint this officer and at least locate him in one of the two districts of Ganjam and Visakhapatnam instead of in Madras. If it be feared that there is any difficulty in getting a translator down to this place permanently. But I submit there is no such difficulty and therefore the proposition which I moved may be considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. SANKARADAS MUDALIYAR :—"I rise to second this resolution. Of course, the issue involved in it is of an controversial nature. It is a plain simple matter. I think the appointment of a translator is a *sine qua non* having regard to—

3. *Appointment of an Uriya Translator to Government.*

(Mr. Subhanto Mohitagar; Mr. Harnick; Mr. Bagnata Rao Pantale.)

the extent of the Uriya population. Of course, there is no dearth of competent men who could be appointed as translators, especially having regard to the fact, as my Honourable friend put it, that there are a number of graduates who have the requisite knowledge of Uriya. It is also an imperative necessity that all legislative measures and enactments passed by this Council should be translated into Uriya and the masses should have an insight into them in their own vernacular. Therefore, I think it needs no additional argument to succeed this resolution and I hope that it will readily command itself to Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. HARNICK:—"As regards this question, I would only premise by saying that it is not at all a question of finding a translator. I have no doubt there are hoards of translators among the Uriyas as there are among other classes, but it is merely a matter of what work can be found for him. The chief work of translators is first of all to translate Bills and Acts and translate books and newspapers which come up and in regard to which the Government want to know what is inserted therein before they are registered. The work of the translator in examining these vernacular publications is a daily increasing one. As regards Uriya, there is not one newspaper, though we have many in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese. We have across the border an efficient Uriya Translator and the Government of Bengal is always ready to help us if ever we want any Uriya translation done. Taking last year, I may say that the Uriya language produced no newspapers, while Hindustani produced 29 and Canarese 32. There would have been no work, so far as books are concerned, for the Uriya Translator. So far as Hindustani is concerned, although we have not got a very large number of Hindustani speaking and writing people in this presidency, it is necessary, I believe, to have a Hindustani Translator, partly on account of military considerations in connection with the examination of officers in Hindustani. He is used not only by the Civil authorities but by Military authorities. As regards the number of books in the three languages of Uriya, Hindustani and Canarese during the five years ending 1905, I may say the averages are 16, 21 and 40. The Uriya Translator's office in Bengal consists of a man on Rs. 250 and a large office. He is quite efficient and the Government are always ready to help us whenever we want the Acts translated. At present we have an Uriya Translator in the Collector's office in Ganjia who has nothing else to do than to translate for the Collector and the Government and he draws a salary of Rs. 50. As regards Bills to which the Honourable Member referred as not having been translated, all that I can say is that if he will give us a list of these Bills which have not been translated by an oversight, we will be most happy to get them translated at once. It may be possible that the Bengal Uriya is not understood by the Ganjia people. That I cannot say, though I imagine that the Uriya spoken in the neighbouring Provinces of Cuttack, is also the same Uriya as that spoken in Ganjia."

The Hon'ble Mr. BARNATA RAO PANTALE:—"There is considerable divergence."

The Hon'ble Mr. HARNICK:—"The Government have this one translator and they are loath to have a translator in Uriya at head-quarters on the same pay as that of other Translators who are paid officers with salaries of Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 and who have a considerable staff under them. It is quite unnecessary for the work that has to be done in the Uriya language to have a special office of translator. The Uriyas have no newspapers and very few books, and if there is any translation which we cannot do ourselves with the translator in Ganjia, we have only to send it to Bengal where we can get it done at once. At present the Government do not consider it necessary to appoint an Uriya Translator. If the Uriyas increase their literary activity in future, we may think of appointing a man. Fortunately the Uriyas keep out of literary activities."

The Hon'ble Mr. BARNATA RAO PANTALE:—"I understand that even the Uriya Translator in Ganjia does not do any translation work at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. HARNICK:—"He was appointed specially last year or the year before last as translator and, if the Collector is using him for other purposes than translating, the Honourable Member has only to draw the attention of the Collector to put him at his proper work."

Appointment of an Uriya Translator in Government; The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu; Mr. Hannick; the President; Mr. Seethagiri Aiyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU:—"The alternative suggestion is contained in (c) which runs as follows:—

"Should the recommendation for the creation of the office as made in the foregoing resolution be not deemed fit to be accepted, this Council further recommends to the Governor in Council that an additional Uriya Translator on parallel lines be attached to the Vinsagpetam or Ganjam Collectorate with the exclusive work of translating into Uriya all local legislative measures."

The Hon'ble Mr. HANNICK:—"We have a Translator in Ganjam. He has translated several Bills. Whether he translates now or not—I cannot say. We all know how the work of Collectors' offices is managed. It is possible that he may be doing other work than his own and if that be so Mr. Hannick is not the person who will put up with such things. If you will only tell him that this man is asked to do other work than his own, he will very soon put matters right."

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT**:—"I hope the Honourable Member understands the position. We got the Acts translated in Calcutta into Uriya. We have a translator in the office of the Collector of Ganjam and we have no reason to believe that he is not competent to do the work that is required of him or that the Uriya population suffer any disability in consequence of the present arrangement. If it can be shown to Government that the Uriya people are undergoing disability of which we are present measure, we shall be prepared to consider a change in the system. But at present we see no reason whatever to do so. I hope therefore that the Honourable Member will withdraw the resolution. I can assure him that the necessity for an Uriya Translator has not been lost sight of and we have made what we believe to be an adequate arrangement to meet the case."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu withdrew his resolution.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT**:—"Gentlemen, we may proceed at once to the discussion on the budget which was deferred from Tuesday last."

The Hon'ble Mr. SEETHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish to say only a few words in connection with the budget. I know that any remarks which Honourable Members may have to make have already been anticipated and discussed by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson as 'wild out schemes of finance.' That expression I regret to say has become classical. I am very sorry that such expressions are used in regard to any observations that we may make. I admit at once that we are not expert financiers, but we are not behind even the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson in our desire to give expression to the views of the people among whom we live. Such remarks as these and other expressions in disparagement of the profession to which some of us belong do not tend to conduce to the dignity of the Council or promote that good will and harmony which His Excellency is so anxious to promote. I wish to refer only to two subjects in connection with the Financial Statement. I find that it is an orthodox fashion to begin the budget when there is a surplus by congratulating the Honourable Member in charge of the Finance. But I am sorry that, so far as I am able to look at the finances, I am not in a position to congratulate him. If your Excellency and the Members of Council will look into the figures, your Excellency will see that the sources of surplus are threefold. I find that Rs. 25 lakhs have in two years been added by way of land revenue, Rs. 45 lakhs by way of excise revenue and Rs. 5 lakhs by way of stamp duty. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson said in his Financial Statement that we on this side of the table always objected to any increase in land revenue. Undoubtedly we do so. We believe and honestly believe that the people are unable to bear any further burden with regard to land revenue. Instead of making provision for the famine fund, if there is a less collection of land revenue, we submit that the ryot population will be able to make provision against lean years and it would be much better than that the Government should take it from them and make provision by way of Famine Relief fund. As regards the Excise revenue, I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr.

*The Budget Debate.**(Mr. Sahagiri Aiyar; the President.)*

Aikinson would say that it is a thing to be congratulated upon, if we find that during the past two years that revenue has gone up by Rs. 45 lakhs. It undoubtedly indicates a heavy spread of drinking which is a matter very much to be deplored. As to stamp duty, although there is an increase which is not anything like the increase under the two other heads, I do not know if it is a matter on which the Government can be congratulated upon. We do consider that unhealthy litigation is one which ought to be deprecated. Our attitude is to advise men who come to us for advice and not to promote litigation. These being the three sources of revenue from which the surplus is derived, it does not show that trade has increased or that the country has generally been prosperous. These three sources of revenue are not sources of revenue on which any Government can congratulate themselves. Even what the Hon'ble Mr. Aikinson said in introducing the Financial Statement, I understood him to say that these three sources of revenue have practically come to stay. If that is so and if we are likely to have increase in revenue from these sources for a long time, the best course for your Excellency will be to devise such means of expenditure as would bring contentment to the people and would put them in a better locality than they have now and raise all round the prosperity of the people. These are only two subjects that I would refer to as concluding to this end and upon which I would recommend expenditure. The first is sanitation. When the matter was discussed before the Imperial Council, I believe the Finance Member said that this was a matter which was entirely within the cognisance of local Councils. He said that it was a matter in which the initiative must come from the local Council and that the Imperial Council would not make a move in regard to improvement in sanitation or vote funds for sanitation. Your Excellency will find from the vital statistical returns prepared under the signature of the Surgeon-General that the ratio of death-rate in India is 89.6; whereas in civilized countries, such as the United States, it is 17.4, in England 18.4 and in France 21.8. I believe that the Government would be justified in taking upon itself the expenditure of a recurring sum of money with regard to the improvement of sanitation. And if the Surgeon-General be executed, he will be in a position to advise the Government as to how to lay out large sums of money on sanitation and to make the condition of the people of the country prosperous."

His Excellency the President :—"Are these figures for the whole of India or only for Madras?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SAHAGIRI AIYAR :—"They are for the whole of India. I took it from the Imperial Commission. I say that the vital statistics for December show that the figures are correct. The Hon'ble Mr. Aikinson said on the last occasion that he had a large family to provide for and should practice economy. I hope he would not think of poisoning economy before he gets his large number of children—40 millions—in very good surroundings, by improving the sanitation all round. There is a feeling that Local Boards and Municipalities are quite incapable of meeting the demands out of their purse in regard to this matter. I hope that the Council will, after hearing me, agree with me in thinking that the Government should be moved to make larger grants. I admit that during the last two years there have been larger grants; but they are utterly inadequate. I think the present grant is Rs. 4 lakhs and odd. And I know that a good deal more has been allotted than in previous years. I had a personal experience in regard to the administration of funds by local bodies and the instance that I refer to happened about seven years ago. I found that in my own village there were large pits dug up to provide for the Quarry land and the railway line. There was dirty water stagnating in these pits which formed a source of infection. I immediately wrote to the Taluk Board of Trichinopoly calling attention to the matter and asking them to take it up. They asked me at once for half the amount required for filling up the pits. I did pay it. I waited for four years and then they wrote to me to say that unless I took back the money I would forfeit it. I do not know under what law they were going to confiscate my money. I at once wrote to Dr. King drawing his attention to this matter. He wrote straight to the Collector of Trichinopoly and to local officials with the result that in the last year

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the Taluk Board, were able to make some provision in regard to this matter. The expenditure is only a few hundreds. They took up the work last year, but they have not been able to carry on the work this year because they have no money. I do not blame the Taluk Board of Trichinopoly. It is typical of what is going on everywhere. Unless the Government can add to the funds of Taluk Boards, District Boards and Municipalities, the condition of sanitation in this Presidency is not likely to improve very much. This is a matter of paramount importance as was pointed out in the Imperial Council. It is one in which the initiative must come from Local Governments. I hope that, in consultation with the Surgeon-General, large sums will be devoted and recurring expenditure will be decided on which will largely improve the condition of the people, having regard to the fact that we are going to have a large revenue from Excise, from Land Revenue and other sources.

"There is one other subject to which I should like to refer and that is education. I find that with regard to education there has been a little more grant made than in previous years. But if the Council will look into the figures, they will find that half of this larger grant is to be devoted to the payment of the increased number of Inspectors of Schools and not for the spread of education. In answer to a question from me, Sir William Meyer told us that in the year 1897 there were two Inspectors in Provincial Service and two in the Imperial Service. It is a matter connected with the Scheme and I do not think I am straying away from the point. As was pointed out by Sir Harvey Adamson in the Legislative Council, if you employ Indian agency, it will tend to economy and he said that he would impress upon Local Governments, wherever possible, to employ Indian agency, so that there might be economy in administration. I pointed out that in the year 1897 the ratio between the number of Inspectors of the Provincial Service and the number of Inspectors of the Imperial Service was two and two. But in the year 1910 there are two Inspectors in the Provincial Service, while there are seven from Imperial Service. I have not been able to find any explanation for it. Although I put the question, what was said was that it was found necessary to have a larger number of Inspectors from the Imperial Service. In regard to this matter, if your Excellency will turn to the report of the Public Service Commission, your Excellency will find that, with regard to employment of Inspectors, the Public Service Commission recommended that, as far as possible, Indian Inspectors should replace the already existing European Inspectors. Instead of doing that, the reverse has taken place in Madras and it is the Indian that has been replaced and not the European. I will take the liberty of reading what has been said by the Public Service Commission. This is what they said—

"However necessary it may have been when English education was in its infancy and in order to make the most of the limited funds available for educational purposes, to recruit in England for a close Educational Service the members of which would be bound to enter as young men on small pay and be ready to take up any duties the department might assign to them, the time appears to the Commission to have now come when such a system should be largely modified or entirely discontinued. The result of the system and of the modes of recruitment adopted has been to secure a body of officers who, with numerous brilliant exceptions, are not superior to the average graduates of British Universities, and are in no sense specialists in the subjects which they are required to teach.

The inspection of schools and colleges should, in the opinion of the Commission, be carried on by an agency entirely separate from the teaching staff and recruited from a different source. Accordingly many competent witnesses, successful schoolmasters offer a good field of selection for this office, and it is generally agreed that the recruitment of Inspectors from Europe should be considerably reduced, inasmuch as local agency may be substituted for them without loss of efficiency. The report of the Education Commission written four years ago fortifies the opinion now expressed on these points."

"The exhibition of temper recently displayed by one of the young European officers, which found publicity in papers, shows that it is not always the best thing to recruit in England. Nothing can be more clear or definite than that—that the European agency should be replaced by Indian agency. I hope that in the interests

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of annuity the promise which was held out by the Public Service Commission and the Educational Commission will be carried out by the Government and I hope that the old system will be reverted to of making the recruitment equal, if it is not possible to appoint more men from the Provincial Service than from Imperial Service.

"Your Excellency, there is only one other subject that I desire to touch upon and I have done. That is with reference to primary education. I put the question in Council and was told that the question with regard to the policy of extending primary education is the first place rested with the Imperial Government; and that the Government could only spend as much money as was allotted by the Imperial Government in regard to this matter. I do not think it is too much to expect your Excellency's Government, when you find a large surplus, to ask the permission of the Government of India to spend that money on primary education or yourselves to allot to Local Boards and Municipalities larger sums of money to enable them to extend primary education in their areas, so that the experiment might be tried in Madras where the exchequer is full rather than leave it to the initiatives of the Supreme Government whose exchequer is depleted. These are the only observations which I have to make, having regard to the speeches to which your Excellency has had the trouble to listen."

The Hon'ble Mr. SHAMMURAM PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, it is, indeed, a matter for congratulation that the year just passed, as compared with its predecessor, has been a very prosperous year, showing, as it does, a large increase under all the main heads of receipts, and leaving, after a much larger expenditure than was expected under several heads, an abnormally large surplus of Rs. 182 lakhs for the current or budget year to start with. This surplus has, in no small measure, contributed to the framing of a prosperity budget for the current year, which the Hon'ble Finance Member has presented before the Council. The budget, as a forecast, is complete in itself, while the Hon'ble Chief Secretary's detailed Memorandum explanatory of its figures is full and lucid. Thus, as regards the whole financial situation of the year, we have heard the Finance Member's review and His Excellency's observations, which were clear and to the point, for which this Council's hearty thanks are due to one and all of them.

"With your Excellency's kind permission, I shall now proceed with a few general observations I have to offer in connection with certain main heads of revenue and expenditure by way of suggesting, for the consideration of Government, improvements, which would seem most important and necessary in the interests both of the administration and the well-being of the public.

"Under *Land Revenue*, there was a large increase in the year just closed, as compared with its budget and the actuals of the previous year. One of the main causes which contributed to the increase has been stated to be the extension of irrigation and cultivation, but in forecasting the revenue for the current year, this item seems not taken as a factor. There is, however, a large scope for extension and improvement of cultivation, which, when effected, will not only expand the public revenue, but will also go a great way to improve the material condition of the ryot population.

"There is a vast extent of waste lands available for allotment. It lies in numerous patches scattered through various parts of the districts in the south, and possibly there may be such tracts also in the northern districts of the presidency. People are not wanting to take them up for cultivation. If facilities are afforded, there may be a regular scramble for them. The difficulties in their way are that some of the fields are too large measuring 10 to 40 acres in extent, and the darkest rule gives preference to the ryot who applies for a whole survey field. While the well-to-do care not to apply for the entire field, the poorer ryot would not dare applying for a portion, through fear of being defrauded by his rich neighbour. Then, in the cases of waste fields of smaller extent, the darkest rule is in favour of the applicant who is an adjoining landholder, how so late he turns up with his application. For reasons best known to him, the adjoining landholder does not care to

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take up the land until a poorer ryot asks for its assignment. I only speak my experience of more districts than one, when I say that the ryots do, more often than not, relish the extension of cultivation and cease hardship to the poorer ryots, especially those of the peasant or landless class, and call for modification as soon as possible. By doing this, we do not place the adjoining landholder in a disadvantageous position. The next rule in the order of preference sufficiently protects his claim as against other applicants who hold no patta.

"Then, again, there is a large extent of land available for assignment among what are classed as pockets and reserved for communal or other public purposes. In many cases, even as much as 50 per cent. of the extent registered as such will never be required for the purposes they are intended for. The poorer ryots unwittingly or otherwise encroach on and cultivate vacant portions of such paddies, and the karnam subahs, either directly or through the Revenue Inspector, his B messeendums to the Tahsildar, on whose recommendation, the Divisional or Jansabadi officer, at his discretion, directs the levy of full assessment in respect of the portion so cultivated or the entire field *five* 10 or 20 times the assessment by way of penalty. In most cases, this process is repeated year after year without any responsible Revenue subordinate satisfying himself by careful personal inspection as to the necessity or justice of such prohibition. A systematic personal inspection of the cases by the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar before jansabadi will bring to light the fact of the land concerned in the majority of these cases being no longer required for public purposes, and they may, at once, be converted into assessed waste and assigned on patta, whereby the work of the village and taluk establishments will be lightened, the cultivation extended, the public revenue increased, and the hardship now felt by the occupants minimised.

"The cultivation may further more largely and successfully be extended by the improvement and extension of irrigation. The sources of irrigation are of two classes, viz., (1) riverbed channels and tanks and (2) minor channels and runoff tanks. While the former, which fall under the category of major works, are more or less systematically worked and looked after by the Public Works Department, the latter, which are known as minor works of irrigation, are in charge of the Revenue Department. They are very numerous and, though they have no less area to irrigate than the major works, no manner of supervision worth the name is exercised in regard to their working or maintenance. More than 50 per cent. of them works are always out of order, with their beds silted, their bunds weakened, or their sluices broken, or culingulals chattered. In their present state, it is no wonder that these minor irrigation sources often fail of their supply, and the crops raised under them suffer either total or partial loss, whereby the public revenue is, now and then, seriously affected, and much more so the ill-fated condition of the ryot. These works must, therefore, be repaired and restored to order, at the earliest possible date. The Irrigation Commission, then, when no better authority can be quoted, have, after a long and patient enquiry, duly recognised the value and importance of these minor sources of irrigation, and strongly emphasized on the urgent necessity of their restoration to order. The annual allotment, as at present sanctioned, for their repair and maintenance would seem quite inadequate, considering the size and magnitude of the work to be executed. As they are both productive and protective works, any money spent on their repair and maintenance will always be well spent. That the Tahsildars do not utilize the sanctioned allotment to the fullest extent, nor do they expend it in a satisfactory way, is a different question. The Government can see that they do it. But that has nothing to do with the execution of the works, the importance and urgency of which is admitted on all sides. Then, there seems to be an impression in the mind of the Government as I gathered from the speech of the Honorable Member in charge of the department, at the last meeting of the Council, that people require more money to be spent on silt clearance, while, in the opinion of some of the Public Works Department officers, money cannot be better wasted. Probably it was so wasted in former times. Increased allotment is now required, not for clearance of silt in the bed, but for a thorough repair of the works.

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themselves which, as shown above, are defective in more ways than one, though, of course, as a natural consequence, much of the silt in the bed will clear of itself too, when earth is excavated by pits inside the tank for raising and strengthening of the bank, the silt on the foreshore will be washed down into the pits at the next flooding of the tank. No separate silt clearance work is necessary, nor is the sanctioned annual allotment ever utilized for that purpose.

"Then the minor sources of irrigation may be further strengthened and improved by supplementing them with wells, which the ryots may well be encouraged to sink with State loans as is being done, with great success in some of the districts, as for instance in South Arcot. The success much depends on the energy and good will of the officers entrusted with the work of distributing the loans. The allotment may, with advantage, be increased from year to year as long as necessary.

"There are also other potent resources, which can be best utilized in the direction of extending and improving the irrigation and cultivation all over the province. There are numerous minor rivers and jungle streams, the flood waters of which during rains, simply run waste into the sea. By throwing up small masonry dams across the streams, at convenient points, and improving the existing natural outlets or *shols*, or opening new channels, a large supply may be diverted for the filling up of the numerous ill-led or mislaid tanks situated on either side within easy reach of the streams. This is the opinion of many an eminent Engineer like Colonel Pennycuik. If the Government be pleased to sanction a special staff of engineers for the purpose, with their aid and with the aid and co-operation of the Revenue Department, the Public Works Department may investigate the sources of supply, such as these referred to above, and prepare and submit for the sanction of Government, as soon as possible, the necessary plans and estimates for the works to be carried out.

"The scheme would seem to involve no special difficulties, nor a large expenditure of time and money out of proportion to the benefits which are likely to accrue from it.

"*Forest*—The next item I refer to is Forest, as it has an important bearing on the subject I have just dealt with (viz., extension and improvement of cultivation and irrigation). A forest is an invaluable gift of nature, and our providency is specially fortunate in that respect, as we have beautiful ranges of forests all along the West Coast. The advantage of having such forests can hardly be overrated. They play an important part in the agricultural economy of the country. None the less, they promote the interests of trade and manufactures as well as the material and mineral resources of the country. The theory that they attract clouds and bring down rain is still alive in the minds of the common people, though science may not countenance it. At any rate, there can be no question of the fact that they exercise a great influence on our monsoon falls by arresting the trade winds on their onward march from the Western and Eastern Seas. They also increase and maintain the humidity of the air and the climate and retain and protect from rapid evaporation much of the rainfall in the numerous springs and fountains which constitute the sources of our rivers. Hence it is highly important and necessary to protect and promote the growth of forests both on the hills and on the plains. So far as the hill forests are concerned, the Forest Department seems doing their best to protect them from damage. The public are, however, afraid that under the present coupe system, a rapid denudation is going on, which, they say, is already affecting a little, and in course of time will seriously affect the interests of the monsoon falls and water-supply of the country. So far as Yaverelli is concerned, it appears that every year twelve coupes are marked out for felling, each coupe being on an average 100 acres in extent. The contractor takes but 20 standard trees as seed-bearers per acre, which means one tree on every 244 square yards of ground, and then no special establishment is employed, nor other proper arrangement made to replace the trees thus cut and removed. The existing establishment of watchers is asked to grow and transplant seedlings on coupes cleared of trees, and they do the work so very imperfectly that very few seedlings survive their transplantation.

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"Then in regard to the forests on the plains, I understand that in Timorvelly such forests are nothing more than babul growths in the tank-beds. The same coupe system of felling is going on here as on the hills. The extent of each coupe ranges from 50 to 100 acres, and the contractor leaves out 50 to 100 standard trees for seed-bearing purposes according to the size of each coupe. There remain about at present only 98 coupes in the whole district, and they shall all be felled within the next eight years, at 12 coupes every year. As no special establishment is maintained for other proper arrangements made to grow fresh seedlings in place of the trees cut and removed, and as even the standard trees left out are sold from time to time on demand for agricultural implements, there shall be a complete denudation, and no fuel trees will be available in any of the so-called plain forests in the district eight years hence.

"If my information is correct, the matter would seem deserving of early attention at the hands of Government. It is a pity that no reserve had the village conservancy establishments been abolished and all unreserved lands thrown open for cattle-grazing, etc., purposes of the villagers, then began a reckless cutting and removal of all constituted forest reserves, and no vestige of them is left anywhere. The want of such reserves is now much felt, but repentance comes too late. A reconstitution and systematic maintenance of anything like village forest by the village conservancy would seem not possible unless the ancient village panchayat system revives with all its powers of effective check and control over the transgressions of individuals, and there seems, at present, no alternative but for the purpose other than the reintroduction of the old conservancy system and establishment of forests on selected localities. The sooner this is done, the better for the good of the people and of the administration as well. In the interests of promoting tree growth generally, which, in a tropical and agricultural country like this, is absolutely necessary on all considerations of public good, the plantation of trees by private individuals on any public waste or possible available land must be encouraged even on terms more favourable than are offered by the Board's Standing Order No. 19. Well-to-do individuals will not be found wanting here, there and everywhere, to benefit by the offer.

"*Reform*.—It is highly gratifying to note that the enhancement of duty with a general reduction in the number of shops has brought about a decrease in the consumption of liquor last year. The increase of revenue under "Vend rents" may be accounted for by the fact that even people belonging to the higher classes including women, especially in the up-country parts, have, of late, begun to drink, and that, as they generally get the arrack or toddy they want through some one they engage for the occasion, the shopkeepers take advantage of it and sell less quantity than is actually paid for.

"It is but natural that the inebriating classes freely indulge in drink. For generations, they follow the custom. It is almost their birth-right, and they cannot give it up. They take to drink not as a luxury, but of necessity. They require it so as to enable them to work more vigorously in the field and earn a higher profit or to counteract the ill-effects after a day's hard labour. But it is a thing much to be deplored that in a country like India, which is noted for the religious and caste restrictions of all kinds, the high class people should unscrupulously resort to drink in spite of their time-honoured traditions and sacred codes of morals. It is due apparently to the fact that they are either ignorant and illiterate, or have wretchedly thrown off all restraints of religion and morals from considerations of personal convenience and comfort. In the latter case, there is no hope of reform until after a thorough revival of the religious observances is brought about by the temperance societies and religious associations that have been started and, I think, are at work in some parts of the country. But in the case of the ignorant and illiterate, who generally belong to the masses, education in the direction of cultivation of the mind and morals is likely to bring about a reform in the near future. There can be no denying the fact that with the illiterate and ignorant among the masses, the habit of drink once contracted leads, in most cases, to drunkenness and ruin of the body and mind. Much of the social evils arise out of this vice, and not infrequently, even serious offences against law, life and property. It is, therefore, the interest of the Government as well as of the educated leaders of the people to see that the evil

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is mooted, not before long. Of course, absolute prohibition is out of the question. The process of enhancing the duty on liquors and the tax on toddy-producing trees as well as that of reducing the number of shops especially in towns and places of public resort may be pushed on a little further, as they are sure to check consumption without detriment to the revenue. Then, the Government may also be pleased to see their way to spreading elementary education among the masses by starting village schools under the grant-in-aid system at as many centres as may be possible and convenient. The advantages of this mass education both to the country and the Government can hardly be overmied. The subject seems already engaging the attention of the Government of India, and I need not dilate upon it.

"*Medical and Sanitation.*—For the current year, the major portion of the grant under sanitation is distributed among the municipalities. In the distribution of the rest among the District Boards, no adequate provision seems made for the improvement of drinking-water supply in the rural areas except in the Kandyl division of the Karaikal district. People in the rural areas are put to much inconvenience for want of good water to drink. They have to go a long distance daily during hot weather to obtain a vesselful of water. In many places, people may be willing to contribute to the cost of making wells. The Government may, therefore, be pleased to increase the allotment for the purpose from the next year at least.

"The Government are aware that some of the municipal towns like Madurai and Kumbakonam are overcrowded with population. A retired officer at Kumbakonam brings to my notice that in one and the same house too many people are living, and that even in small houses, attempts are made at farming out small rooms to be let out for rent. This would mean highly prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants and tends to promote the spread of an epidemic like cholera when it breaks out. The provisions of section 225 of the District Municipalities Act are clear that in such cases, proceedings should be taken before the Magistrate to abate such overcrowding. The attention of the Council may be drawn to the importance and necessity of working the provisions of the law, opening up the congested portions and extending the greenbelts by the acquisition of fresh sites, wherever necessary.

"*Police.*—One word more in connection with the police reform and I have done. In recruiting men for the posts of Sub-Inspector, more attention need be paid to character than seems done at present. Even in the present post, the law has invested them with enormous powers, and these posts are stepping stones to higher grades in the department. If they are not men of good character, they will not be slow to turn their legitimate powers into engines of oppression and mischief, the magnitude of which one better be imagined than described."

The Hon'ble Bab Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU :—"I do not know if I will be in order if I should say a few words in favour of the appointment of the Maharaja of Bobbili to the Madras Executive Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The Honourable Member is not in order in introducing that subject."

The Hon'ble Bab Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU :—"May it please your Excellency. My thanks are due to the Finance Member for his clear and complete exposition of the Financial Statement. In this year of general financial depression in India when new taxes are about to be levied by the Imperial Government to meet the demands of expenditure, it is a matter for gratification that your Excellency's Government is able to boast of a large surplus as the closing balance for 1910-1911. I must congratulate your Excellency upon the careful administration of the presidency committed to your care.

"*Celebratory College.*—I beg to bring to the notice of Government that increased provision must be made for accommodating more students in the residential quarters. It is also necessary that honorary visitors must be enabled to find suitable lodgings during their sojourn in the college premises. The Hon'ble Mr. Clegg said last year that the Court of Wards was fully alive to the necessity of training its wards in agriculture. No real benefit is likely to be derived by the wards from the employment of a trained instructor to teach them agriculture at Newington where

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facilities for showing experiments cannot be had as at the Coimbatore College itself. The senior wards who are sent to their estates to learn business prior to their attaining majority may be profitably sent to Coimbatore where a course of training for a year in laboratory as well as field work may be enjoined on them. It is only then that the mind will imbibes a taste for agriculture.

Honorary Magistrates.—I would strongly urge on Government the advisability of more largely employing Honorary Magistrates both in the presidency and mofussil areas. This step will enable Government to utilize not only the services of capable retired Government officers but also those of the leisured and educated class. The result will be quicker disposal of cases and greater confidence in the magistracy of the land. Another result of this measure will be a possible diminution in the number of Sub-Magistrates leading to better remuneration and increased efficiency. If these officers are recruited from the higher grade of Boreans service which contains men of high educational qualifications, then the charge of corruption which is generally laid at the door of Magistrates drawn mostly from the clerical staff will gradually disappear. I am one of those who would not believe that a small increase of Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 in the pay of the Sub-Magistrates would put down corruption. It is not possible to place these officers above temptation until and unless a substantial increase is aimed at. This period of great reforms so gracefully and generously conferred upon might witness also the introduction of a large number of Honorary Magistrates into the country to the immense relief to Government and satisfaction to the people.

Agricultural Loans.—In the matter of "agricultural loans," things are not as they ought to be. The department is run in a slipshod style. G.O., No. 712, dated 7th March 1910, and No. 314, dated 15th March 1910, remark that the progress made in the disposal of applications and in the disbursements of loans was very slow in some districts. Besides, repeated instructions had been issued to Collectors in regard to the necessity for promptitude and energy in the disposal of applications. The Board had urged the Collectors of the districts in which applications were pending in large numbers to take special steps for speedy disposal. Government might have by this time become aware of the case in Cuddapah of a special Loans Revenue Inspector who is alleged to have received illegal gratification from the applicants for loans at the rate of 2 per cent. on the amount applied for. It is somewhat difficult to place these petty officers above temptation. The spreader of the allotment is partly due to the apathy of these officers and the want of prompt attention on the part of the District officers. To put an end to this state of things, I would strongly suggest to Government to appoint officers of the grade of Deputy Collectors who alone must be authorised to give loans direct to applicants. The noble object of Government in giving substantial help to agriculturists by means of loans at a low rate of interest will be frustrated if these evils are not remedied in time.

Boring Instruments.—Want of capital and enterprise on the one hand and absence of co-operation and enlightenment on the other are the great stumbling blocks in the matter of the agriculturists' promoting the extension of pumping installations. Time must remove these obstacles. Until the co-operative and credit societies get more firmly rooted all over the land and until the agriculturists fully understand the value of co-operation, they will not be in a position to buy oil-engines, install pumping stations and carry on irrigation under co-operative system. They would not take advantage of the concessions given them by Government for purchasing oil-engines for irrigation and industrial purposes. The only course left open for Government is to assist those ryots that have got wells to utilize the subterranean water-supply which exists in abundance for irrigation purposes. Well-boring instruments of the latest pattern must be purchased by Government and the operation must be conducted throughout the presidency without restricting it to some districts. It is only then that the never-failing underground supply of water will be rendered available to the agriculturists. Many a well-owner has to suspend his agricultural operations simply for want of water in the wells. Even though the somewhat prohibitive cost of an oil-engine may not embolden an agriculturist of average means to go in for one, still he will gladly pay off the cost of boring his

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well to a sufficient depth to get at the water. The possession by Government of a steam-boring plant, like the one purchased by the Zamindar of Dornakotah, would materially benefit the agricultural population throughout the presidency.

"Minor Irrigation Works."—With reference to the Minor Irrigation works, the papers that are often permitted to occur do not speak well of the discipline and efficiency of the department. A look into the amount of unspent balances and their percentage to total allotment pointed out in G.O., No. 631, dated 25th February 1910, will convince one of the want of earnestness on the part of the Minor Irrigation engineers and the Revenue Department. The plea that tanks were full or half full cannot be taken as a satisfactory explanation. The fact is that the Minor Irrigation engineers are to blame like the Local Inspectors. They would not send up their estimates for repairs and get the sanction of the authorities in time. As I told your Excellency the other day, there is sufficient time at the end of the two seasons to get the tanks repaired. As the agencies under them form a large portion of the total wet area in the presidency, I beg of your Excellency to pay special attention to this branch and see that the full amount of allotment provided in the budget is spent in the current year at least.

"Outbreaks of Cattle Distemper."—The experience of the last two years during which there was a heavy mortality among cattle owing to the prevalence of the disease of rinderpest had proved that the present staff of the Veterinary department was not sufficient to cope with the work of preventive measures. The proverbial apathy of the village officers to co-operate with the veterinary assistants might have been brought to the notice of the authorities. The friend of the agriculturist, the Hon'ble Mr. Castle Stuart, has stated the other day that 154,037 heads of cattle had been swept away by preventable diseases, resulting in a loss of 30 lakhs of rupees. Considering the fact that cattle is the mainstay of the Indian farmer, it will not be a little too soon, if Government be pleased to give effect to the full scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India for the establishment of veterinary dispensaries in all the 84 stations and thus make the promised veterinary aid available to the agricultural population even in their villages.

"Breeding Bulls."—The size of bullocks, especially in southern districts, goes on diminishing. The best way to remedy this evil is to purchase, at the cost of Government, the best breeding bulls of the presidency and serve them on the farms of the villagers. This will result in the production of large sized animals suitable for draught purposes.

"Poydyr Water-falls."—I wish to draw your Excellency's particular attention to an important matter. It is connected with the Poydyr water-works, in which the district from which I come is much interested. It is the utilization of the great head obtainable at the outfall, 900 feet in a length of 6,800 feet, for driving turbines for generation of electricity. I am aware that there are some difficulties to overcome before a scheme of this sort could be realized; but I think these are not altogether insuperable for engineering skill of the sort that conceived and carried out the great dam some sixteen years ago. I hope the question will receive the consideration that it deserves and if the works connected with it are taken in hand during your Excellency's tenure of office, it will become associated with that of your Excellency's brother Lord Wellesley, who opened the original project in 1845.

"The Killars of the Madras District."—If the attention of the Government is not already drawn to an article in the *Indian Patriot* regarding the Killars of the Madras district, I beg to say a few words on the subject. The Killars occupy the major portion of the Madras district. Their present predatory mode of life and other incidents connected with it are things already known to the public. They are a class of people endowed with rare powers of endurance, both physically and mentally. Unfortunately they are now uniformly engaged in misdirecting these gifts into all the objectionable modes of life thereby making not only their own lives wretched but also proving a source of menace and thorough insecurity to the people around. The application of force and violence is not a safe remedy for the suppression of

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crimes. The arm of the Police is making some effort mostly ineffectual to mend this class? But I am sure that success will not attend their efforts in this and such similar methods and more humbling influences are adopted. I therefore very respectfully suggest to your Excellency the advisability of making a small experiment in the direction of free and compulsory elementary education so far as this Kallar class is concerned. Prevention is better than cure. There is no use of allowing many of them first to commit crimes and then of driving heaps of these into jail. In addition to the free compulsory education, I would make one more suggestion though it may appear to be chimerical. Out of the 82 lakhs of rupees provided for 'Police,' the Government would do well if they could actually spend at least a lakh or a half a lakh of rupees for the purchase of lands and for fitting those up with all-engines and walls. The Government may retain to themselves both the melaram and kudwara rights of the lands, allow such persons that do not own lands to till them and give them one-third share of the produce of the lands cultivated. It is only then that the misdirected energy of the Kallar can be effectively diverted towards the peaceful and useful pursuits of life and that there will be no need to unsuccessfully multiply the Police force to chase those unfortunate wretches."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kewas Pillai:—Your Excellency, before proceeding with my remarks on the budget I would just venture to offer my humble and sincere tribute of gratitude to your Excellency for the generous and cordial sentiments which your Excellency so well conceived and expressed in your eloquent speech on the budget of this new Council. It is unmistakably a landmark in the relationship between the ruled and the ruler over which both the ruled and the ruler may congratulate themselves. It will have the effect of drawing us closer and breaking down the barriers of antagonistic aloofness and suspicion on one side and shyness and resentful helplessness on the other. Just before proceeding with my observations on the budget, I would like to say a word about the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Beshagiri Aiyar for whom I have the greatest respect. I beg to differ from him in one respect. He has taken exception to some humorous epithets made use of by the Hon'ble Mr. William Meyer and the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson. I think you know that a dose of humor is necessary in this Council and is welcome to us, as a relief to the solemnity and monotony of this Council. Here we are so solemn that sometimes a humorous expression either from the one side or the other is necessary to relieve our proceedings. I should be very glad if my Honourable friend Mr. Beshagiri Aiyar had been able to say something equally humorous at the expense of 'the most glorious Civil Service in the world.' I would have enjoyed it much better. As for the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Srimangam Pillai he said something about words which were indistinct. I do not know whether to appreciate his remarks or to deprecate them for the good reason that I was not able to hear all that he had said. I also beg to express my feelings of gratitude to the Government for the ready way in which they have redressed the grievances brought to their notice during the last year under the Forest law. Some forest departmental circulars in the district were withdrawn; a Government Order was issued;—that has been the work of the last year—and I expect that certain other important questions concerning the limiting of powers in levying compounding fees which are under the consideration of the Government will be disposed of this year. I have great confidence even in the words of the Finance Member of the Council. I shall wait with patience, as he has advised me to do, and I hope that he will do away with the impost on the babul pods in the course of a few months. I may also say that I am quite satisfied with the progress made in jail matters and I am sure that there has been quite a change in the attitude of Government if I may be permitted to say so, with regard to some of the points raised by me in my speech in April last and in my interpellations in November last. I have acted to the best of my convictions and I want and hope to see some other reforms introduced in the working of the jails in the presidency. What I am striving at is to move the Government to introduce the humane methods of treating prisoners—methods which prevail in England—which we feel we are entitled to have. I want reforms that be introduced about flogging. Flogging in England for prison offences and that only for violence is never inflicted without the sanction of the Home Secretary. No flogging is inflicted in England and Wales as in India for not turning

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out required task-work. There is no convict-warrier system there which we have in this country. I pray modifications to be introduced with regard to diet and clothing and classification of offenders according to the previous habits of the prisoners and the nature of the offences committed. I have drawn the attention of the Government to some of them; and from the way in which my questions were answered to November last, I am confident that the Government have been pleased to consider some of my humble suggestions in a favorable light. At any rate the question of diet is under consideration and I hope there will be healthy and humane improvements in other matters also. As regards punishment by Superintendents of Jails for prison offences, in England as Superintendent or Governor could place a man under restraint for more than 24 hours; but here a Superintendent has unlimited powers over a prisoner; and I would press the matter upon the attention of Government; and I hope that the large-hearted Chief Secretary, Sir William Meyer, will be pleased to give the matter that consideration which it deserves and to place necessary proposals of reform in the matter before your Excellency for approval. With these remarks I proceed to make a few observations on the budget. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson remarked that the anticipated balances might vanish if the Council and the Government were to hear of the protests of non-official members about settlement, stamps, forests, etc.; and when he mentioned minor produce, I thought that he might withdraw the promise which he made in the Finance Committee about balul gods. I was going to say that I was almost afraid to touch on the subject of settlement. I think the Government will be pleased to consider well-reasoned representations on the subject. 'The prosperity of the ryot is the prosperity of the State.' As once observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Castellani Stuart in the course of his felicitous speech, 'the man behind the plough who turns up the wages of the Victory downwards' deserves sympathetic consideration. His protests are not headed by Government, that must not damp our spirit. We should muster up courage and make our representations again and again to Government. I will touch only on one instance where the Board of Revenue have not taken into consideration the state of the country. So far as the district of Chingleput is concerned, I find that the Government have gone directly against the recommendation of the District Collector. He 'is the man on the spot,' and I think the Government would have done better if they had heeded the opinion of the Collector. Here I have got the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Shipley, the then Collector, who recommended that Tenneri should be treated differently and pointed out that the merits of Pambakal channel had been exaggerated by the Settlement Officer. He also says, 'I cannot help thinking that he has chased its irrigational capacity too high. It is a purely ruined tank and the rainfall in the district is notoriously uncertain. Apart from these considerations it is very questionable whether it is right to group a ruined tank in a precarious rainfall with the river-fed tanks.' The Settlement Officer, who is a theorist and a comparatively young officer, puts forward some recommendation and it is accepted in suppression of the Collector's. The Board of Revenue recommends 1½ per cent. increase for the district; but the Government thought that, though the settlement runs for thirty years, the rate ought to be raised to 15 per cent. 'I do not know if there has been any justification to override the opinions of the local officers and the Board of Revenue in such an important matter.

"The settlement operations in Chingleput attracted my attention by the petitions of the ryots under the Tenneri tank and by the opinion of the Collector, the Hon'ble Mr. Shipley, published by this Government, and I put some interpellations to satisfy the people as to the reasonableness of the heavy increase of assessment. The answers were not, to my mind or to the public, quite correct or satisfactory. I made personal enquiries by visiting the tank. I found that the survey about the irrigation advantages, enjoyed by the village of Agaram, which should have justified an increase from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500, were imaginary. 'The Government said that it was within half a mile from the tank and its lands were irrigated by turns, and that, when the village lands were irrigated, no other lands received a supply. But the fact is that the main channel, before it reached the village branch channels, had seven outlets simultaneously irrigating other villages.

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This is a typical instance. Even this and other investigations, to my mind, the settlement does not appear to have been done with due consideration to the seasons, economic condition of the villages, and the irrigation advantages.

Your Excellency will see that the Settlement Officer offers consolation by stating that timely remissions when seasons fail were the proper remedy instead of lowering the rates of assessment and underestimating the capacity of the tanks, but how remission rules have been worked hard have always been a matter of bitter experience with the ryots. Under the remission rules, ryots must put in their applications before a fixed day, and if the applications are not received in time, though they are entitled to the remission, they are not given remission. That works great hardship. The poor and ignorant villagers are entirely at the mercy of the *karnam* and the *moogar*; and these poor people do not know when to put in petitions. When I heard of the balances, I heard of them with mixed pleasure and pain—pain because I regretted very much that proper remissions were not given when rains failed, and money collected rigorously. Remissions for dry lands are given by making blocks of villages. Some of the villages which suffer terribly from failure of timely rains are not given relief because they are not within a certain specified block. That matter was pressed upon Lord Ampthill when he visited Anantapur and received a deputation of ryots, and His Lordship promised to consider it. These remission rules work great hardship on ryots; and they do not get what the Government have been pleased to promise—remissions at times of distress. When we consider all these difficulties, the proper method to adopt is to levy proper assessments under the resettlement. This Tenamti tank, I may say, has not been regulated for the last thirty years. The Government have yet increased the assessment by 15 per cent, although 12½ per cent. was recommended by the Board of Revenue. If this is the way in which the settlement is made in a poor district like Chingleput, as to the poverty of which my Honourable friend Mr. Tyagaraya Chetty will testify, I think we may protest with the expectation that the Finance Member will be able to listen to our complaints and remove the grievances of the people. I do not know what he would call that—whether he will call it co-operation with the Government or acting against them. Co-operation is wanted for creating a better state of things in the mutual and for promoting the well-being and contentment of the people. We bring grievances to the notice of the Government in order that they may be enabled to make enquiries and redress the grievances. That is the object which we all have in view. Sometimes we may not be quite able to accept the views of officials, but the Government must magnanimously be prepared to face these questions and understand them. Our object is simply to help the Government, so that they may make the people happier and more contented. I do not want to take up your Excellency's time any further and I am afraid that the time limit may also deter me from saying anything further.

The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson spoke of financial balances, but balances made up of such increases as those I have referred to are not to be congratulated upon, when one remembers other facts also such as the compensating fees collected from the poor ryots for cattle trespass, and the poor Pariah and Madiga boys and girls for supposed breach of forest rules in collecting a bundle of grass or fuel worth 3 pice and an anna, respectively. If your Excellency would only see the miserable spectacle of these poor wretches being put up before Magistrates and the compensating fees collected, your Excellency would at once give relief. I beg to express my gratitude to your Government and the eminent Secretaries, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, for their courtesy and readiness in receiving my representations. I am glad your Excellency's Government are pleased to receive representations and grant relief even when they are not made formally in the Council by means of interpellations and speeches.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadar MUHAMMAD HANIFULLAH SARIN:—“Your Excellency, it was indeed gratifying to hear from the Finance Member that the revenues of this presidency are in a prosperous condition and that the financial policy may be regarded as healthy, so much so that your Excellency in your remarks the other day said that our financial position might excite the envy of the viceroy presidency. I remember the admission given by the Honourable Finance Member that we

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ought not to be carried away by the knowledge that there are large balances in favour of the presidency and thereby hope to draw from them and then throw away a part of our valuable asset. No doubt the Honourable Finance Member correctly remarked that the balances did not constitute revenue and if they were once spent they were gone. But none the less it is incumbent upon me to invite your Excellency's attention to one or two necessary matters which I think may be treated better. Your Excellency is aware that I have long been connected with municipalities and local boards whose interests I have always had at heart. I hope that any remarks I might make, to appeal to your Excellency's attention, on those necessary requirements of these local boards will meet with your Excellency's sympathy. We know that the safest and the truest test for judging the efficiency of any municipality or local board administration is to ascertain how far the sanitary condition of the areas entrusted to the control of the municipality or the local board has been improved; and in that respect, I take it, your Excellency, that the standard of efficiency in matters of sanitation shows certainly a progressive degree. But what I venture to place before your Excellency is, although something has been done in the direction of improving the sanitary condition of municipal towns and local board areas, a good deal yet remains to be done. I am grateful that your Excellency's Government has, during the last few years, been doing their level best to aid and assist municipalities and local boards for the purpose of improving their sanitary condition, and yet I venture to submit that financial assistance is still called for from the parent government in the interests of local board and municipal administration. Your Excellency may be aware that most municipalities and local boards have, as a matter of fact, reached almost their financial limits. It seems to me that the revenue of most of the municipalities and local boards is not susceptible of any further development. The taxation in most of the municipalities has reached, I believe, almost the maximum limit prescribed in the Act. While that is so, the demands of municipal administration in the matter of improved sanitation, in the matter of adapting themselves to the growing needs and interests of the country, and in the matter of coping up as it were the reforms and improvements which other parts of the world bring into existence—all these demands I repeat, your Excellency, are quite above the financial possibility of municipalities as they are at present constituted. I know that your Excellency's Government have been distributing grants amongst municipalities and local boards and these grants have shown a tendency to increase from year to year. May I venture to suggest that the grants that are made to municipalities and local boards may be increased still further, so as to make it possible for several of these bodies to put their houses in as good an order as it is desirable to do. I would also at the same time venture to suggest that the municipalities and local boards may be permitted to utilize a portion of the allotment that may be made to them for sanitary improvement for the purpose of enabling them to attend to ordinary sanitary improvements, for which they have not the necessary money, out of their own current revenues. At present rules and regulations require that before any grant is applied for or can be utilized, certain principles of procedure have got to be observed, certain plans and estimates have got to be prepared to enable municipalities to become entitled to any specific grants. This, I venture to submit, your Excellency, are considerably back the hand of the sanitary work. There are several matters, there are several urgent sanitary reforms which Municipal Councils together with their District Medical and Sanitary Officers and Divisional Officers realize as necessary. But yet they have not got the necessary money and there are very many obstacles in the way of realising their hope so that they consider it preferable not to make any move at all in the matter. I venture to think, your Excellency, that a certain portion of the allotment that may be found possible to give to municipalities may be reserved to be distributed to municipalities for the purpose of supplementing any grant for sanitation which they may find possible, out of their revenue, to set apart for sanitary reforms. Unless and until there is some such subvention system introduced to enable municipalities to improve sanitation, I, for one, am not quite hopeful that we can really see the day when the sanitary reform has reached a desirable limit. One word more and that is in behalf of primary education—

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what is now technically known as elementary education—I am aware of the difficulties which beset the path of the municipalities and local boards to enable them to attain anything like efficiency in their educational institutions. I must now the less recognise that our worthy present Director of Public Instruction the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne has done everything in his power for the purpose of developing elementary education. He has certainly created, as it were, a thirst for elementary education everywhere. But the means seem to be wanting. We have been given certain rules under which we are expected to maintain a certain standard of efficiency in our respective institutions. Unfortunately we find that while we work these rules the cost is so great that in very many cases we consider it necessary to abandon the maintenance of the public institutions we have. It is true, your Excellency, that all the municipalities and local boards are given subsidies in the shape of grants-in-aid. But these grants-in-aid are given only in case the department finds that the expenditure on education is more than what the financial position of the municipality could admit of bearing. I venture to think, your Excellency, that that would not be a correct test for the purpose of finding out what the financial position of the municipality is. On the other hand, I certainly think that the number of institutions to be maintained in each municipality, and local board has to be determined more by the demand for them than by the capacity of the municipality to maintain them. If there is a demand and the demand creates itself and the municipalities find it unable to meet it because they have not got the funds for it, they ought to be given assistance. No doubt there are grants-in-aid given, but they are given simply for the purpose of enabling the municipality to pay teaching grants which from this year will be borne wholly from Provincial revenues. I had the other day the misfortune of opening an institution in the town of Vellore. I found that if I should only encourage it in the way I should like to do, it would be necessary for me to incur an expenditure which my own funds will not permit. What is needed is the matter of primary education, your Excellency, is not only intensive education but extensive education. Of course higher and secondary education might probably stand on a different footing, but so far as elementary education is concerned, we find that we must have not only intensive but extensive education as well. A number of institutions brought into existence some years ago—what we then called rural schools—were so large that local boards, after having started them, found it absolutely impossible to maintain most of them, for the simple reason that they started them under the impression that they were going to be maintained by what was then known as the Government of India grant. But subsequently they have not been able to maintain them. The maintenance of these rural schools also forms a charge upon Local Boards. But most of the local boards are now considering whether the time has not come when they ought to close a few of these institutions. I venture to think that a little more liberal grant in behalf of elementary education will go a great way towards its development. One more observation I wish to make, your Excellency. While I am speaking on the subject of education, I would only draw your Excellency's attention to the desirability of allowing Muhammadan education greater chances of developing than we find it to-day. I do not say that the Government are not doing their best in the interests of Muhammadan education; but what I feel is, there is a drawback somewhere which if only rectified will immediately result in the development of Muhammadan education more largely than it has done hitherto. That is, the creation of a separate inspectorial officer to supervise Muhammadan education. I hope it is understood that I am not drawing any analogy from a similar appointment which exists for European and Training schools. My aim are not so high, I shall be perfectly content by the creation—by whatever name that officer is called—of an officer higher in rank than that of the Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, who at present happens to be at the top of the Educational Department, so far as Muhammadan education is concerned. I should be perfectly satisfied if some officer higher in rank than the Muhammadan Sub-Assistant is appointed for the purpose of supervising Muhammadan education. At present the dual responsibility between the Muhammadan Sub-Assistant and the Hindu Assistant Inspector of Schools is not quite happy. I suppose the

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relations between these officers are not generally cordial. I speak subject to correction. At any rate that is my opinion. Your Excellency, I have one more word and that is in regard to registration. In the matter of registration, your Excellency will see that the Government have been graciously pleased to reduce the scale of fees in the matter of registration of documents of small value. That indeed has been a very great boon offered to the poor people; but yet there is one item to which I would respectfully invite your Excellency's attention, namely, the provision for compelling parties who seek registration at home to pay such a large fee as Rs. 10 for the Sub-Registrar and probably some other fee for the examination of the lady executrix if she happens to be a lady. In the case of very poor men, this happens to be a very serious burden, your Excellency. We know that according to the customs and habits and even to a certain extent the religious usages of the Mohammedan community, the Mohammedan ladies who may happen to execute documents cannot appear before the Sub-Registrar for the purpose of execution. Mohammedan ladies, however poor, will naturally have scruples with regard to their own religious feelings and this rule would demand fees even from such poor members of the community. I think your Excellency's Government will own the gratitude of the community, if some modification of this rule be made with regard to parda ladies who, according to the customs of the country, are bound to observe the gharan system.

"As regards the veterinary science and the establishment of veterinary hospitals, I should like to say that, in my own town of Vellore, there exists a veterinary hospital which is well conducted and managed by the District Board of North Arcot. Before the establishment of that hospital, doubts were seriously entertained by everybody as to whether that institution would be a success. But during the last few years that it has been in existence, facts have shown that the ryot appreciates the assistance which is given to him by the establishment of this institution and to-day we find that several cattle, which otherwise would have died from preventable causes, are being saved, as it were, from the jaws of death. At present there are very few veterinary institutions in the presidency. I venture to think that these institutions must be multiplied in large numbers. I know that local boards and municipalities must start the suggestion in the first instance; but I venture to think that it would be far more desirable, in view of the importance of the subject, if your Excellency should call upon such municipalities and local boards as are financially in a position to start institutions to do so in future, and if there are any of them which are financially unable to do so, I hope that your Excellency's Government will be good enough to subsidise them so as to enable them to see that veterinary hospitals are brought into existence as early as possible. As your Excellency has been told, the main stay of the ryot is his cattle and any loss of cattle is an irreparable loss to the poor ryot, seeing that he cannot otherwise reckon himself, as the only means he has got is the income from the land, for tilling which cattle are necessary."

At this stage the Council was adjourned at 2-45 p.m.

On the re-assembling of the Council, the debate on the budget was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNA NARAY:—"Your Excellency, in my own humble way, I thank your Excellency very much for the observations which your Excellency made on Tuesday morning with reference to the assistance and co-operation of the unofficial members with the Government in the work of this Council. I hope your Excellency and your Excellency's Government have found us always ready and willing to co-operate with Government though it has not become always possible for us to agree with the Government in the views that they may take with reference to the various questions that come up for discussion before this Council.

"I wish, your Excellency, only to state one or two words in connection with the budget, and that is under the head of Sanitation. I plead, your Excellency, for a larger allotment and greater grant for sanitary purposes for municipalities and local boards—particularly for municipalities. The Government of India have been making

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an annual grant of Rs. 3½ lakhs since 1908-1909 for sanitary purposes and the Government of this Presidency have been making additional allotments for the same purpose. I find from the budget statement, that in 1909-1910 in addition to this Rs. 3½ lakhs by the Government of India, this Government made an allotment of 1-50 lakhs, and in the current year 1910-1911, I find that Government has made an allotment of 3-72 lakhs for the same purpose. Considerable improvement requires to be effected in the sanitation, particularly of municipal areas. Probably nobody knows very much about the way in which plague works. Plague makes its visit to a particular place, kills a number of persons, departs that place and goes to another place; but with reference to the other diseases like small-pox, cholera, typhoid fever and so on, medical science knows more of the methods of working of these diseases. These diseases continue to make periodical visits in the different municipal areas. If an improvement is effected in the existing sanitary condition of these municipalities, it can be of great use, though not in getting rid of these evils altogether, at least in mitigating the severity of their ravages. No doubt the great that your Excellency's Government have been making has been very welcome, useful and helpful. Certainly it is a matter for which we are thankful; and if I may be permitted to say one word with reference to the particular municipality which I have the honour to represent, certainly the Government have been generous towards that municipality. But even with reference to that, and other municipalities in general, more funds are necessary for improving drainage, water-supply and particularly in opening out congested and insalubrious areas. I do not know whether it is too late for your Excellency's Government to make an additional allotment in this year's budget; I hope it will not be impossible for the Government to make an allotment in the current year 1910-1911 in addition to the allotments on page 47 of the amended Financial Statement. In any case, even if your Excellency's Government does not find it possible to make an additional allotment this year, I hope your Excellency will be pleased to remember the suggestions that I now make and allot larger grants next year for sanitary purpose. I do not know whether it is necessary to detain the Council with any more remarks of mine. However, before sitting down, I may say that the improvements that have been effected in the pay of the clerks of the Municipal Courts, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars' offices by increasing their pay to Rs. 20 have been very welcome, especially the increase of pay given to clerks in the taluk establishments. They have been for years past asking for an increase and the public have also been seeing the reasonableness of that demand, and they will certainly be very glad and thankful that their pay has been raised to Rs. 20."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Tyanaraya Chetti:—"As the member for the Madras Corporation, I thank your Excellency's Government and my Honourable Colleagues for the very liberal grant of Rs. 4 lakhs that has been budgeted for sewerage drainages and water-supply. At the last meeting of the Council, the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai's interpellations have brought out replies from Government that the drainage scheme which was finally estimated to cost Rs. 5-3 lakhs will now come to, including pipe drains of Georgetown, to 60 lakhs of rupees and even now with that figure, the Government do not suppose it would end. Perhaps it would go up further; the whole will be about one crore. The water-works scheme would cost about Rs. 50 lakhs; perhaps even that will go up a little higher to Rs. 40 lakhs. Taking both together, it would be one hundred and forty lakhs and it is expected by Government that the house-tax can be so improved in the course of seven or eight years, by the time these schemes reach completion, that they will be in a position to empower the Corporation to borrow as much as is necessary to complete the two schemes. We have at present a very able and energetic Revenue officer and it may be that the expectations of Government to the line of house-tax might be exceeded, but I am afraid it will not even then be possible to meet all the wants of the Corporation from taxes alone. We have of late started many improvements in the city such as opening out congested areas, building road pavements, constructing a new office building, building hospitals, and so on. All

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these will require an investment of several lakhs of rupees and unless the Government come forward to help the Corporation, in the same way as they have done this year, for the next seven or eight years, it is not possible to complete all these improvements or to show any improvement in the death-rate or sanitation of the city. I therefore hope that His Excellency's Government will give us an liberal grant as they are doing this year every year for the next seven or eight years to come.

"Coming to the budget itself, the first thing that comes to my mind is Land Revenue. I will not speak anything in general, but I will just take one case which is now drawing the attention of every one—Chingleput resettlement. It is said that the Settlement Officer, the Collector of the district, the Board of Revenue and the Government all agree that the Chingleput district has made good progress and it is in a prosperous condition. They say that the population has increased within the last thirty years by 29½ per cent. and during the decennial period of 1871-1880 in which there was a famine there is a steady increase of 15½ per cent. Next comes occupied area. There was really a good deal of improvement in occupied area. From the figures in the report, I find that occupied area has increased from 635,938 in fath 1895 to 648,571 in 1910 and 651,124 in 1915 and so in the course of these 15 years there was an increase of 15,186.

"Coming to holdings, there was a considerable increase from 100,702 to 117,537, which is 17 per cent. This is a very good indication of the prosperity of the country. Then coming to ploughs used in cultivation, there is an increase from 99,661 in fath 1909 to 104,247 in fath 1910. Then again coming to ploughing cattle, it shows a considerable increase; that is, from 165,114 in 1905 to 174,813 in 1910 and 180,907 in 1915 and as regards buffaloes the number also increased from 45,012 in 1905 to 50,960 in 1910 and to 53,630 in 1915. Then coming to wells, in fath 1905, there were 22,115 wells; in 1906, there were 29,516; in 1910, there were 34,351; and in 1915, there were 34,554 wells showing an increase of 56 per cent. Of late, special parties were conducting experiments in several places to find sub-artesian wells and supplies have thereby been increased by far.

"Coming to agricultural loans by Government, from fath 1911 to 1915 in five years, the agricultural loans for cattle was Rs. 70,347; loans under land improvement loans for digging and repairing wells amount to Rs. 1,48,648. So, the Government have helped the ryots by Rs. 2,20,000 for purchasing their cattle and increasing the number of their wells. Then also there came into existence the co-operative credit societies, 15 in number, and these 15 societies have a lot of money which instead of being unutilised has come into use in the way of helping the poor population. Then, again, registration receipts show a considerable increase; stamps have shown considerable increase; today and arrack have shown considerable increase and also the sale value of land has increased considerably. To add to this, the prices of food-grains have increased 50 per cent. and these show clearly that the prosperity of the ryot population is on the increase. So, the Settlement Officer at first thought that 45 per cent. on the existing rate will be reasonable, but, however, his second thoughts made him suggest only 12½ per cent. Coming to the officer on the spot, that is, the Collector, he did not take such a very bright view of it, he no doubt admits that there is prosperity in the district but that prosperity did not support an increase of 12½ per cent. for dry lands. The Board of Revenue, however, agreed with the Settlement Officer and recommended 12½ per cent.; but when it went to Government, the Government accepted 12½ per cent. for dry lands and raised the wet land by 15 per cent. instead of 12½ per cent. as recommended by the Settlement Officer and as a reason for raising that they say—

"The rates of assessment worked out on these data entered the correct rate by 45 per cent. But although the increase in prices since the last settlement would justify such an enhancement, the Settlement Officer and the Board recommend that the increase should be limited to 12½ per cent. Considering the advances which has taken place in the agricultural prosperity of the district, the Government are of opinion that the district can well bear an enhancement of 15 per cent. on the existing rates."

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(See *Bahadur Typographic Note*.)

"But the only thing to mar the prosperity of the district is the absentee landlordism. All the defects of the district are put at the door of the absentee landlord, who is made responsible for the miserable state of the district. I will come to it later on. I have a little experience of this district and I can confidently say that it is not as prosperous as it appears to the eyes of the Government or the Settlement Officer; and I thought that the ever parched-up condition of the district must find some place in Government records and looked into Land Revenue Department for information; and I took the trouble to collect figures from the Madras Land Revenue records for ten fathoms from 1897-1898 to 1917-1918. I will just point out how the figures stand for 1905. Actual cultivation charged (lands cultivated) is 14,537,643 acres. This is for the Madras Presidency. Waste charged (Madras Presidency) is 3,156,582; total occupied area charged is 18,694,225. It shows that the percentage of waste charged for the whole area is 17.2, whereas for the Chingleput district it stood thus—

"Actual cultivation charged is 206,469; waste charged is 85,937; total occupied area charged is 292,407; percentage of waste land charged is 22; whereas for the whole presidency, the percentage of waste charged is 17.2. Coming next to the succeeding fathoms, I will read the figures for 'waste charged' only, and hand over the rest of the figures to the Secretary.*"

* "MADRAS LAND REVENUE REPORT.

No. 3.—Statement of *ryots'* Holdings and cultivation.

Fath.	Dist.				Dist.			
	Madras Presidency.				Chingleput district.			
	Actual cultivation charged.	Waste charged.	Total charged.	Percentage of waste charged or in whole occupation.	Actual cultivation charged.	Waste charged.	Total charged.	Percentage of waste charged or in whole occupation.
1898	Rs. 16,367,400	Rs. 3,714,302	Rs. 20,081,702	17.2	Rs. 206,469	Rs. 85,937	Rs. 292,406	22
1899	15,551,448	4,514,308	20,065,756	19.7	202,718	84,518	287,236	21.9
1900	16,697,280	3,227,976	19,925,256	19	180,317	96,841	277,158	20
1901	16,950,508	3,459,208	20,409,716	18.7	196,562	93,701	290,263	20
1902	17,749,410	3,416,307	21,165,717	18	201,870	96,551	298,421	21
1903	18,282,207	3,741,808	22,024,015	19	220,248	115,121	335,369	21.1
1904	18,691,208	4,581,224	23,272,432	19	216,438	112,808	329,246	20.4
1905	18,545,128	4,164,508	22,709,636	19.8	194,087	118,416	312,503	19
1906	18,346,452	4,171,632	22,518,084	19.8	183,082	107,671	290,753	19
1907	18,224,280	4,110,818	22,335,098	19.8	170,418	117,879	288,297	19

Actual cultivation.

Chingleput—

1898-99

206,469

18,645 1/2 per cent. rather

less in the

case of the

fathoms.

Presidency—

18,621,208

18,121,208

8,46,801 8 per cent.

is more in the

case of the

fathoms.

Chingleput—

1904-05

206,469

2, 60

2 per cent.

increase.

2nd Presidency—

18,121,208

18,697,608

5,68,400 2.4 increase.

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(*Rep. Babender Tyngwanga Chika.*)
"MARRAS LAND REVENUE REPORT."
No. 2.—Statement of *ryots'* holdings and collections.

Yr.	Wt.				Wt.				
	Presidency.				Chinglap District.				
	Actual collection charged.	Waste charged.	Total occupation.	Percentage of waste charged compared with the occupation.	Actual collection charged.	Waste charged.	Total occupation.	Percentage of waste charged compared with the occupation.	
1908	8,654,104	270,261	4,744,601	4.7	107,363	75,367	348,241	3.6	Actual collection. Chinglap District— 201,343 22,574
1909	3,024,949	855,955	4,261,308	8.6	304,948	24,714	610,824	8.0	14,222 4.5 reduction in the amount of the bills.
1910	4,820,578	528,938	4,707,777	0.3	184,461	31,667	597,908	8.0	Free bills— 4,201,264 4,714,861
1911	6,507,812	701,718	4,261,445	2	221,401	31,561	540,718	9.0	421,778 18 per cent. increase in the amount of the bills.
1912	6,324,865	387,878	4,604,703	4.4	308,734	19,672	468,604	0	Bills— 4,215,278 4,241,611
1913	4,344,812	389,842	4,184,837	6.2	251,209	58,466	609,672	0	425,811 14 per cent. increase.
1914	4,475,128	529,602	4,664,602	6.0	303,423	27,861	399,684	9.0	Chinglap District— 361,561 322,578
1915	4,669,544	586,819	4,166,627	4.0	307,484	64,781	562,142	10	4.00
1916	4,707,148	311,946	4,819,424	4.0	816,866	37,424	586,157	16	4.00
1917	4,710,941	220,074	4,601,378	4.0	657,878	28,108	401,778	29.4	

Yr.	Percentage of waste charged for the Presidency.	Percentage of waste charged for the Chinglap District.
1908	23.7	33.9
1909	20.0	32.0
1910	18.7	32.0
1911	16.0	32.0
1912	20.0	31.6
1913	26.0	38.5
1914	21.6	39.0
1915	19.7	35.0
1916	21.5	36.0

From these figures it will be seen that while the rate of percentage of waste charged in the whole presidency varied from 17 to 24, the Chinglap district began with 22 and went up to 39 in 1915. Of course it was a bad year. In 1917 it is 36. I believe the percentages of 1913 and 1919 will be worse, because the seasons were dry. That is so far as dry lands are concerned. As regards wet lands, the figures are—

Yr.	Percentage of waste charged for the	
	Presidency.	Chinglap District.
1908	4.1	7.9
1909	6.0	9.8
1910	5.3	9.5
1911	5.0	9.5
1912	4.4	8.0
1913	4.2	8.0
1914	4.6	5.9
1915	4.8	10.9
1916	4.2	10.9
1917	4.3	10.2

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(Hon. Babdur Tyagaraya Chetty, the President; Mr. Perera Pantulu.)

"From these figures it will be clearly seen that there is something very radically wrong. These are the figures for the amount of waste charged, but the Revenue officers know full well that in recording cultivation numbers are marked as cultivated when half or one-fourth or even any fraction of the numbers are cultivated; the whole numbers are marked as cultivated and they know also that even when a great portion of the numbers dry up they are marked as cultivated; if these are taken into consideration, it will be seen that the calculation for waste land charged will be a good deal more than 50 per cent. The Collector of the district speaks about it in his report thus: 'As regards the enhancement of dry rates I would invite attention to the following extract from the Government Proceedings, No. 1719, dated 15th August 1919,—'The Government see no reason for altering the settlement that has been made but doubt whether it is sufficiently liberal to induce an era of prosperity into what has hitherto been probably the least prosperous district of the presidency and possessed of a very poor soil. The average dry rate is higher than the Government would have wished to see result from the revision of the settlement and the net addition to the land revenue is considerable.' In fact 1314, which is not classed as a very bad year, the extent of waste under dry was 104,138 acres out of the total extent of dry holdings of 264,141 acres. 12 other words, more than a third of the dry holdings is not cultivated ordinarily. If manuvuri and asabekattu lands be separated, the extent of waste may rise to one-half. Considering the above, and what has been noted in a former paragraph concerning the real value of dry lands, I am certainly of opinion that no enhancement of the dry rates is desirable. Then comes the question, if the position of the ryots is such that without even cultivating his lands he is obliged to pay year after year higher and higher rates, will it be fair that those lands should be charged 12½ per cent, more? If the ryot is in a position to cultivate and get any produce which is profitable or at least if he pays his labour, will he leave so much land uncultivated? Your Excellency will find that it is not a small proportion. The proportion has increased from 22 to 89. This must be a matter of very great concern to Government."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must call the Honourable Member's attention to the fact that he has exceeded the allotted time of 20 minutes."

The Hon'ble HON. BABDUR TYAGARAYA CHETTY:—"I will call the Government's notice to the position of the Chingleput district and to the state of affairs there. I hope the Government will carefully look into the matter and see what justice should be done."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERERA PANTULU:—"We are indebted, your Excellency, to the Honourable Member in charge of finance for his kind and courteous exposition of our present financial position. He has shown us that in the Revised Financial Statement with the Government of India, the Government are better off than before, but I cannot help regretting that some other heads of accounts, especially that of education, are not also divided, because the item of expenditure on education is as much a Provincial as an Imperial responsibility. Of course, any observations we make at this stage of the budget cannot but be more of less academic. I wish we had the opportunity of making these observations on the budget before it is framed by this Government and accepted by the Government of India; but at the same time our observations cannot but be of a general interest and we do make them in the hope that the Government will give to them as much consideration as it is possible for them to do. As usual, the contributory causes to the increase of revenue are Land Revenue and Excise. The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson anticipated us by saying that observations would be made with regard to the increase under these two heads. Previous speakers have spoken on the subject of Land Revenue settlement and I do not propose to take up your Excellency's time as regards details of that subject. The resettlement in my district is over and I tried my best to get as much concession as possible and I got nothing from the iron grip of the Finance Member. Every resettlement means enhancement of revenue and there is no resettlement which resulted in a decrease of land revenue, and the general cry all along is that too much is taken from the pockets of the agricultural population and sufficient sum is not left

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In their pockets to fructify in order to lead to their economic stability and advancement; and also the general cry is so much is taken from the hand and so little has been expended in aid of agriculture. We do not propose to make any extravagant speeches of finance and as beautifully put in the Imperial Council by the Hon'ble Sir Eustace Wilson, it is the least of the sheep lamb. What we say is that at every settlement too much of wool has been shorn and too little has been spent in aid of agriculture. I must admit in fairness that since the advent of the Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Chesterton Stuart, whom I have always called Sir Horace Plunkett of Southern India, some improvement has been made in agriculture, but I venture to submit that the department is rather top heavy. I submit that sufficient has not been done. What we want is more demonstration farms, and more agricultural schools, so that all the results of the research agricultural institutions might be available to the agricultural population and that they may derive immediate and substantial benefit. These are two utterances of your Excellency which made a profound impression upon the people of this presidency. In your Excellency's reply to the address of the Madras Landholders' Association, your Excellency said: "I would ask you never to doubt that the one object which the Government pursue in the development of the natural resources of this country, so as not only to improve the condition of the inhabitants of all classes, but also to make it possible to impose as light a burden of taxation as may be possible to satisfy the just and necessary wants of Government." This is a wise and sane utterance, utterance. Judging by this standard, I cannot but feel disappointment. The budget is the landmark of national progress in its evolution under the Government. The functions of the Government are not only administrative and protective but also developmental. Under the banner of administration, the expenditure has been mounting up very high. In the present budget, there is a considerable increase, provided for under 'Administration,' also there is considerable increase provided for protection. A good deal of the increase is swallowed up by civil buildings. Civil buildings come up to nearly 20 lakhs, and we find no provision either for industrial education or for the development of the natural resources of the country, or for training the intelligence of the masses of the people. While there is so much increase, increase under the head of education only Rs. 5.53 lakhs and under sanitation Rs. 3.78 lakhs. These are the two subjects on which we feel most. Even as regards the educational grant, I find that too much expenditure is provided for Government schools and colleges. I believe that in our address given to your Excellency or to your Excellency's predecessor, we complained that whenever money was wanted for Government colleges it would be forthcoming, but when it was wanted for private colleges it would be always stinted and then His Excellency remarked, 'there is some justice in that complaint' and even in this budget the few Government colleges—we have got only a few Government colleges—get as much as Rs. 1,29,000, while inspection gets Rs. 52,700, and the training schools cost Rs. 50,000. That is to say, out of the increase for the grant under education, as much as Rs. 2 lakhs go to Government schools and colleges, for inspecting agency and for training schools. The people's cry is that they want more schools and more teachers. They have not got more teachers and more schools, but more inspectors. Then as regards the expenditure on education, I will not trouble your Excellency with details; but I find that while under education your Excellency's Government spend Rs. 40 lakhs, under Police, the expenditure is Rs. 82 lakhs, whereas in other civilized Administrations it is the reverse. While the United States spends 24 million dollars on Police, they spend on education 144 million dollars. In our province it is just the reverse. Our province is responsible for a revenue of Rs. 175.28 lakhs, half of which goes to the Imperial Exchequer, and out of the remaining what is provided for education is very small. Coming to Japan, I find that Japan spends on education 27 millions, while the whole of India spends only 14 millions.

His Excellency the President:—Twenty-seven millions of what?

The Hon'ble Mr. PARAGU PASTOR:—Twenty-seven millions sterling. From another Elgo Book, the total expenditure excluding private expenditure is put down

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as Rs. 182.25 lakhs on education and the whole Indian expenditure is Rs. 505 lakhs excluding private expenditure. These are the figures which I have got from a reliable book."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"May I ask what the book is?"

The Hon'ble Mr. PERERA PONNALA:—"It is an article from the *Indian Review*."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Oh!"

The Hon'ble Mr. PERERA PONNALA:—"There is also an article published in the *Review of Reviews* published by Mr. Stead and these calculations are given there. Also the percentage is worked for expenditure per 1,000 population. For Japan it is Rs. 1,675, while for British India it is Rs. 166. There seems to be not the slightest doubt that the expenditure on education in various countries is considerable. Germany spends per head of population Rs. 5-7-2, Prussia Rs. 3-13-11, England Rs. 3, Spain Rs. 1-7-2, Italy Rs. 1-1-11 and India (whole) 1 anna. State and Local put together it is As. 1-6 in India. My friend will ask me about taxes. The drink revenue has come to 725 rupees per head whereas 2-17 pice per head is the expenditure on primary education. Education has not been well treated and sufficient money has not been expended. I would say that any sum invested on education is well spent. No doubt the Finance Member has secured to us a purse and he warns us not to touch it, and he says domestic economy and provincial economy must run upon the same lines. Even in domestic economy it is not good economy to say that money should be hoarded when all the children, the numerous growing children, are growing in ignorance. It is an unwise economy. Much more it would be so, with regard to the State, when so little is spent on education. When there is a large surplus of revenue, a good portion of it ought to have been invested on education; the investment on the education of the people is the best investment and the best asset of the Government is the trained intelligence of the people. My Honourable Colleague has anticipated some objection with regard to the receipts under the head 'Land Revenue.' Coming to the Divi project, I am not making any proposal to surrender the revenue budgeted under this head. What I ask is, after allotting lands to the adjoining owners under the Darkhat rules, what remains for disposal should not be sold outright at once but ought to be divided into allotments, so that the landless agricultural population can settle there. The Government may fix the price and recover it in instalments in two or three years. That will be a good and sound economic move. In the Kistna district there is a large influx of people from other districts; it is considerably overcrowded and these people being labourers, they can bring the lands under the plough without capital. The Government will in this way succeed in bringing about a large number of prosperous peasantry. If, on the other hand, for the sake of revenue, the lands are sold, then all the lands will fall into the hands of the moneyed men—capitalists. Possibly, riots will be fanned and lands will go up for low prices. What I ask Government is, not to surrender but to postpone the demand and recover it from these people in easy instalments.

"Then, again, Rs. 1.50 lakhs is put down for District Administration—for the formation of some more districts. A good deal of cost there was some redistribution of district charges, but they gave no satisfaction. Before redistribution, Oddavari was the heaviest and now Kistna is the heaviest. The redistribution is not in keeping with the wishes of the people as the arrangement is so made that it considerably affects the convenience of the people. For instance, in my interpellation before this Council, Palavaram division is a mistake for Yerragudem taluk; people within 5 or 6 miles of Rajahmundry could go to the Sub-Collectorate in no time, whereas they have to go now a long distance not only for revenue but for civil purposes. The adjustment was made having regard to the geographical and other considerations and not having regard to the convenience of the people and yet this was a good deal. The Government are confronted with the heavy charge of Kistna district and the question is whether it is to be split into two districts or whether any other arrangements ought to be made to relieve that district. Again, there is a large expenditure both recurring and non-recurring as regards the redistribution of

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other districts. The tax-payer can be availed all that expenditure, if there be more divisions formed, more Deputy Collectors appointed; these arrangements will not involve much expense and could very well be made without diminishing the administrative efficiency or public conveniences.

"Then coming to the question of sanitation, I associate myself with the remarks of the previous speaker as to the importance of the subject. Here rural sanitation is in a most frightful condition and such an excellent authority as Lieutenant-Colonel King said he had only two proposals as regards the improvement of water supply, and these two proposals were not carried out; and the present arrangement is so very unsatisfactory and so very cumbersome that no sanitary reform is possible. The Government were kind enough to give some grant, but that is not quite enough, and a huge grant is necessary. A sanitary surveyor is also necessary and a separate Sanitary Board is necessary in order to safeguard the sanitary condition of these places.

"Coming last to the question of irrigation, I thought that there would be a very liberal provision in the budget for irrigation. We have the fortune to have now in the Council the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer and the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson who have got personal and intimate knowledge of the Kistna and Godavari districts and how remunerative all these major works have been, including the Cuddapah canal, which is a skeleton in the closet. There has been nearly 7 per cent. profit to the State and all the protective works which did not yield are now yielding much. I trust the Government will recommend to the Government of India projects such as that of the Tungabhadra and give sufficient attention to the tank restoration scheme."

The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantala:—"I beg to offer a few remarks on the budget. I shall try to direct my remarks partly to the question of agriculture and industry and partly to municipal matters. As regards agriculture and industry, we find what little expenditure there is under '26. Scientific and Minor Departments' and the expenditure under 'Agriculture' is Rs. 5 lakhs and odd. As will be found from the figures, it is clear that the income from Land Revenue is Rs. 650 lakhs, whereas very little expenditure is incurred for affording facilities to the ryots, which are available at present to other countries and not to this country; and also for affording them education, as it were, in their own profession. I submit that the economic welfare of the ryots is one of the chief things to be attended to, and I submit that the expenditure is insufficient for the purpose of improving their knowledge in their own profession and their condition generally. We are very thankful to your Excellency for the establishment of a college at Coimbatore and we are also glad that it was auspiciously opened by your Excellency last year. I beg to submit that it is necessary, in order that this college should bear real fruit, that it should be supplemented almost simultaneously by the establishment of agricultural stations and farms in all the districts. No doubt I am aware that there is the difficulty of getting proper men to manage these things but, if there is a large scheme comprehending all that has to be done in this direction, I submit that the expenditure can be easily regulated so as to reach the maximum amount of good resulting from this scheme. I submit that, taking the agricultural farm at Saidapet, presumably the local conditions of other places varied so much from the conditions of Saidapet that the knowledge acquired at Saidapet was unsuited to the conditions of other districts; and even now with all our college and experimental farms, the knowledge gained will be imperfect and incomplete without the local conditions of each district being also taken into consideration. The ryots are generally sceptical about the introduction of new things, because, though they do not express it, they are conscious of the fact that these new methods do not take into consideration the local conditions as well; and that, I submit, is one of the chief reasons why new agricultural methods that have been talked of in associations and pamphlets do not receive the ready sympathy and support of the agricultural classes. They want proper open demonstration, before their own eyes, of the profitable results of the new system. So, I submit that it may be considered absolutely necessary that these farms should be opened as early as possible to supplement the collegiate education at Coimbatore. I submit that this can be easily done by adopting some such system as this. Every year we are

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expecting some increment on account of re-settlement and some support on account of additional cultivation; a fair proportion of this may be set apart for some years to be added on to the expenditure that is now being provided for under this head. I think it will give universal satisfaction to the ryot population if your Excellency's Government should consider this agriculture as a separate department for the purpose of expenditure, by devoting a certain amount of the annual profits to the expenditure that is being provided under this head. These men, who are required for conducting and managing new farms and stations, might be recruited as early as possible. As regards industries, I see that the subject is relegated to a inferior head; it comes under 'Miscellaneous.' Here, again, we find an absolute necessity for supplementing what is generously granted by your Excellency's Government, namely, a technological institute at Madras. Here, again, we find there is great need for workshops all over, and one of the resolutions of the Industrial Conference at Ootacamund is for establishing workshops in all the districts, at least one in each district. I submit here also a definite and comprehensive scheme may be adopted, designed and regulated to achieve the end in as little time and as early as possible. I submit there is some difference of opinion between official and non-official members, namely, though the sympathies of both sides are the same, one side attaches more importance to efficiency and production, while the other side attaches more importance to the improvement of the resources of the country. I submit that they can meet half way by providing a definite amount of expenditure under these two heads—Agriculture and Industries.

"One other subject to which I would draw your Excellency's attention is that of municipal roads. In the case of District Boards, there is the Imperial Government which make a special grant of Rs. 14 lakhs which is distributed to all District Boards for the construction of roads and bridges. In the present year, that is supplemented by a grant of Rs. 10,000 by this Government. In the case of municipalities, such assistance has never been shown. Whatever might be the case before, there is now sufficient reason for making special grant to municipalities for roads. Now the advance in civilization as well as the advance in arts and science have brought into existence new modes of locomotion and these are not now confined to the metropolis alone. Therefore I find it incumbent upon municipalities to have roads thoroughly remodelled and put in very good order, and they except one or two have not got the proper implements, such as, steam rollers and such other things; nor are they in a position to use sufficient metal and sufficient manning for the purpose of keeping the roads in good order. No doubt we now and then spend extraordinary amounts to put them in good order for certain purposes, but we find that throughout the year they are not really in as satisfactory a condition as they ought to be. The reason for this is that the expenditure at present on this account is not very great. For all the municipal municipalities there is an expenditure of Rs. 4-72 lakhs under this head and your Excellency will observe that they are to appropriate 75 per cent. of the tolls in order to raise this amount of expenditure. I submit for your Excellency's consideration the desirability of supplementing the municipal expenditure by 50 per cent. or at least 25 per cent. grant for a few years to come. This need not be feared as a recurring grant for any length of time, for if it is made for four or five years it may be discontinued. Of course all maintenance charges will be borne by the Councils themselves.

"In this connection, I beg your permission to refer to the question of Rs. 2-50 lakhs grant for sanitation. At present we are having it only as if it were by chance. One municipality gets a larger amount than another simply as it were by a fluke, because it gets the scheme first passed; and some municipalities wait for years because their schemes are not completed under the rules. I submit that as in the case of grants to local boards they should be distributed evenly among municipalities in a certain proportion according to their income. Here also I submit that a proportionate allotment for each district will be more conducive to improvement than when it is to particular municipalities. With your Excellency's permission, I would refer to the question to which attention has not yet been drawn—female education; though it is naturally a way a social question, I think it deserves important consideration and I beg to observe that effect has not been given yet to the recent recommendations of

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insuperable on this subject. There is a necessity for a high school in every District, at least a lower secondary school. The education that is now imparted in the existing schools is not at all of a satisfactory standard and so I beg to bring to your Excellency's notice the fact that any further expenditure for improving female education would be gratefully accepted."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, your Excellency's Government have placed under a deep debt of gratitude a large band of faithful servants on whose honest and industrious work the successful Revenue administration of the country considerably depends. Your Excellency's Government will, I hope, soon be able to give them that relief which they have deserved so long. The 15th Regiment, as these clerks are known, will soon be a thing of the past. But now the last are the claims of a similar band of servants belonging to the department over which the Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Schmidt presides. In their case, it is a more monotonous work. When the taluk clerk is occasionally relieved by a variety of work—sometimes intelligent work—in the Registration department it is more copying work, filling up of mighty volumes with copies of documents. Do they not deserve equal consideration at the hands of Government?"

"Coming to local boards and municipalities, I have something to add to what has already been said by my Honourable Colleague. Your Excellency will be surprised to know that the Tanjore District Board which is believed to be a wealthy one is not able to make both ends meet. Your Excellency will perhaps be surprised to know that the various Taluk Boards in that district are not able to get on without a substantial grant from the District Board and your Excellency is aware that when the schemes of village roads were passed by the Government for consideration at the District Board the year before last, we had to plead in *faux pas* paper. That may be matter of surprise. I have been for the last three years constantly bringing to the notice of the District Board the prime necessity of developing and improving village communications; though I have been able in the second year to get the District Board make an allotment, I regret to say that that allotment soon vanished. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyer told your Excellency of an instance in the district of Tiruchengode and the Advocate-General will be able to tell us of your Excellency a similar instance in Tanjore in a village not far from the village to which he belongs. I can tell scores of instances in which the contribution paid by the villagers have not been utilised, for the mere reason that Taluk Boards are not able to provide an amount equal to the contribution. That is because the maintenance of existing roads and the provision for statutory needs provided under other heads do not leave a sufficient margin for the provision for village roads, so much so that in the year before last though the District Board at the time was able to provide something for it, yet as the year advanced, other works of greater necessity had to be provided for either because they have been insufficiently provided or because for other urgent works funds had to be provided and the last place where the stores were applied was the provision for village roads. This year again, a small provision has been made and I am extremely doubtful whether in the year advance that provision will be utilised or vanish. The reason for this is this; the obligation of the board under the Statute to provide under various heads and also for the maintenance of the existing works leaves very little margin for the provision for new roads on these village communications have unfortunately come to be termed. They are not new ones, but merely an improvement of the existing tracks and placing them in a better condition. That can only be done by the Government being a little more liberal to these boards for the purpose of bringing home to the tax-payer something for the tax that he pays. Coming to municipalities, I acknowledge with gratitude the substantial help that has been rendered from time to time to relieve necessities municipalities for really urgent sanitary reforms. But what has been done is yet too small. I am sure your Excellency's Government will look upon these municipalities with greater favour. Some municipalities have not been provided for in the Revised Financial Statement placed before the Council and if they have not been adequately provided for, it is because some of the proposals came late though before the year closed; but I hope it will be possible for your

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Excellency's Government to add substantially to the grants to these municipalities or at least so to modify them that numerous municipalities may not be left out because their proposals have not come in time.

"I would also submit to your Excellency's Government that schemes involving large outlay can afford to wait a year or two; but small schemes costing a few hundreds or a few thousands should be immediately carried out as they will be greatly appreciated by the public and are likely to grant immediate relief. I trust that your Excellency's Government will give greater importance to local sanitation works than to great schemes.

"In this connection I am forced to refer to a recent order of the Government on a memorial sent by the District Association of Tanjore regarding irrigation works. Your Excellency, I am extremely sorry that that association should have presented to the Government an abstract question. I am quite sure that if concrete cases—I have concrete cases—were placed before Government, Government will give sympathetic attention and will be ready to grant the relief which we suggest is absolutely necessary.

"Though the trend of the opinion of the Government on the question of the raising of the school fees was quite against what myself and my Honourable Colleagues tried to impress upon the Government, I still entertain a fond hope that your Excellency's Government will not altogether deprive secondary schools, at all events deserving secondary schools, of liberal support immediately; otherwise it would be impossible for them to adjust their finances.

"I find in the Financial Statement that proposals are under consideration with reference to the regrading of the Deputy Collectors. I would recommend to your Excellency's Government for favourable consideration the claims of another set of public servants, I mean District Magistrate. I do not make any definite proposals now. Their pay and gratuity were fixed many years ago, and if circumstances have necessitated the regrading of the Deputy Collectors, I submit that the same consideration would equally apply to the case of the District Magistrate who on all heads have been admitted to be perhaps the best judicial officers in the country.

"Lastly, I would be failing in my duty, if I do not impress on your Excellency what every Tanjoreman feels at the present moment. I refer to the important question No. 99 which was answered the day before yesterday on the proposed abolition of the Prince of Wales' Medical School in Tanjore. Your Excellency's Government inasmuch that that was an institution founded in memory of His Majesty the King Emperor's visit when he was Prince of Wales. He did not visit Tanjore though he visited Southern India. The people of Tanjore raised a spontaneous memorial in commemoration of the Royal visit. That appeals to every Tanjoreman. Though the Financial Statement makes provision for the opening of a Medical School at Rameswaram by combining the Tanjore school and the Vengalpet school, I find from the answer that the matter has not been finally settled. Before your Excellency's Government settle the question, I implore that your Excellency will take into consideration the sentiments of the people. Many of the subscribers to the memorial are yet alive, though there are several who have left us; and there is a strong feeling among them against the abolition of that memorial, and it would be inappropriate, especially in a year when the British Sovereign's name is made dear to every heart in India, that the memorial connected with his name should no longer exist in Tanjore. Even if your Excellency's Government are prepared to ignore public feeling and public sentiment in the matter, I beg to lay before the Government the doubtful legality of putting an end to a public trust formed with a specified object and in a specified place and translating it to another. I am not going to discuss the legality of such a procedure. I only entreat your Excellency to place the matter into the hands of your legal advisers before deciding on the abolition of that institution which appeals to every heart in the District of Tanjore."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMASWAMI CHETTYAR:—Your Excellency, I wish to say a few words on industrial education. Industrial education is being encouraged in all possible ways. The establishment of the weaving school at Salem, the free gift to

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the Madras Glass Works of five years for the first two years, the assumption of the Tanjore Technical Institute, and the proposal for the Madras Technical Institute being taken under Government management, are instances to the point for which the people are under a deep debt of gratitude to Government. The general public also are keenly alive to the situation and some organisations are working to encourage travel to foreign countries, to secure higher technical education, both practical and theoretical, so as to raise a body of men readily equipped to direct industrial and manufacturing enterprises; but unfortunately capital flights shy of such enterprises and there is some difficulty in finding careers to such young men and utilising the high technical education and training given to men of capacity and shrewdness. Without help and encouragement from the Government, the country cannot reap the full benefits of the great labour and attention bestowed both by the public and the Government in imparting technical instruction to the youths of the land. Since these enterprises must necessarily be new, it is necessary to ensure that these do not become a failure. To secure this end, encouragement similar to that now offered to co-operative credit societies may be extended to these enterprises. The encouragement may take the form of exemption from stamp and registration duty and of raising the taxable minimum for the purpose of the income-tax to Rs. 10,000 or a little less. The concerns that are started for the benefit of the people should, in addition to these privileges, be given the help of necessary loans from Government at lower rates of interest with proper safeguards. Supervision may take the form of the Government annually auditing the accounts, free of cost, to ensure that the commissions granted are well utilised and to instill confidence in the minds of the capitalists about the stability of these concerns.

"A few words, if your Excellency will permit, on free primary education. The betterment of the young mind through primary education is the first step, I think, in the sacred charge of the State. This is an accepted principle of every civilised Government. The Indian Government committed itself to this view as early as 1864 and 1882. The most recent official proclamation was made by Sir Edward Baker in the most definite terms. From his place in the Viceroy's Council, Sir Edward Baker in 1903 observed: 'I am greatly interested . . . for making primary education free, with the intention of ultimately making it compulsory. I hope and believe that some great scheme of this nature will eventually be carried into execution.' Even when the financial position was not quite cheerful, Sir Fleetwood Wilson, in presenting the Imperial Budget, characterised the requirements of education as forming a pressing question and demanding liberal consideration and support from the Indian Ruler. Sir Harvey Adamson's assurance that the Hon'ble Mr. Delisle's resolution on free primary education will be carefully gone into is a matter for some gratification to the people of this land. Almost every official member of the Viceroy's Council, from his intimate knowledge of the successful working of free and compulsory system of primary education both in England and on the Continent, seemed to acquiesce in the principle of the resolution. Your Excellency, somewhere, some time, some beginning should be made to give the idea a practical shape. I hope, therefore, it will not be considered inappropriate if I venture to appeal to your Excellency and your Excellency's colleagues to impart free primary education as an experimental measure. The city municipalities, I mean the more advanced municipalities, may be asked to undertake the lead in free primary education, and if necessary, at the beginning, tentatively, a subsidy of the cost being paid from Provincial funds. The Government may further be pleased to open free primary schools in some villages or groups of villages with a population of 2,000 as an experimental measure. Thus, the foundation may be laid for building up a system of free universal education and we shall thereby accumulate experience for formulating and submitting definite proposals to the Imperial Council for solving one of the most important questions affecting the welfare of the people."

The Hon'ble MODURI SAIGAL MURTALA SAHIB DADRAR :—*"Your Excellency, as a representative of the Mohammedan community, I feel bound to thank your Excellency's Government for the invariably sympathetic attitude and also to congratulate your Excellency's Government on the financial prosperity which is the outcome of good*

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intentions on the part of Government. As previous speakers have dwelt upon all the points, I will confine myself to a few remarks on religious sanitation and education—Muhammadan education in particular. As regards sanitation, we should all feel thankful to your Excellency's Government for the liberal allotment that has been made, but what we should request the Government is to make a more liberal allotment inasmuch as the sanitation of the country has not made sufficient improvement. So far as Trichinopoly is concerned, as a Councillor of that municipality, I am sorry that the drainage scheme of Trichinopoly has not been begun as yet. We have been collecting the drainage tax for the last three years. Although the municipality is popular in all other respects, it is making itself very unpopular because this drainage scheme is being put off from year to year. We are not in a position to answer the rate-payers as to what the delay is owing to. My private information is that the Government are expecting some expert from England so that the work may be taken up by him. More delay will not find favour with the rate-payers. As regards the proposed introduction in Trichinopoly, I should thank your Excellency's Government on behalf of all Trichinopolitans for its introduction, because before its introduction the town was the hotbed of cholera and even after its introduction, Trichinopoly has not been in a position to derive all the advantages resulting from its introduction, because at times it fails, and the Sanitary Engineer is not in a position to cope with the difficulty. So, I would request, on behalf of the rate-payers of Trichinopoly, your Excellency's sympathetic Government to go into—why this disorder takes place very often.

"As regards education, I do not want to criticise the policy of Government in having appointed more inspectors than desirable, because the policy of Government, we are not in a position to realise fully, but what I would humbly request the Government to do is to make more allotments in the shape of grants to several schools. In this connection, I may bring to the notice of your Excellency's Government that under the present system grant has been awarded awfully. Private managers are in a position to realise only one-third of what they would have realised under the old rules and so your Excellency could very easily imagine as to what this would lead to. It would certainly result in many privately-managed schools collapsing.

"As regards Muhammadan education, my Honourable friend Mr. Mahimullah Sahib urged on the Government the necessity of appointing a separate inspector. I may join with him, but my reasons differ from his to a certain extent. When we want a separate inspectorate for Muhammadan education, we do not say that our Hindu brethren are not sympathetic towards us and that we have no confidence in them; but why we want separate Muhammadan inspectorate is that by appointing separate Muhammadan Inspectors, the real object of Government, that is, or procuring the cases of Muhammadan education will be realised, because the inspecting agency has not only to attend to the function of inspecting the several schools but they have also to act the part of teachers and preachers. At times they have to attend a congregation which will be held in large mosques; the Muhammadan Sub-Assistants may become one of the members of the congregation and may enlist the sympathy of the Muhammadan gentlemen that may congregate there, may prevail upon them to support the schools and to co-operate with him and these things could not be expected of a non-Muhammadan gentleman, however sympathetic he may be. This is the argument in favour of a separate inspectorate. Your Excellency's Government are aware that we have only half a dozen Sub-Assistants, two of whom are intended to look after the education of Mohlar Mappillas and four are intended to attend to Muhammadan education throughout the presidency, which number is hardly adequate for the purpose. There is another point that I should not fail to bring to your Excellency's notice—that all the Tamil-taught Muhammadan schools are under non-Muhammadan Sub-Assistants, simply because the number of Muhammadan Sub-Assistants is not sufficient to look after Tamil-taught Muhammadan schools also. What is the result? The result is that Hindustani would not at all be introduced in all these schools; but the present tendency of all Muhammadans, even supposing they are Hindustani, is that they do want to learn Hindustani and they do want to make Hindustani a national language. But they have not got any facilities for it simply

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because they are not under Muhammedan Sub-Assistants who could devise means and make necessary proposals and place them before the Director. Such is the state of affairs in regard to Muhammedan education. Therefore, I would humbly request the Government on behalf of the community that necessary means be adopted to mend matters.

"As regards registration fees, my Honourable friend has made a clear case. I have to say only a few words in that connection. It is not only the Muhammedan *pardah* ladies who are affected by the present registration system, but also non-Muhammedan ladies of respectable family. By respectable families in India, it should not be meant that they would not be poor families as in Europe. Therefore, if a registering officer has to visit a house for registration, the additional charge of Rs. 15 is quite unreasonable and therefore I hope that the Government will bestow their favourable consideration on the point."

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDA MUDALIYAR:—Your Excellency, I take this opportunity of conveying my hearty thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson for the kind way in which he explained the budget which is full of information. I shall take this opportunity of saying a few words about some of the important points affecting local needs of the electorate which I have the honour to represent. I shall first take the settlement question. Your Excellency may be aware of the interpolations upon the settlement which is to be introduced in Coimbatore. In that connection I may be permitted to address a few words. Your Excellency will see from the order that the Government have determined to raise the rate by 15 per cent. The ratio of increase is made proportionately to the increase of the price of food-supplies and also to the large income which is supposed to go into the pockets of the landowners and so why not they pay something more to Government? That is the principle underlying it. I may just be permitted to say that, in this connection, we must also take into consideration the cost of labour, of manure and other things. Of course, your Excellency is perfectly aware that the cost of labour nowadays has considerably increased. A labourer who was formerly satisfied with a pittance of 2 annas now demands a higher rate of wages, say, about 50 per cent. more. From my own experience, 50 per cent. is the increase in the wages of a labourer and that is one thing. Secondly, we must take into consideration the cost of manure. Your Excellency will be pleased to see that the fertility of the soil is being gradually lost every day; it cannot be expected that lands will persevere and maintain their fertility always. Actually, every year the fertility is being lessened; and in order to make up for it, we have to supply modern manure—salvageable manure, for which we have to pay high prices. Your Excellency will also be pleased to see that the produce of the lands is not the same as it was some years ago. Ten or fifteen years ago there was continuous rain in proper seasons and tanks and rivers were full of water. But now, of late, owing to scarcity of rain and periodical want of rain, and also on account of the accumulation of silt and other things, the tanks do not contain adequate supply of water for the irrigation of tenanted lands. Also small streams, jungle streams, are not perennial like the Coimbatore; they are meant to irrigate a large extent of lands. On account of insufficient rains, there is not sufficient flow of water in these rivers for the irrigation of these lands. All that I have to point out is that after deducting all these things, the net margin of profit left is not very high. Of course, it may be slightly high. Therefore an increase of 15 per cent. on wet lands and 12½ per cent. on dry lands as suggested might considerably affect the poor ryots. Therefore, I respectfully beg your Excellency's Government to take this into consideration and see that the rate is not increased to 15 per cent., but something like 5 or 7½ per cent. as it pleases your Excellency's Government. All that I submit is that it should not be 15 per cent. In this connection, I understand, I do not know how far it is true, the Revenue Board has recommended only 12½ per cent. and that is my information. The Government have, in spite of the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, not thought fit to impose 12½ per cent. but 15 per cent. Therefore, taking all these facts into consideration, I respectfully beg that your Excellency will be pleased to reduce the rate proposed from 15 to 7 or even lower.

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"I will take up the subject of sanitation that has been exhaustively dealt with by previous speakers. I will take it so far as it affects the local area of Coimbatore. Your Excellency is perfectly aware that since February 1904, Coimbatore has been visited by plague and a good number of the population, more than 1,000, fell victims to this dire disease. In this connection, I take the opportunity of adequately expressing my thanks on behalf of the Coimbatore Municipality for the liberal grant of your Excellency's Government—about Rs. 34,000 up to date for the crisis. I may say that the municipality was on the verge of bankruptcy, not being able to meet the extra expenditure which the municipality was obliged to incur. But thanks to the liberal grant, as we have been able to get over the difficulty. The matter should not stand there. The municipal Council lately, in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner who visited Coimbatore, passed certain resolutions to open out congested streets, and also to effect necessary improvements in order to get rid of this dire disease. Of course, your Excellency is aware that it would cost a good deal. Roughly estimated, the expenditure comes to Rs. 1,00,000. Your Excellency is aware that the municipality is not in affluent circumstances and is not able to cope with this extra expense. We have requested your Excellency's Government to give us a substantial aid and I hope the resolution of the Council would commend itself to your Excellency and that your Excellency will be pleased to allot this amount."

"I will just crave your Excellency's indulgence for allowing me to speak about education, and I will confine myself only to primary education. Your Excellency will be pleased to see that in rural parts the major portion of the population are illiterate. It is very necessary that education should permeate the lower substratum of society. Without education, we cannot get efficient labour. Of course, for labour to be efficient, the lower classes should also be sufficiently educated. What I propose is to establish what are called village schools. Some four or five villages may be grouped and a central school might be established in one of the important villages. Also in this connection I would suggest the establishment of what are called night schools, where the sons of the cultivators of the soil might attend in the evening and benefit by the education imparted to them. Of course, education must be free and they should not be asked to pay anything, having regard to the poverty-stricken nature of the rural population. Of course, this will involve extra expenditure. Your Excellency may ask whether any local boards or municipalities would contribute anything. Your Excellency is aware that there is not sufficient income for municipalities or District Boards to find money to meet this expenditure and therefore I would very respectfully urge upon your Excellency's consideration that some allotment ought to be made, so that at least in some of the important villages a trial might be given by the establishment of these village schools to see how far the poor people would be benefited by primary education."

"I may just be permitted to say a few words on the Judicial Department. I am very thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson for the assurance given to increase the pay of Sub-Magistrates. In this connection, I would urge my views about their recruitment. As your Excellency is aware, these officers are recruited from clerks. Having regard to the powers they are expected to exercise, it is not fair that the recruitment should be made from clerks. They might be recruited from among graduates by nomination or might be recruited from the Vakils classes—High Court vakils; from my experience, I say that these Sub-Magistrates as a class do not know the intricacies of law, and therefore analogous to the system of recruitment obtaining among District Munsifs, I think it is much better that they are also appointed from among the class of vakils or by direct recruitment from graduates. I would also suggest that the number of District Munsifs should be increased. It seems to be in contemplation—I do not know how far it is true—that your Excellency's Government intend to increase the number of Deputy Collectors in divisional charges. So, similarly as the work of the District Munsifs is increasing day by day, I think it is highly necessary that additional District Munsifs should be appointed just as additional Deputy Collectors are proposed to be appointed in the Revenue Department."

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"I must take this opportunity of expressing my views on female education. It is highly necessary that female education should be imparted and should be encouraged and Government should spend money for the maintenance of girls' schools. Of course there are girls' schools in municipal towns, but what I would urge respectfully upon your Excellency's consideration is that similar schools should also be established in rural parts and girls be given primary education. In important centres, district towns, there ought to be good schools, secondary schools, though not colleges, which would enable females to attend them and get education from these schools. That is highly necessary. Without female education, it is not possible to have the material advancement of the nation. Unless women are sufficiently educated, it is not expected that the material and moral advancement of the nation would advance. With these few remarks I beg to resume my seat."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"I beg leave to say a few words with reference to the statement of the Honourable Member who represents the University. I have learnt with surprise and regret that the few remarks that I made yesterday with the object of cultivating the discussion on the vexatious subject of local option have been misinterpreted by some legal gentlemen. I hardly thought that I should have to explain a merely playful parable showing what moral impropriety, if I may call it so, it was for the drinking' classes to be dealt with by persons who look upon drink with abhorrence. As for the legal profession, many of my best friends, both English and Indian, have been lawyers, and I need hardly say that I value and esteem them very much indeed. However, as the Honourable Member for the Madras University has misinterpreted my remarks, I can assure him that, hereafter, I will treat him with the seriousness that the learned constituency which he represents deserves, and as an earnest of this I beg to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that the Honourable Member made an absolutely misleading and inaccurate statement about the educational policy of Government. The Honourable Member got up in his place and said that the Government had given out that they were not going to spend anything more upon primary education, unless they were going to get a special grant from the Government of India. Has any Member of Government, or of this Council speaking on behalf of Government, ever said such a thing?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDA AIYAR:—"I did not say that the Government would not make any grant. The Government said that the question connected with it was one of Imperial policy and the money must come from Imperial grants. I said that this Government ought to make some grants to local boards and municipalities. That is what I said."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"That remark was made about free education, which is an entirely different thing. What the Government said was, and what the Government say still is, that free and compulsory education is a matter of Imperial policy which it is for the Government of India to undertake. But the extension of elementary education on present conditions is quite a different thing, and it is a matter that the Government have very much at heart. I have just got together a few educational statistics and I may say that the figures given in the budget statement are not quite full, in that the building expenditure connected with schools and educational institutions is not shown under the Educational head, but is shown under Public Works. Then, again, we have the expenditure incurred by local bodies and municipalities and I have a statement made out for me by the Local and Municipal Department showing this expenditure but the figures must be taken to be only rough figures. We have not been able to find out how much local boards and municipalities spend on bricks and mortar; but taking the contributions which the Government made to local boards to be spent on schools, the public expenditure, including local and municipal expenditure on elementary education, was Rs. 30½ lakhs in 1906-1907. Of this amount 21.87 lakhs represent the Provincial expenditure and 8.65 lakhs Local. In the budget of the current year, that expenditure has risen to about Rs. 38½ lakhs, of which Rs. 29.67 lakhs is Provincial, which is an increase of Rs. 5 lakhs, and Rs. 8.97 lakhs Local, which is an increase of almost Rs. 3 lakhs. We have heard a good deal about the burden of education on municipalities, but we find that municipalities spend only Rs. 14,500 more than they did four years ago. As

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regards secondary education—I should rather say superior education, for in this statement is included all education above the elementary stage—the State expenditure on superior education was Rs. 15½ lakhs in 1906-1907, which is about half of what was spent on elementary education. In the year which has just begun, that expenditure is going to be Rs. 16-84 lakhs, which is rather less than half what is spent on elementary education. Considering that there are seven boys in elementary schools to one in secondary schools, and that it is generally admitted that you must begin at the bottom—that boys must be taught some elementary education, before they get to the secondary stage—I do not think that this increase in the proportion of the expenditure on elementary education can be legitimately objected to. There are special education and commercial schools and so forth, and the amount of expenditure on them comes to 4½ lakhs and under 'Miscellaneous' there is an expenditure of Rs. 70,000. My Honorable friend Mr. Perraja Pantulu strayed into the jungle of figures, Japanese figures, and gave them on the authority of an anonymous writer in the *Indian Review* and of an anonymous person whom Mr. Stodd has consulted on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJA PANTULU:—"Also on the authority of one in Northern India whom we consider to be the best."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"However that may be, I would refer my Honorable friend to a work of reference which is accepted as in the first class of its kind, the 'Statesman's Year Book.' I find in that valuable production the last Japanese budget given in detail for the year 1906-1907. The figures are in yen which is about 2s. Dividing the figures by 10, we convert them into pounds sterling. The total ordinary income of Japan in that year was 47 million pounds. Instead of 27 millions of pounds of expenditure on education, which would have been more than half the income of that country, as the Honorable Member stated, they spent a sum of £600,000. Their expenditure on education is nothing as compared with the expenditure on debt or war services. My Honorable friend established me by saying that the expenditure of the Indian Government amounted to 2½ pice per head of the population."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJA PANTULU:—"2-11 pice."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"If the Honorable Member will consult the budget for the new year, he will find that the total amount to be expended on education, from Provincial and Imperial funds, was £1,900,000 for the current year; and, if he will do a little sum of dividing £1,900,000 by 390 millions which is the figure for the population of British India, he will find that Rs. 1-4-0 is the sum spent on education, and that does not include the sum spent by local boards and municipalities. My Honorable friend will, therefore, take heart and realize that we are actually doing a good deal better than what, in a moment of depression, he seemed to imagine."

"We have heard a great deal about the claim for expenditure on sanitation. There again our Financial Statement has got to be added to. If you take head 24, we incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1-53 lakhs in 1906-1907 on sanitation and vaccination. But the figure for the current year is Rs. 2-40 lakhs, and the bulk of that expenditure comes under sanitation. But that is not all. If you will turn to the head of 45, Civil Works, on pages 58 to 60 of the Budget Statement, you will find that there is a great deal of expenditure there shown as Public Works expenditure, because it is carried out by the Public Works Department. But it is really expenditure on sanitation, because it is incurred on buildings for sanitary purposes for local bodies."

"There is another point that I should like to touch upon. Mr. Perraja and Mr. Kowara Pillai and others of our friends worked with the representatives of Government on the Finance Committee, which practically framed this budget, and it was within the competence of the Finance Committee to suggest alterations, for so long as they kept to the total expenditure and receipts figures. The Government put forward certain proposals for grants for sanitation, but none of my Honorable friends, so far as I remember, had any further grants to suggest. I compliment them on their common sense; for, if instead of doing that, they had increased our sanitary expenditure, it is very doubtful whether the Public Works Department, who are the

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main agents for spending the money for this purpose, would be able to spend it. It is no use putting down a large amount for expenditure, which will simply have to lapse, because with the best will in the world, my Honourable friend Mr. Wilson and his subordinates cannot spend more than a certain sum.

"It may perhaps be interesting—or rather interesting—if I give the Council some figures for District Boards and Municipal Revenue. I find that for the year 1908-1909 the aggregate receipts of the District Boards amounted to Rs. 137-63 lakhs, of which Rs. 22-60 lakhs were contributed by Provincial. In the year that has just begun, the estimated income of these boards is Rs. 133 lakhs, of which Rs. 17-8 lakhs are contributed by Provincial. Comparing Rs. 17-8 lakhs with Rs. 22-60 lakhs it looks as if there has been a large decrease. But we must add to the former figure a further sum of nearly Rs. 3 lakhs which has been set down as a special contribution for District Boards from Provincial, as the amount has not yet been passed into the boards' account; and including this figure the actual contribution from Provincial is Rs. 20-7 lakhs or roughly about 15 per cent. of the boards' receipts. Honourable Members will still say that there is a falling off as compared with the contribution of 1908-1909. That falling off is however nominal, because it is due mainly to the fact, as indicated in paragraph 168 of the Budget Statement, that the Government have taken over the direct responsibility for additional charges to which they formerly contributed through District Boards.

"Now we turn to District Municipalities. The aggregate receipts of municipalities in 1908-1909, excluding loans and other transactions, amounted to Rs. 40 lakhs. The corresponding figure in the budget estimate for this year stands at Rs. 42-19 lakhs. The Government contribution in that year was Rs. 5-71 lakhs and in 1910-1911 it is Rs. 1-15 lakhs. Honourable Members must not, however, imagine that we have decreased our contribution. We must add a further sum of Rs. 5-94 lakhs provided in our budget estimate, under the head of Sanitation or Civil Works, which has not yet been passed into the municipal accounts. If that be included, it brings the total of Government contribution to Rs. 7-89 lakhs against Rs. 5-71 in 1908-1909. Roughly speaking, Government contribute about 15 per cent. of the total municipal revenue. That, Honourable Members will admit, is fairly liberal. Again, these gentlemen who are connected with municipalities know that, whenever there is a drainage or water-supply scheme the expenditure of which cannot be met out of current revenues, the Government, if the scheme be promising, act on the principle of helping those that help themselves, by helping them with half the capital cost in the shape of a grant and lending the other half on easy terms. Some of my Honourable friends who speak from the point of view of the municipalities spoke of the necessity for increasing the contribution from Provincial; but I will ask them to look at the essential difference that there is between making a contribution from Provincial to District Boards and making a contribution to municipalities. District Boards and their constituent Taluk Boards represent the district—that is, the area from which the majority of the tax-payers come. If a board cannot find money for necessary purposes, there is no harm in returning the tax-payer's money to the District Board by way of contribution. But if you give too much to the municipalities, you will be doing a different thing. You will be concentrating the money contributed by the general tax-payer in the district on a few favoured parts. Considering that it is in the municipalities that the richer people live, if you should increase the contribution to municipalities, you will be adopting the time-honoured but immoral method of taking from the poor and giving to the rich. Therefore, with due submission to Honourable Members who have held a different view, I must say that the Government are dealing exceedingly liberally, having regard to their obligation to the tax-payers generally, in providing as much as 15 per cent. of the total municipal revenue.

"I have one closing remark to make. I would reiterate the caution which the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson made against presuming upon our balances. Our balances look very large at present, but we have already taken one-seventh of them for additional expenditure of a non-recurring character this year. No doubt if the circumstances next year are favourable, the Government will consider the possibility of the desirability of reducing balances further. But it will be seen that that is a policy that cannot last

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(*Sir William Meyer; Mr. Perera Panthulu; Divan Bahadur Govinda Raghava Aiyar; Mr. Krishnan Nayar; Mr. Castellat Short.*)

for ever. You must remember that our balances may seem large, but they have to meet large liabilities. We have budgeted for a normal season, but if there be a failure of rain the land revenue and excise-receipts will go down with a rush, and if there be a failure which develops into famine, although, thanks to the liberality of the Government of India, we should be able to draw on them up to a sum of Rs. 12½ lakhs, that will not go very far in a serious famine and as soon as that amount is expended we shall have to help to finance the famine ourselves. I trust that non-official members will bear in mind that it is only proper that we should decline to spend the balances on anything but objects of a non-recurring character; that we must have a very considerable sum in hand, much more than the Rs. 20 lakhs minimum which was fixed years ago, when the provincial receipts were less than what they now are—that we must keep a substantial balance to meet possible deficiencies of revenue, to tide us over till we get to a good season again. I have been a little disappointed at the absence of suggestions for economy. We have had many suggestive suggestions of all sorts—grants to Municipalities, grants to District Boards, grants for sanitation, grants for education, increase of pay to District Munsifs, and so on; but there was nobody who took up the ungracious part of Joseph Rume, there was there no member who suggested specific economies, nor, I think, has any member desired to propose, or suggested, any method by which we might increase our resources if all these projects are to be embarked upon."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERERA PANTULU:—"Will your Excellency permit me to say, by way of explanation, that 2-17 pice per head of population is the cost of primary education, whereas 17 pice is the cost of primary education in Japan. The Hon'ble Mr. Orange said in the Imperial Council that if India is to come up to the standard of Japan in primary education 23 millions are wanted. There is a memorandum published over the signature of Sir William Meyer and presented to the Houses of Parliament in October 1899; where it is said that the whole cost of education in India is 40 millions of rupees, including private expenditure and other sources. Sixty millions divided by 300 millions gives you one-fifth of a rupee. That is about 3 annas and odd."

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur GOVINDA RAGHAVA AIYAR:—"Mr. Sharpe, the officer appointed to go and report on the system of education in Japan, gives the expenditure of Japan as 17 or 27 millions."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"My Honourable friend has drawn my attention very properly to the memorandum on fifty years of British rule in India. The total estimated expenditure is 4 million pounds, I merely gave the State expenditure at £1,500,000."

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur GOVINDA RAGHAVA AIYAR:—"If it is £1,500,000, it will not work out to Rs. 1-4-0."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I think Sir William Meyer took the population of India as 30 millions instead of 300 millions."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"I must apologise to the Hon'ble Mr. Perera. I find that, in trying to work a sum in arithmetic, of dividing £1,500,000 by 250 millions I have omitted a cypher. That is due to indulging in useful arithmetic in dealing with figures. The cost per head comes to Rs. 4."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERERA PANTULU:—"Is that the cost of the State per head?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"About 4 is the total expenditure, and the expenditure to the State is Rs. 2."

The Hon'ble Mr. CASTELLAT SHORT:—"Your Excellency, I was hoping that I should not be called upon to say anything to-day certainly—possibly not at all in the course of this debate; but I understand that your Excellency is anxious that we should finish the session as soon as possible, and therefore I will say what I have to say, as briefly as possible. In the first place I would like to brush aside a few of the misapprehensions that have arisen.

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(*Mr. Cattermole Stuart.*)

"The Zameenar of Doddapanywakkur said that he hoped that the Court of Wards would take steps to send the infants under their charge to the Coimbatore College to be educated there in agriculture. Similar remarks have also been made in various parts of this presidency. It does not seem to be sufficiently recognised that this institution at Newington is in the nature of a public school and does not aim at training boys in special branches of knowledge. There we have the sons of the aristocracy of the country, so to speak, who are being brought up as Indian gentlemen. It has not been our policy to train them as specialists in any particular line; but, at the same time if any of them wish to take an interest in any special line, we are only too glad to assist them to do so. As a matter of fact, so far as agriculture is concerned, they do receive some elementary instruction in the theory of agriculture, while each boy is free to pursue the study of agriculture in a more scientific manner upon the opportunity of doing so. There are one or two boys who are so engaged in the small laboratory that is attached to the institution. A number of the boys have recently visited the Coimbatore College and seen the farm there. If any individual wishes to take up a particular study seriously without prejudice to his general education, we shall try and make arrangements to meet his wishes. It has to be remembered that the course of study in the Agricultural College is of three years' duration; and it is therefore not easy to join in with the view expressed by the Honourable Member. On various estates under the Court, we have started farms, and some of these farms are doing extremely well. The farm at Sivagiri is one of the best in the presidency, and I am glad to say that the Sivagiri manager, who is the only manager in the presidency who has hitherto obtained the veterinary diploma, takes a most lively interest in all agricultural matters. We study as far as possible the particular wishes of the boys and try to assist them, so far as this can be done without interference with their general instruction. For instance, we have a boy who is unusually inclined, and it was only this morning that he asked for a harmonium which is about to be given to him, as he hopes to become a good musician.

"The Honourable Member also remarked that agricultural loans have not been sufficiently distributed and suggested the appointment of many Deputy Collectors to see that this work was properly done. From a statement that I hold in my hand, I find that, so far as loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act are concerned, the amount disbursed for fiscal 1911 was Rs. 2.45 lakhs, for fiscal 1917, Rs. 3.57 lakhs, and for the last fiscal which has just ended it was Rs. 4.41 lakhs. As a matter of fact, the liberality of the Government in this matter is such that the only difficulty is to get the loans distributed; there is no dearth of money whatever. Of course, certain formalities have to be undergone to see that loans are properly secured, and that the money is not likely to be wasted. Again under the Agriculturists' Loans Act the figures are these—for fiscal 1911 the amount was Rs. 1.49 lakhs; for fiscal 1917, Rs. 4.02 lakhs; for fiscal 1918, Rs. 5.51 lakhs. There is, therefore, no cause for apprehension that the department is not doing its best for agricultural loans.

"As regards cattle mortality, two or three Honourable Members have referred to this subject, and they touched upon the necessity for establishing many more veterinary hospitals in various parts of the presidency. I am glad to hear the good report given by the Hon'ble Mr. Habibullah of the Vellore veterinary dispensary. It is suggested that the Government should direct all District Boards and Municipalities to build veterinary hospitals. We should certainly be glad that local bodies should come forward to provide dispensaries when we are in a position to get duly qualified men in charge of them. Similarly there is a constantly growing demand throughout the presidency for the opening of more agricultural farms; but we cannot open up many farms as we should like, until we have trained agriculturists to take charge of them. We are endeavouring to train in our Agricultural College as quickly as possible men to take charge of these farms. We are also trying to turn out qualified men from the Veterinary College. The difficulty that of all is to get suitable men, and when we have secured them time is necessary to enable us to properly train them. Through the liberality of the Secretary of State we have a well-equipped establishment for the Madras Veterinary Department which is large. We are for having a course of five or six Deputy Superintendents on Rs. 200—250—400; 6

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Veterinary Inspectors on Rs. 100—4—120; 5 Veterinary Inspectors on Rs. 85—3—100; 11 Veterinary Assistants on Rs. 75—2—85; 40 Veterinary Assistants on Rs. 50—5—75 and 9 Veterinary Assistants on Rs. 30—4—30. Altogether we have a staff of 150 appointments sanctioned at the present moment, but we have, to fill them, only 45 men trained. At present we have 22 veterinary hospitals opened in the presidency, 9 of which are maintained by Government, 8 by Local Boards and 5 by Zemindars. In addition to these we have 21 itinerant veterinary assistants. So that Honourable Members will see that we are not losing sight of this very important matter. I admit with Honourable Members that the proper welfare of the cattle of the country is one of the most important subjects. I can assure them that it will not be the fault of Government or any of its officers, if more men are not available as soon as possible. It is quite true that the loss through cattle mortality is very high. The figures that I have here are perhaps incorrect and, I fear, they will continue to be incorrect until we have more veterinary officers who can be sent out into the presidency to check them. If the figures are at all they are on the side of insufficiency. The number of cattle that is given as having died from various diseases in this presidency does not represent, I think, the number that have actually died. At any rate there is enough to show that no less than 151,000 cattle are reported to have died from preventable or curable diseases during the year ending 31st December last. Assuming that the value of these cattle was Rs. 20 per head, no less than Rs. 3,02,500 worth of cattle were lost to the country from preventable diseases last year.

Time being short, I must pass on to another matter of considerable importance, viz. the attack that has been made against the Settlement Department and the enormous sin that it is said to be always guilty of in the matter of resettlements, as these usually end in an increase of revenue. To increase revenue in a country to help to meet the tremendous demands that are being constantly made on the Government is apparently regarded as one of the most heinous offences that Settlement Officers can commit. If Honourable Members who criticise year after year, session after session, the work of the Settlement Department will only take the trouble to acquaint themselves with the elementary principles on which resettlements are conducted as contained in that very valuable 'Manual of Instructions for conducting Resettlements in the Madras Presidency,' which is published by authority and was compiled by that most estimable retired Settlement Officer, Mr. Audinamyiah, they will be spared much misapprehension. I have not the time to explain now what is contained in this Manual, but some of the speeches to which we have been treated in this Council show that there is considerable ignorance on the subject. However, there is one false idea widely prevalent which, I think, ought at once to be exposed. A little while ago in this Council the Hon'ble Mr. Gariada Baghava Aiyer, in connection with another subject, said: 'I have yet to know of a resettlement which has not resulted in an enhancement of revenue.' To-day the Hon'ble Mr. Perraia Pantale went a little farther. Mr. Gariada Baghava Aiyer simply said that he was not aware that any resettlement had resulted in anything but an increase. But Mr. Perraia Pantale used much more emphatic language, for he asserted that every resettlement resulted in an increase and that there was no resettlement of which the result had not been an increase. So far as districts as a whole are concerned, that statement is sufficiently accurate."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAIA PANTALE:—"That is what I meant."

The Hon'ble Mr. CECIL STUART:—"What I wish to point out is again that the Government is not so rapacious and regardless of local economic conditions as it is apparently supposed to be. The Government are absolutely entitled, in the interests of the general tax-payers of the country, to take advantage of the rise in prices and to have the resettlements thereon. I have no time to go into this matter in detail, but I have no hesitation in saying that the Government have shown in all resettlements the most studied moderation in not taking anything like the percentage which based on the rise in prices they were entitled to take. I will merely mention these figures—in the Coimbatore (uplands) the percentage increase in

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prices of food-grains ranged from 35 to 155 per cent. The percentage increase of assessment was 33½ per cent. in dry and 51½ per cent. in wet lands. In the Kistna (uplands), the percentage increase in prices varied from 45 to 155 per cent., but the percentage increase of assessment for both dry and wet lands was only 33½ per cent. In the Salem district (southern taluks) the percentage increase in prices was 35 to 40 per cent., while the percentage increase of assessment was only 12½ per cent. for both wet and dry lands. Similar percentage increase of assessment was adopted in respect of both wet and dry lands in the northern taluks of the Salem district, though the percentage increase in prices varied from 59 to 41 per cent. In the Guntur district (uplands) the percentage increase in prices was 53 to 77 per cent., but the percentage increase of assessment for both wet and dry was restricted to 20 to 25 per cent. In the Chingelput district, the percentage increase in prices was 47½ per cent., while the percentage increase of assessment is about 4 per cent. for dry and 15 per cent. for wet lands. In the Coimbatore district, the percentage increase in prices was 65 per cent. for wet and 33 per cent. for dry lands, but the percentage increase of assessment was limited to 12½ per cent. for dry and 15 per cent. for wet land. In the Cuddapah district (Jannasamudra, Peddatur and Cuddapah taluks) the percentage increase in prices was from 2½ to 4 per cent. for dry, but no increase of assessment whatever accrues from resettlement. In the Ganjam district (Chikacole taluk) the percentage increase in prices was 42 per cent., while the percentage increase of assessment was 12½ per cent. for dry and 18½ per cent. for wet land. In the Kurnool district (Kurnool proper) the percentage increase in prices ranged from 39 to 57 per cent. dry, while the percentage increase of assessment was limited to 7-35 per cent. The following are the figures for the Kalkatta taluk,—4 per cent. (dry) increase in prices, but no increase in assessment resulted from the resettlement. In Patikonda the increase in prices was 6 per cent. and in Chintamani and Markapur 11-2 per cent. for dry, but there was no increase of assessment at resettlement. Similarly there has been no increase in assessment in the Pulivendla taluk of Cuddapah district, though the increase in prices was 5½ per cent. for dry land. In five taluks of the Tanjavally district the percentage increase in prices was 4½ per cent. for wet and from 1½ to 3½ per cent. for dry, but the increase of assessment for both wet and dry was limited to 12½ per cent. I could further exemplify my remarks by reference to the Nellore district and the Ongole taluk of the Guntur district."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU :—"Have you got the figures for Beemampur?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CASTLEHURST STUART :—"I have not got those here."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU :—"4½ per cent. was adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. CASTLEHURST STUART :—"Your Excellency, the statement just made shows—looking at the subject from the point of view of districts—that the percentage of increase of assessment has been nothing like the percentage that might have been taken, if the rise of prices had been fully utilized. In many cases there has been no increase of assessment whatever. I also wish to point out that information has been placed on the Editors' Table from time to time showing that the Government have actually submitted to a considerable decrease of assessment at resettlements in spite of increase in prices, thereby completely refuting the incorrect statement that in no case of resettlement has anything but enhancement of assessment been considered and that no allowance has been made for local economic conditions. That statement is absolutely untrue as the following facts prove :—

"*Kurnool district.*—It will be seen from paragraph 4 (i) of B.P., No. 423, dated 22nd November 1909, at page 131 of G.O., No. 489, Revenue, dated 14th February 1910 (placed on the Editors' Table), that the application of the resettlement rates to Government occupied lands in the Patikonda and Kalkatta taluks actually resulted in a decrease of Rs. 7,561 and Rs. 5,492, or 2-4 and 3-1 per cent. respectively.

"*Guntur district, Atapala taluk.*—The reclassification of Government occupied dry lands in the Atapala taluk resulted in a net decrease of Rs. 4,960 or 10 per cent.—see page 50 of G.O., No. 132, Revenue, dated 22nd January 1907 (placed on the Editors' Table).

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"Salem district—Five southern taluks.—The aggregate assessment on unoccupied dry lands was reduced at resettlement by Rs. 24,738 or 15 per cent. in pursuance of the orders of Government that 'the assessment on waste lands classed as dry at the original settlement and remaining unoccupied should be lowered one-third of the original settlement before applying the percentage enhancement and that in respect of lands placed in the lowest class the existing assessment should be retained unaltered'—vide page 121 of G.O., No. 1185, dated 17th December 1906 (placed on the Editors' Table).

"Salem district—Four northern taluks.—The aggregate assessment on unoccupied dry and wet lands was reduced at resettlement by Rs. 7,284 and Rs. 4,129 or 15 and 18 per cent. respectively—see page 86 of G.O., No. 1870, Hyderabad, dated 7th July 1906 (placed on the Editors' Table).

* I hope, your Excellency, it will not devolve upon me or on any other Settlement Commissioner hereafter to have to stand up in this Council year after year to defend the department from ignorant, if not malicious, criticism and unfounded allegations. The officers of the Settlement Department are one and all of them trying to do their best for the people; there are no 'hard-worked' men in the country, and I say that without fear of contradiction. We have heard a great deal of the difficulties of ryots here and of ryots there.' At this meeting a curious amount of interest has been evinced in connection with the one village of Agaram in the Chingleput district. The very facts which the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar brought forward afford the best evidence of the great economic progress of the district. The Government are blamed for not having accepted the Board's recommendation in the matter of the percentage of increase in the assessment as a result of the Chingleput resettlement. I have no fault to find with the Government on the subject. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the department will be able to say, if he thinks it necessary to do so, why 15 per cent. rather than 12½ per cent. was taken. After having shown the very best of reasons in the figures quoted by him for enhancing the assessment, the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar made a long comparison of the percentage of the charges for 'waste' in the presidency with the larger percentage of waste charges in the Chingleput district."

His Excellency the **President** (interrupting):—"The time limit has been reached."

The Hon'ble Mr. **Collector Stuart**:—"With your Excellency's permission, I will only say a few words with regard to 'mortal waste' charges referred to. 'Mortal waste' is 'occupied land which is not cultivated regularly in a normal year and which, it may be presumed, would have been kept incultivated even if the season and water-supply had been normal.' These lands are held in Chingleput largely by mirasdars. The unfortunate cultivating tenants, who are mostly Pariahs have little interest in these lands except to subdivide them on the hard terms of the ryots, i.e., the absentee and often wealthy mirasdars who live in Madras and other places on whose behalf much misplaced sentiment is displayed. I do not hesitate to say that the present deplorable economic state of the cultivating classes is due mainly to the existence of mirasdars, who hold these lands, but neglect their duties, being absentee landlords. There is much literature on the subject, to which I cannot now refer, showing that the economic condition of the district would be perfectly satisfactory but for the position of the unfortunate labourers and tenants who depend upon these mirasdars."

The Hon'ble Mr. **Lawrence**:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. William Meyer has kindly explained to the Members of the Council the position as regards local boards and municipalities. Very little remains for me to do. The chief complaint which has been put forward by the Hon'ble Members, so far as local boards and municipalities are concerned, is the absence of proper grants for sanitation. I think the Hon'ble Mr. William Meyer has shown the Council that these grants are now rapidly going year after year. We shall be pleased to see them go much higher if the municipalities and local boards will promptly spend the money. That has been the real difficulty up to date that the money given to local boards and municipalities for sanitation is very often not spent, because the

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agency is not good enough to spend the same we have given. We wait and see how much the boards can spend before we make a grant. If any municipality has a good and sound project to be put forward, I do not think that any municipality need fear that the Government will start the grant, if it is for proper sanitary purposes. I do not think, as regards what was said in the Council, there is really anything which it is necessary for me to answer. I took note of what the Honourable Members said; they almost confined their criticisms to sanitation and the spread of elementary education. I can only say that, on both those points, the Government are fully in sympathy with the wishes of the Honourable Members and will do all they can within their means to effect the objects which the Honourable Members have so much at heart. As regards the Honourable Member from Tanjore, who asked about the Tanjore Medical School, that is really a matter in which, I do not think, we shall differ at all from the District Board. We will certainly not take any step unless we are sure that we are acting legally and we shall certainly accede to the suggestion that its legal aspect should be looked into. It is purely a question whether it is not better to concentrate our medical efforts at a place where we can get better teaching than Tanjore, and not only better teaching but better hospitals for pupils to attend. It is only a question whether we shall not do it better in Madras than in Tanjore. There is no intention of removing from Tanjore that which the patriotism of the Tanjore people put up in memory of the visit of His Majesty the King years ago, but if we do take it away, I have no doubt that the local board will find something very good to connect the name of that memorial with, so that the fact that they did put up that memorial in the year 1876 or 1877 will not be forgotten in the District. All that we have in view is to secure better teaching than is reported by our medical officers to be given at Tanjore. We think, if we remove the above hospital to the North Madras, make it a big hospital and a model hospital, we will get better teaching and turn out more efficient medical officers for the use of our up-country boards.

"I am sorry to hear that the Tanjore Taluk Board cannot find money for its village roads. It is a crying ail in all areas,—want of money for village roads. I am afraid you cannot expect from the Provincial Government or the Imperial Government very much increase to the grants which they have made already for roads and communications under Taluk Boards. Roads and communications, specially village roads, are distinctly local objects, and I am afraid the local boards will have to find more money themselves towards these roads, if they want to put them into a better state. It is an object with which I sympathise very much.

"As regards Coimbatore, the Honourable Member who comes from Coimbatore thanked the Government for having given a large grant for the municipality. We all sympathise with that town which was decimated last year by the dreadful visitation of plague. We made up to them, as well as we could by a grant of over Rs. 50,000 for the loss of taxes which fell upon them owing to the existence of the epidemic last year. No doubt, they will want more money—they will ask Government to find more money. When the request for it comes after the epidemic is gone and the town comes back to its more normal condition, the Government will begin to look much more critically before it takes the money of the general tax-payer for making grants to this municipality, but if they can satisfy us that they cannot get on with the money they have got, I have no doubt that the Government will come to their help by loan or grant.

"As regards water-works, I do not think the Government can be blamed for not sympathising with what is done up-country. I was simply astonished to see the other day, the week before last, that the people of Salem met together to complain that they had been called upon to pay extra taxes to meet the cost of water-supply. The Government have done for the Salem town more than they have done for any other town in the presidency. They have given them a water-supply which, we hope, is going to be successful, and we have given them a much larger grant than we are half inclined to think is justified. I won't say that this is the only thanks we have had because the municipality did really thank us for what we did. I was surprised that ten days ago a public meeting was called at Salem, requesting the Government

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to kindly postpone the tax,—we have already postponed it for three years,—for another year, although our Public Works officers advise that the pipes will be laid in the Salem town next October, and anybody who has known Salem as I do will know what an enormous boon it will be to Salem to get that supply which, I hope and think from what I saw the other day, is going to be an efficient and pure supply of water. I don't think I need say more in answer to any remarks that have been made, as I have always said here, I do not look upon answers to speeches made at this table, immediate answers, as of very much importance. We have on several the wants and grievances brought forward by the Honorable Members in the printed reports which are constantly referred to after the meeting of this Council has closed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson:—"Your Excellency, I have only a very few remarks to make, because most of the points that have been raised by the Honorable Members in their references to the policy of Government as exhibited in the figures in the budget have been answered by one or other of the speakers who have just spoken on behalf of Government. There are a couple of remarks that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Perera Panulu, to which I would like to refer. He referred to the sale of land in the island of Devi. He proposed that the sale should be cancelled altogether, not that the orders for the sale of the land should be cancelled, but that after applying the wants of the resident ryots in accordance with the darkest rules, lands should be assigned to the landless classes, those who had no capital for an immediate lump payment, but for payment to be recovered in annual instalments spread over three or four years. What appears to me to be the economic difficulty about it is that I do not understand how the landless classes would be enabled to bring that land under effective cultivation. As a matter of fact, such an experiment has been tried before, tried in that very Kistna district, and found to fail. In the case of the Poddia Lanka project, the lands there were assigned in large quantities. I ought to know something about it, as I was then the Collector of the district, and it was at my instigation that the Government assigned the lands to the landless classes. It was assigned to a large extent amongst members of the landless classes with almost the inevitable result that it passed out of their hands into the hands of capitalists. The Hon'ble Mr. Perera Panulu referred to another matter in connection with the splitting up of the two districts—the trifurcation of Kistna and Oddavai into Oddavai, Kistna and Guntur. He said that the trifurcation had been carried out without reference to the wishes of the inhabitants, and a great deal of inconvenience was caused thereby. In that matter petitions have been addressed to Government and representations have been made. The Hon'ble Mr. Perera Panulu referred especially to the Yernagudem taluk which, as he pointed out, is comparatively close to Rajahmundry, but is at a distance from the head-quarters of the Kistna district, namely, Masulipatam. That of course is an unfortunate position for those who have business at the head-quarters of the Kistna district, but it is inseparable from almost any geographical arrangement of the district that you can imagine. Unless the capital of the district is at the centre, you can hardly avoid that. Take any district that you like, take the district with which I have been so intimately connected for many years—the districts of Guntur and Kistna. As they are at present constituted, the head-quarters of Guntur is nearer to many parts of the Kistna district than Masulipatam. Would it therefore be right to transfer those parts of Kistna to the Guntur district? You cannot help slight inequalities or slight inconveniences. You have to look at the general good of the whole mass of people and the general conditions of administration, and that being so, it happens that Yernagudem falls most naturally and conveniently for all purposes into the present Kistna district."

"The only other subject upon which I should like to say a few words is that of the reconstituting of the Chingleput district about which a great deal has been said. One or two speakers referred to the fact that the recommendation of the Collector who is sitting here this evening was not accepted by the Government. I may say that the then Collector, Mr. R. H. Shipley, was a comparatively new comer to the district. It is not derogatory to him to say that his experience of the district scarcely entitled his opinion to that weight which it would have received, had

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he been there as Collector for many years. Another remark was that the present Recruitment Officer, Mr. G. A. D. Stuart, is a theorist. On what ground that remark is made I cannot conceive, because a more practical and hard-headed man I have seldom come across. I certainly do not think that he deserves the name of a theorist. If he started as a theorist, at any rate, he has had ample experience in the course of the last two years to drive all theories out of his head and to replace them by hard practical experience and knowledge."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I cannot call him a theorist."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—" Then a very great deal has been said and a number of remarks have been addressed to the subject of wet assessment on the lands irrigated under the Tenueri tank; also that the assessment has been raised throughout the district on wet lands to 15 percent. Mr. Cadell Stuart has pointed out that, in a great measure, a very large percentage of the ryots in the Chingleput district are what are called absentee landlords, and this accounts for the fact to which attention has been drawn that there is such a large percentage of waste charged. There is no doubt that that is very true. Mr. Kesava Pillai, earnest Member of the Council as he is, took the trouble to travel through some of the villages, perhaps all the villages under the Tenueri tank, and he made personal enquiries into the condition of the ryots under this tank."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I inspected the tank and one village, and not all the villages."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—" Were you at the village of Agaram?"

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—" Where landlords are all of one caste?"

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I hope that it does not affect the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—" They are not of the cultivating classes. The landlords of Agaram are hereditary and none of them are of the cultivating class. They get their lands cultivated by cultivating tenants or by field labourers, but in most cases by cultivating tenants. That also, I understand, is another practice throughout the Chingleput district. I wonder whether in making his enquiry into the economic condition of the ryots of the Chingleput district, Mr. Kesava Pillai took into account the ryots or the cultivating tenants and field labourers."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Does not the Government encourage the person who is intermediary between the Government and the actual cultivating labourer?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—" We are only dealing with ryots, the rates of assessment which the ryots have to pay, and not the cultivating labourer. The cultivating labourer does not come into the recruitment. If you wish Government to make enquiries into the question of the way in which the ryots treat their labourers, we can make an enquiry. It is different from the question of the recruitment between the Government and the ryots."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—" The ryots have to employ labourers."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—" That the condition of the labourers is very deplorable, I do not deny. I should be glad to hear your evidence on that point. What we have to consider now is simply the condition of the ryot. In connection with this question of wet assessment it is perhaps interesting to hear something said about the rates of rent charged by these ryotown landlords—the rates of rent which they take from their tenants. I will give a few figures with His Excellency's permission to the Council. In a village in the Saidpet taluk, a village called Kottur, where the Government assessment is Rs. 4, the rate of rent taken by the landlord, calculated at the present price of grain, from his tenant is Rs. 24. In another case in the same village, where the Government assessment is Rs. 3-5-0, the rate of rent also calculated at the present price of grain is Rs. 20. In the village of Ambathur, where the Government assessment is Rs. 4-10-0, the rate of rent taken is Rs. 33. In

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a case where the Government assessment is Rs. 4, the rate of rent works out to Rs. 27. In a case where the rate of assessment is Rs. 8-8-0, the rate of rent is Rs. 50. Passing on to Madaristakam taluk, in the village of Madaristakam, in a case where the Government assessment is Rs. 8-8-0, the rate of rent taken by the landlord is Rs. 45 an acre. [The Hon'ble Mr. K. Perera Pantulu:—I have some lands there.] In the Conjeerem taluk, in the village of Madarabogam, where the rate of assessment is Rs. 8-8-0—partly Rs. 8-8-0 and partly Rs. 7-4-0—the rate of rent is Rs. 38. Similarly in the same village, where the assessment varies between Rs. 4-10-0 and Rs. 2-14-0, the rate of rent is Rs. 30. In Agaram, in which the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Pillai is so keenly interested and where the rate of assessment varies between Rs. 8-8-0 and Rs. 4, the rate of rent taken is Rs. 31. I may mention also that in Agaram, as in most other villages the rent is taken under the sharing system, and the prevailing rate in Agaram is two-thirds varan, that is, two-thirds of the crop goes to the landlord, one-third is left to the cultivating tenant."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNA PILLAI:—"May I ask whether it takes into account the assessing expenses?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I take it that the cultivating expenses are borne by the cultivator."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNA PILLAI:—"Does it take into account the cost of repairs?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I do not know."

"In another village, where the rate of assessment is Rs. 2-14-0, the rate of rent is Rs. 18. In Ambakkam, where the rate of assessment is Rs. 4-10-0, the rate of rent is Rs. 24. In the Tiruvallur taluk, in Nágulaparam, where the rate of assessment is Rs. 7-4-0, the ryots' estimate of half varan is Rs. 42, and lastly in the Chettipanyam village, where the rate of assessment is Rs. 5-18-0, the rate of rent is Rs. 53. In a case where the rate of assessment is Rs. 7-4-0, the rate of rent is Rs. 60, and lastly when the rate of assessment is Rs. 9-1-8, the rate of rent which these poor down-trodden landlords charge is Rs. 100 an acre."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERERA PANTULU:—"Are they sugarcane lands or paddy lands?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"It is double crop. It does not matter; he is to obtain Rs. 100 paying Government Rs. 9-1-0."

The Hon'ble Mr. SHANMUGAM PILLAI:—"Is the double crop land charged Rs. 9?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU:—"Are similar figures available for Berampar?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I have not got them."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU:—"Will you please get them for us?"

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNA PILLAI:—"Are they the figures collected by the Settlement Officers?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The figures are from the Registration offices. These are the only remarks I have to make on the resettlement of the Chingleput district. I am sure that these figures will be sufficient to prove that the rate of assessment which Government thought fit to impose in the Chingleput district is a very mild one indeed."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNA PILLAI:—"I believe that the Government are supposed to have taken into consideration the economic condition of the villages."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Yes."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think, gentlemen, that I can usefully contribute anything further to this debate. This is the first Budget debate which has taken place under the new conditions. I should like to thank the new Members of Council, if I may, for the spirit of co-operation which they have shown and the

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desire which they professed, I am sure, with genuine sincerity to help in the work of the administration. The Budget Debate is an occasion on which members are tempted to invite Government to carry out various measures involving expenditure. They point to various improvements in the methods of administration and schemes to benefit the community which in most cases necessitate considerable expenditure, for the favourable consideration of Government, and I hope they will bear that fact in mind that, when they criticise Government adversely as they have been inclined to do this afternoon when Government seek to increase their revenues by such methods as enhancement of assessment at the time of resettlement. Attention has been directed to the enhancement in the Chingleput district in particular, and Honourable Members ask why, when neither the Collector nor the Board of Revenue recommended an enhancement of more than 12½ per cent, yet the Government imposed an enhancement of 15 per cent. As a Member of this Government, when this question came on, I take my full share of the responsibility in coming to the decision arrived at. You ask, naturally enough, why when the Board of Revenue were satisfied with 12½ per cent the Government nevertheless demanded 15 per cent. In the first place, I should like to say that the Government would have been absolutely justified, with the figures and the evidence before them, in imposing an enhancement of 30 per cent and therefore when we determined on an enhancement of only half that amount I do not think that we can be charged with making any illegitimate demand upon the ryots. Moreover if the Collector and the Board of Revenue were not disposed to demand so large an amount, I will ask you to remember that it is not at the door of the Collector or the door of the Board of Revenue that knucks are heard demanding expenditure in every direction. It is at the door of the Government that these constant demands for fresh expenditure are made. Witness the debate to-day when we are met with demands for larger grants for education, larger grants for agriculture, larger grants for sanitation, and larger grants for irrigation, and so on, and here, I would ask, are Government to meet these demands unless they can find means to increase their revenues? I sympathise most cordially and fully with those members who press upon the Government the desirability of trying to achieve improvements in the sanitary condition of the towns of this presidency. Wherever I have been so far, I have always expressed my desire to help and advance the work of improving sanitation, but I would again, if I may, press the point which the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer desired to impress upon this Council, and that is the responsibility that lies upon the central Government of limiting the application of the general assets of the country to local purposes. Even when we make up our minds to allot a certain sum of money for sanitary improvements for any particular town, it does not always follow that we see, within the year, spend that amount. Only two years ago we could not spend the amount allotted for sanitation for various reasons. We hope we may be able to spend the full amount allotted for the current year. However large the amount we may allot for that purpose, there are difficulties in the way of spending more than a certain quantity. It is no good to embark on ill-considered and undigested schemes. Schemes have to be prepared—which take a long time for preparation—they have to be scrutinised and considered, and so it happened in Combitore, Salem, and other towns elsewhere, physical difficulties arose at the last moment which compel us to abandon schemes which are almost on the eve of initiation. They have to be begun all over again. There must be delays and disappointments in these matters. I would ask the gentlemen of this Council to believe that we are fully alive to the desirability of making a very great improvement in the sanitary conditions of the towns of the presidency and, so far as we are able, we are resolved to help the various municipalities to achieve the very desirable object which they have set before themselves.

"I would like to say a word about the grants for agriculture. Mr. Ponnappa Pantulu quoted some remarks which I made when I first came to Madras—I quite forget having made them, but I can only say that I share with him the admiration which he expresses for the sentiments which they contain. I would like to repeat them again to-day, yet I hope I misunderstood him when he went on to say that practically nothing had been done for the development of agriculture in this country."

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The Hon'ble Mr. PERRIJS PONTELS :—"Not sufficient."

His Excellency the PARAGUAY :—"I suppose none of us would ever agree that sufficient money had been spent in any country for such a purpose. There is always room for more and more expenditure. I would ask him to remember what has been done in the matter of roads, in the matter of railways, in the matter of irrigation in this country." If I may, I should like to warn him most earnestly against falling a victim to the charms and allurements of the Yungabhedra project, because that is a project that we find ourselves compelled to put in the first, the very first, class of the wild-cat category. It is a very alluring scheme, it is of great magnitude, and at first inspection one feels lost in admiration of the grandeur of its conception and the benefits which should accrue therefrom; but, when we come to examine the figures, what do we find? They were given in this Council a few days ago; we find that the cost of construction would exceed 17 crores of rupees and that if our most sanguine anticipations were realized, we should have to meet an annually recurring loss of at least Rs. 3½ lakhs. Not only would there be absolutely no return on the huge sum invested but there would be an annual loss to the country. We have only got to dot a few Yungabhedra projects about the country to see our balances rapidly depleted and to find ourselves in the ante-chamber of the Bankruptcy Court if not in the Bankruptcy Court itself. That, gentlemen, is all I have to say. I have to wish to traverse ground which has been traversed by other speakers. I would only express our genuine gratitude and that of the Government to Honourable Members for the friendly spirit which has been shown in this, our first Budget debate, a spirit which I hope may long prevail in the Council for years and years to come. With that, I declare the meeting dissolved."

The meeting was then dissolved.

A. M. WYNCH,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

ANNEXURE.

MEMORANDUM.

On the 11th March 1910, the Honourable Members of Council were, with reference to rule 10 (1) of the Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement, informed that the Revised Financial Statement was the same as the Amended Draft Financial Statement which was circulated to them on the 5th idem, as no subsequent modifications had to be made in the figures of the latter.

"2. With reference to rule 29 (1) of the above-mentioned rules, Honourable Members are now informed that the only alteration which has since been made in the figures of the Revised Financial Statement is that contained by the partial acceptance of the proposal contained in the Hon'ble Mr. Somnath Puri's resolution in the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th March 1910 which was subsequently withdrawn by him. The total budget figure of 42,04 lakhs under the major head, 45, Minor Works and Maintenance has accordingly been readjusted within the minor heads Civil Officers and Public Works Officers. The budget figure of 6-04 lakhs under the minor head "Works in charge of Civil Officers" has been added by 48 lakhs to 7 lakhs and the figure under the remaining minor head "Public Works Officers" has been reduced from 28-10 lakhs by 48 lakhs to 23-04 lakhs.

"3. A slight verbal correction is also required in paragraphs 72 and 73 of the Amended Financial Statement. For the word "Madras," as occurring in those paragraphs; read "Tamilvelly," and for "Tamilvelly," read "Madras," and for the words "the same place" in paragraph 72 read "Madras."

"4. As no amended the Revised Financial Statement may be taken as the Final Financial Statement for the year 1910-1911.

10th April 1910.

J. N. ATKINSON.